MEASUREMENT SKILL PRACTICE STATIONS (2 days) Period Date / / Formative Assessment NOTE: When finding the measurement of an object, remember to estimate the last number as a tenth of the way to the next mark and include a unit of measurement! NAKED NUMBER ALERT!!! To get FULL CREDIT, all number answers MUST have a correct unit of measurement. After all, if I asked you how much you weighed, you wouldn't tell me 115 gallons! temperature is in degrees Celcius (°C) [also known as centigrade] length is in meters (m).........[May also use cm OR mm] solid volume is in cubic centimeters (cm³) mass is in grams (g) liquid volume is in milliliters (ml or mL) **OBSERVE** the equipment set-up. The mass of the rock is Station #1: Would the mass of the rock be measured as the same if you used a different balance? Explain your reasoning. Determine he mass of the rock: [Ask the Teacher to confirm you're correct!] Station #2: Station #3: **OBSERVE** the equipment set-up. The liquid volume was ml before the object was placed in the graduated cylinder. When the object was added, the liquid rose to ml. This means that the object's volume is cm³. Why is the object's volume given in cm³ when the liquid was displaced/rose by an amount measured in ml? Calculate the volume of the bolt: [Ask the Teacher to confirm you're correct!] Station #4: Station #5: **OBSERVE** the set-up. The block measures cm long by cm wide by cm high. If the volume of a regularly shaped object is its length times its width multiplied by its height, then its volume is cm³. Is this measurement absolutely correct? Defend your opinion.

UNIT: Laboratory Equipment

Station #6:	The volume of the wood block is:
Station #7:	OBSERVE the equipment set-up. The liquid volume is ml in the <i>small</i> graduated cylinder. The liquid volume is ml in the <i>LARGE</i> graduated cylinder. Describe how you know where to read the correct measurement.
Station #8:	Fill the graduated cylinder until the liquid volume is exactly 6.5 ml. [Ask the Teacher to confirm you're correct!]
Station #9:	OBSERVE the set-up. The temperature of the ICE WATER in the beaker is°C. What do you think will happen to the temperature of the water once the last ice cube has melted. Explain your idea
Station #10:	The temperature of the water in the Erlenmeyer flask is:
Station #11:	OBSERVE the equipment set-up. The length of the magazine iscm. Why is the ruler NOT set up to start the measurement at zero?
Station #12:	Measure the length of the half-meter stick using the two labeled meter sticks. Record your measurements:
	meter stick #1: meter stick #2:
	Reminder: Did you include a correct unit of measurement? ©
	Explain why the two measurements are not the same.

When you are confidant that you "know your stuff" about how to measure accurately, then approach the renowned Master of Science, aka "Teacher" [no genuflecting necessary] and petition to prove your Mastery of Measurement.

COMPLETING THE MASTERY EXAM WITH A 100% CORRECT SCORE IS MANDATORY.

EQUIPMENT LIST

ALL STATIONS: laminated station number signs taped to counter

laminated Lab Equipment How-To Checklist handouts

STATIONS #1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 need signs that state OBSERVE ONLY taped to counter

STATION #1: triple-beam balance,

rock

STATION #2: triple-beam balance

rock

STATION #3: 100 ml graduated cylinder

large metal object

To Set Up: water, pipette

STATION #4: 10 ml graduated cylinder

water in beaker

pipette metal bolt

STATION #5: wooden block whose three dimensions are marked on the block in pen

STATION #6: wood block (different size than that used for Station #5)

metric ruler

STATION #7: 10 ml graduated cylinder

100 ml graduated cylinder *To Set Up*: water, pipette

STATION #8: 10 ml graduated cylinder

water in beaker

pipette

STATION #9: ice cubes in water STATION #11: magazine

beaker ruler taped to magazine

2 meter sticks, different makes

thermometer stir stick

STATION #10: Erlenmeyer flask STATION #12: half-meter stick

water at room temperature

thermometer stir stick

UnitLabEquipStationsA 1-17-19