1. Draw lines to match the different types of measurements with their functions. One has been done for you.

| Volume | (a) the amount of surface covered <br> Length <br> (b) the amount of space taken up |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mass | (c) the distance between two points |
| Area | (d) the amount of matter in the object |

2. Circle the following pieces of equipment that can be used to measure the length of curved lines.
ruler trundle wheel metre stick callipers opisometer
3. This piece of equipment is commonly used in the lab.

(i) What is it called? $\qquad$
(ii) What does it measure? $\qquad$
(iii) How could you use this equipment at home? $\qquad$
4. Mass is the amount of matter in an object. Circle the units that it is measured in. $\boldsymbol{m} \quad \boldsymbol{m}^{3} \quad \boldsymbol{m}^{2} \quad \mathbf{k g}$

Where would you see this unit in your home?
5. Volume is the amount of space an object takes up. Circle the units that it is measured in.
m
$\boldsymbol{m}^{3}$
$\boldsymbol{m}^{\mathbf{2}}$
kg
6. Using a diagram, briefly describe how you would find the volume of a large stone. You must use an overflow can and a measuring cylinder. Make sure you label your diagram.
$\square$

Method: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
7. Invent a world where people don't know anything about measurement. Describe what life would be like there.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
8. Using a diagram to show your idea, design an experiment to show how you would measure (or estimate) the volume of a large rock.
$\square$
(a) List what you need:
(b) What measurements or calculations will you make?
(c) How accurate do you think your method will be?

