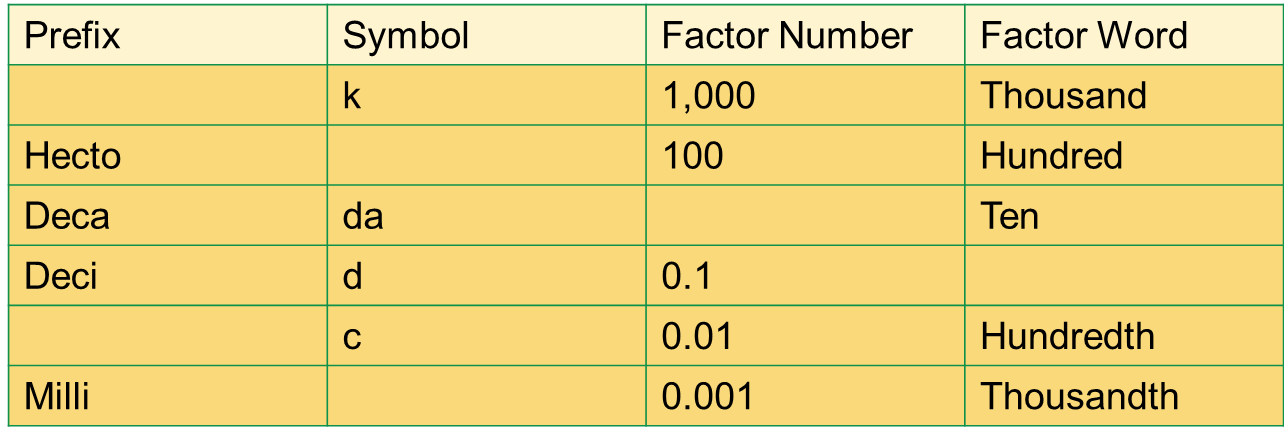
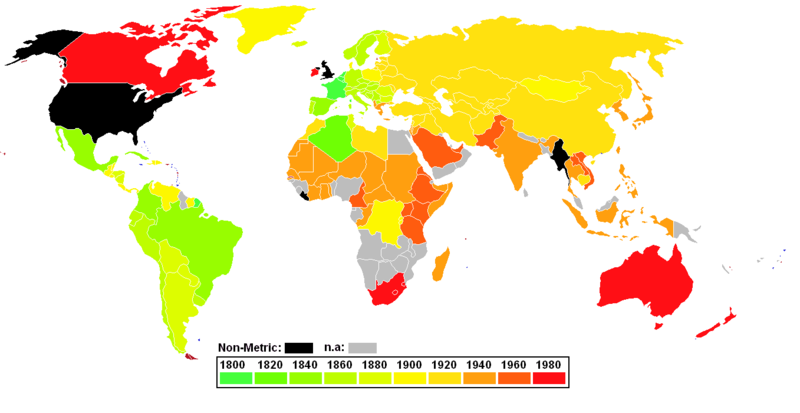
Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

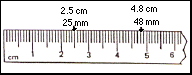
**Metric System Notes Day 1**

1. Neutral and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Language understood around the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Common Prefixes
   1. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = 1



1. Measuring Length
   1. When reading a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we use Centimeters and Millimeters.
      1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ =** 0.01 (one-hundredth of a meter)
      2. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** = 0.001 (one-Thousandth of a meter)
      3. – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Centimeters in a Meter
      4. – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Millimeters in a Meter

Write down the measurements for the arrows as practice.

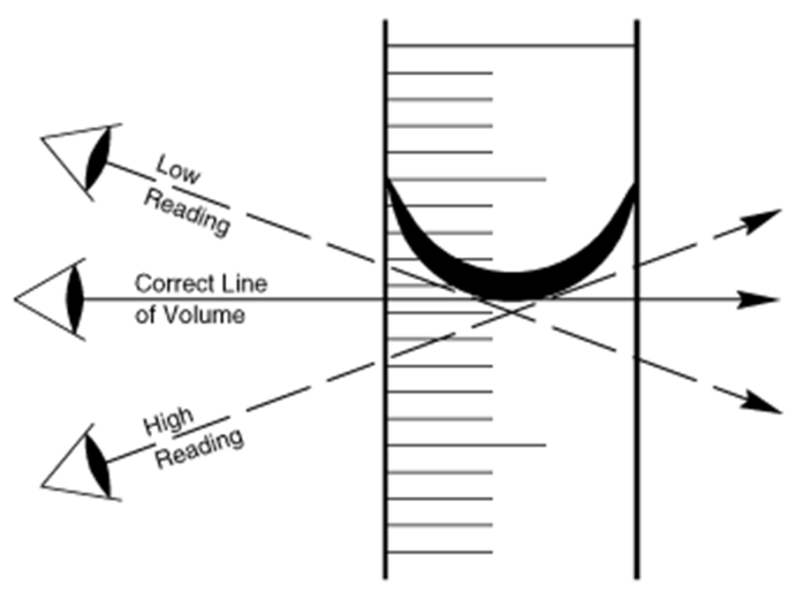


**Metric System Notes Mass Day 2**

1. The unit used to weigh objects in the Metric System is based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. The most commonly used units are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
      1. 1 gram (g) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ milligrams (mg)
      2. 1 kilogram (kg) = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grams (g)
      3. How many mg are in a kg? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. References for a gram
   1. A gram can be equal to a:
      1. Pen cap on a plastic Bic pen
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. Single Smartie candy
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. A brand new US nickel will have a mass of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Scientific Notation
   1. Used to save space when dealing with extremely large or extremely small numbers
   2. Rules for writing in Scientific Notation
      1. Must be 1 digit to the left of the decimal
      2. If you move the decimal to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = 10x to the negative
      3. If you move the decimal to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = 10x to the positive

**Metric System Notes Volume Day 3**

1. Metric Volume is based off the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for liquids and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for solids
   1. 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ = 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. 1 L = 0.001 cubic meters
   3. 1 kiloliter = 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Reading Volume
   1. Liquids will for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a graduated cylinder
   2. The volume is measured from the bottom of the meniscus
3. Volume Displacement
   1. A solid object will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an amount of water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



How much liquid is in this cylinder? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How many mL are in this graduated cylinder? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_