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## Lesson 2: Mass

1. Which is longer? Circle your choice for each one.
1 Pound or 100 Grams
1 Kilogram or 1 Pound
1 Ounce or 1000 Milligrams
2. $1 \mathrm{lb}=$ $\qquad$ g
$100 \mathrm{~kg}=$ $\qquad$ lb
$1 \mathrm{oz}=$ $\qquad$ mg
3. $\qquad$ refers to the amount of matter in an object.
4. The base unit of mass in the metric system in the $\qquad$ and is represented by $\qquad$ .
5. A kilogram is equal to the mass of the $\qquad$ - $\qquad$
(IPK), a platinum-iridium cylinder kept by the BIPM at Sèvres, France.
6. Complete each statement.

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1 \mathrm{~kg}=\ldots \mathrm{g} \quad 1 \mathrm{~g}=\ldots \mathrm{mg}
$$

7. Which is larger? Circle your choice for each one.
A. 1 kilogram or 1500 grams
B. 1200 milligrams or 1 gram
C. 12 milligrams or 12 kilograms
D. 4 kilograms or 4500 grams
8. What instrument will we use to find the mass of objects? $\qquad$
9. What would be the mass of the object measured in the picture?
$\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ g
10. How do you use a triple-beam balance? Fill in the blanks.

1st - Place the film canister on the $\qquad$ .

2nd - Slide the large $\qquad$ to the right until the arm
 drops below the line and then move it back one notch.

3rd - Repeat this process with the $\qquad$ weight. When the arm moves below the line, back it up one groove.
4th - Slide the $\qquad$ weight on the front beam until the $\qquad$ match up.

5th - Add the amounts on each beam to find the total $\qquad$ to the nearest tenth of a gram.

