

## 9.1.MEASUREMENT

### 1. Choose the correct one.

- a.  $\text{mm} < \text{cm} < \text{m} < \text{km}$       b.  $\text{mm} > \text{cm} > \text{m} > \text{km}$       c.  $\text{km} < \text{m} < \text{cm} < \text{mm}$   
d.  $\text{mm} > \text{m} > \text{cm} > \text{km}$
2. Rulers, measuring tapes and metre scales are used to measure  
a. mass      b. weight      c. time      d. length
3. 1 metric ton is equal to  
a. 100 quintals      b. 10 quintals      c. 1/10 quintals      d. 1/100 quintals
4. Which among the following is not a device to measure mass?  
a. Spring balance      b. Beam balance  
c. Physical balance      d. Digital balance

### II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Metre is the unit of \_\_\_\_\_
2. 1 kg of rice is weighed by \_\_\_\_\_
3. Thickness of a cricket ball is measured by \_\_\_\_\_
4. Radius of a thin wire is measured by \_\_\_\_\_
5. A physical balance measures small differences in mass up to \_\_\_\_\_

### III. State whether true or false. .

1. The SI unit of electric current is kilogram.
2. Kilo metre is one of the SI units of measurement.
3. In everyday life, we use the term weight instead of mass.
4. A physical balance is more sensitive than a beam balance.
5. One Celsius degree is an interval of 1K and zero degree Celsius is 273.15 K.
6. With the help of vernier caliper we can have an accuracy of 0.1 mm and with screw gauge we can have an accuracy of 0.01 mm.

### IV. Match the following.

Length		kelvin
Mass		metre
Time		kilogram
Temperature		second
Screw gauge		Vegetables
Vernier caliper		Gold ornaments
Beam balance		Coins
Digital balance		Cricket ball