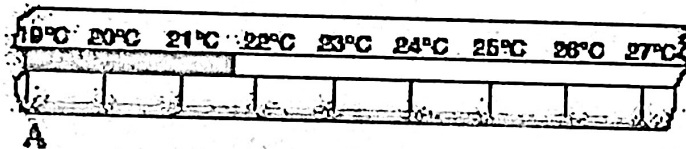


# Observation Notes

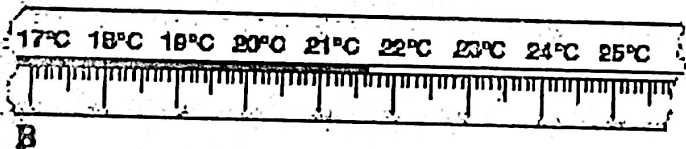
Observations:

Observations- The process or action of observing something to gain information

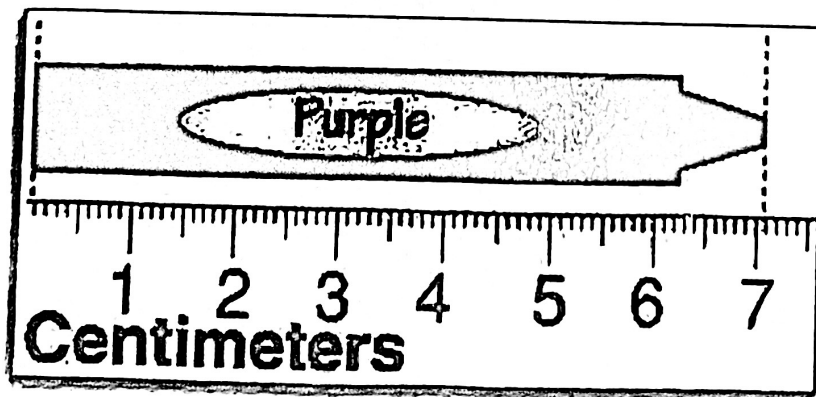
- Two Types:
  - Qualitative ( quality )- descriptive words
    - Examples: colors, smell, texture
  - Quantitative ( quantity )- numbers
    - Examples: measurements, counting
    - This is the type we want. To prove it!
- Use metric System- SI Units
  - SI = System international
- Measure to the correct decimal place.
  - 1 place past the smallest marking.
  - Example:



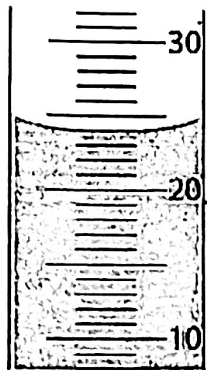
21.7°C



21.65°C



7.08 cm



24.0 mL

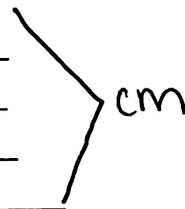
mL

• Types of Measurements:

- Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) - thermometer
- Distance - meter (m) or centimeters (cm)

■ Practice:

- Length desk: \_\_\_\_\_
- Width Desk: \_\_\_\_\_
- Height Desk: \_\_\_\_\_
- Thickness Desk: \_\_\_\_\_
- Room width (door to door): \_\_\_\_\_ m



- MASS (g) - how much matter is there

■ Practice:

- Marble: \_\_\_\_\_
- Nut: \_\_\_\_\_
- Yellow Liquid: \_\_\_\_\_

- VOLUME (mL) or ( $\text{cm}^3$ )

■ Units depend on the state of matter.

- Solid = mL
- Liquid =  $\text{cm}^3$

→ • 1 mL = 1  $\text{cm}^3$  ←

■ Practice:

- Marble: \_\_\_\_\_
- Nut: \_\_\_\_\_
- Yellow Liquid: \_\_\_\_\_
- Desk Top: \_\_\_\_\_ - l x w x h

→ liquid displacement