

Name: _____ Date: _____

Motion and Measurement of Distances

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Ans. _____

Q2. Write a note on ancient method of measurement.

Ans. _____

Q3. What is the need of common system of measurement?

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Motion and Measurement of Distances

Q1. Diya is using a scale which is broken at one end. She is not able to see the zero mark. What precaution should she take while measuring the length of a book using this scale?

Ans. When one of the ends of the scale is broken and zero mark is not clearly visible. In such case, she can use any other full mark of the scale and subtract the reading of this mark from the reading at the other end. For example, the reading at one end is 1.0 cm and at the other end it is 15 cm. Therefore, the length of the object is $(15 - 1.0) \text{ cm} = 14 \text{ cm}$.

Q2. Write a note on ancient method of measurement.

Ans. In ancient times, the length of a foot, the width of a finger, hand span (the length from tip of the thumb to the tip of the little finger), cubit (the length from the elbow to the finger tips), an angul (finger) or a mutthi (fist), length of fore arm and the distance of a step were commonly used as different units of measurements.

Q3. What is the need of common system of measurement?

Ans. Everyone's body parts could be of slightly different sizes. So, non-standard units such as cubit, hand span, foot etc. causes confusion in measurement. That's why for the sake of uniformity, scientists all over the world have accepted a set of standard units of measurement. The system of units now used is known as the International System of Units (SI units).