When you recording (writing down) a measurement, you need to be sure to **state the units that you used when measuring**. You do this so that any person reading your measurement knows what unit you used.

If you just wrote **4.7** for the bird on the previous page, a person reading that might think you meant 4.7 **inches**, which is quite a bit larger than what is shown. (They might think you meant 4.7 ***miles*** – that's a BIG bird!)

In this unit, it is VERY important that you include UNITS with all of your answers – that way there is no confusion. Including units will also help you later (in Applied 40S) when you start working with measurement problems combined with money (which is normally charged PER UNIT – you need to know the unit you are working with.

## Example 2: Measuring Tools and Units

With your teacher, examine each stated quantity. State at least one possible measuring tool and at least TWO appropriate units of measure for that quantity.

a) A person's weight.

measuring tool: Weighing scale, Bathroom scale

UNIT: kilogram (kg), pound (lb)

b) A person's age.

years, months (calendar)

c) The length of a movie.

hours, minutes (clock)

d) The length of a fish.

centimetre, millimetre, feet, inches (Ruler) (measuring tape) (metre stick)

e) The distance between two cities.

kilometre, miles (Laser Distance Finder)

f) The weight of a bag of sunflower seeds.

grams, ounces (Balance)

g) The temperature outside.

°C → degrees celsius (Thermometre)

°F → degrees Fahrenheit

K → Kelvin