

A. Circle the larger unit:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. millimeter, centimeter | 4. dL, mL | 7. s, cs |
| 2. kilogram, megagram | 5. mg, kg | 8. m, Mm |
| 3. microsecond, millisecond | 6. Mm, mm | 9. μ s, ks |

B. When plugging in metric facts, always remember that 1 big unit = # small units.

Fill in these facts:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ s = _____ μ s | 5. _____ mL = _____ L |
| 2. _____ g = _____ kg | 6. _____ g = _____ dg |
| 3. _____ km = _____ m | 7. _____ cm = _____ m |
| 4. _____ mm = _____ m | 8. _____ ms = _____ s |

C. The U.S. monetary system is a "metric" system. Try these, but don't panic, there won't be any like this on the quiz or test!

Ex. A decidime is 1/10 of a dime, so that would be the same as a penny.

1. A milligrand = \$ _____ (a grand = \$1,000)
2. A kilopenny = \$ _____
3. A megabuck = \$ _____ (a buck means \$1)
4. A kilodime = \$ _____
5. A penny = 1 _____ dollar (Put a prefix in this blank)
6. A dime = 1 _____ dollar
7. 1,000 millidollars = \$ _____
8. 10,000 centidollars = \$ _____

D. Review - Try to do these without looking at your notes first.

1. The study of motion is called _____.
2. Label the bold letter(s) as symbol or unit-
 0.021 **g** _____ **F** = ma _____ **v** = 88 m/s _____ 1000 **kg** _____
 How did you know the difference? _____
3. Distance, mass, and time are the three fundamental _____.
 _____ are the three units used to measure these.
 This is why the system of measurement we use is called the _____ system.
4. _____ quantities are calculated from two or more _____ quantities. Volume is an example of this type of quantity. If $V=l \times w \times h$, then the unit would be _____.