SUB: GENERAL SCIENCE

## ST.LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL <br> JESUIT MINORITY INSTITUTION

CLASS 6
F.M. 15

TOPIC: PRECAUTIONS WHILE TAKING MEASUREMENTS
DATE: 16.04.2020
A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:
$15 \times 1=15$

1. Always place the object that is to be measured on a $\qquad$ surface.
a) slanting
b)flat
c) straight
2. Placing the object on an uneven surface gives an $\qquad$ measurement.
a) incorrect
b)correct
c) accurate
3. Always place the ruler or metre scale along the $\qquad$ of the object to be measured.
a)size
b)height
c)length
4. The $\qquad$ will not be accurate if the ruler or the meter scale is kept at an angle to the length that is to be measured.
a)measurement
b)unit
c) numerical value
5. Keep the ruler or any other $\qquad$ as close as possible to the object.
a) measurement
b) object
c) measuring instrument
6. While taking measurements, ensure that the $\qquad$ of the ruler is placed at the beginning end of the object.
a) multiples
b) zero mark
c) markings
7. An eye should be kept $\qquad$ above the point from where you have to measure.
a) vertically
b) horizontally
c) parallel
8. The error that occurs due to the incorrect positioning of the eye is called $\qquad$ error.
a) perpendicular
b)placement
c) parallax
9. In order to avoid parallax error, it is advised to keep one eye $\qquad$ while taking measurements.
a) open
b)shut
c) partially open
10. If the ruler is broken or has worn out edges, the measurement of the $\qquad$ should be taken from either from 1 cm or any other mark which is clearly visible on the ruler.
a) object
b) scale
c) tape
11. In order to take the measurement using the broken ruler, after measurement
$\qquad$ the reading of the one end from the reading corresponding to the other end.
a)add
b) subtract
c)multiply
12. In a broken ruler, if we start measuring from the 2 cm mark and the corresponding reading to the other end is 7 cm . What would be the length of the object.
a) 5 cm
b) 10 cm
c) 2 cm
13. While measuring length using a metre scale, the position of the eye
a) should be vertically above the point from where the measurement is to be taken.
b) should be vertically above the $\mathbf{0}$ mark of the scale
c) does not matter as long as the scale is accurate
14. A meter scale has $\qquad$ divisions.
a) 10
b) 100
c)1000
15. Each division in the metre scale is equal to $\qquad$ .
a) 10 cm
b) 1 cm
c) 0.1 cm
