

Date: 15.7.24

Jender Heart High School, Chandigarh
Class - VI Subject: Physics.
Teacher: Nimrita L-2
Physical Quantities and Measurement

Good Morning Children!

This lesson is of class-VI for the subject of Physics, Chapter-2, of your textbook 'Concise Physics', Selina Publishers. The name of chapter is 'Physical Quantities and Measurement'. It is being submitted to you on 15.7.24. In the last lesson, we studied about convention while writing S.I units. Today, we will study about length.

Length: It is the distance between two points.

Units of length: The S.I unit of length is metre.

Simple multiples and submultiples of the metre.

- $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$
- $1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$
- $1 \text{ m} = 1000 \text{ mm}$
- $1 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ inch}$
- $1 \text{ yard} = 3 \text{ ft} = 36 \text{ inch}$
 - $1 \text{ inch} = 2.54 \text{ cm}$
 - $1 \text{ ft} = 30.48 \text{ cm}$
 - $1 \text{ yd} = 91.44 \text{ cm}$

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Devices for measuring length:

a) Metre ruler.

- The zero mark on ruler is made to coincide with one end of the object.
- The position of the other end of the object is read on the ruler. Thus, this reading gives length of object.
- If, while taking reading, eye is kept at inadequate position, error of parallax occur.
- To avoid this error, eye is kept in front of and in line with the reading to be taken.

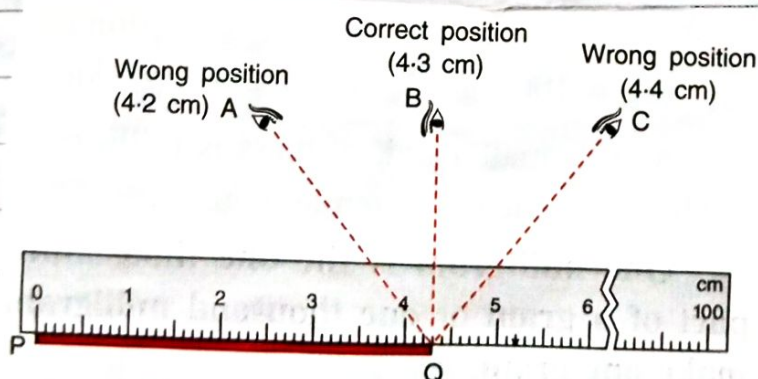


Fig. 2.2 Measuring the length of a rod PQ with a metre ruler

Measuring tape: It is a flexible ruler. It can have markings in cm or mm on it.
I am ending today's topic.
Thank you!