## Reading Instruments With Significant Figures Worksheet

Name: $\qquad$ Period: $\qquad$

Please read each instrument to their limits. Include units and correct number of SigFigs.





## Reading Instruments with Significant Figures - Teacher Key

## Notes:

When explaining how Significant Figures work, discuss the importance of the number of place values in a measurement. The more place values, the greater the certainty in the accuracy of a measurement.
compare:
$3 \mathrm{~m} \quad$ vs. 3.00 m
The second expresses confidence out to the hundredths place, where the first only has confidence to the ones place.

Using the worksheet:
When reading an instrument, you will read as far as the graduations will allow. Then, you will estimate one final place value. This is called "the digit of guess" and can vary from student to student, due to it being an estimation.

On the worksheet's answer key, I've underlined my "digit of guess". I've also included how many significant figures (or SigFigs) your answer should have, so you know whether you are reading the instrument correctly or not.

For example:


One acceptable answer: 498.97 g
but another acceptable answer would be: $\quad 498.99 \mathrm{~g}$

In either instance, both answers have 5 Significant Figures so on the answer key, it is written as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 498.97 \mathrm{~g} \\
& 5 \text { SigFigs }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$ Period: $\qquad$
Please read each instrument to their limits. Include units and correct number of SigFigs.


$$
\begin{array}{llllllll}
\int_{3}^{\text {m" }} & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \mathrm{~cm} & 8 & \frac{7.70 \mathrm{~cm}}{} & \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$


$\frac{21 . \underline{\underline{m L}}}{3 \text { SigFigs }}$



