

Laboratory Thermometer

Household Thermometer

top of mercury column

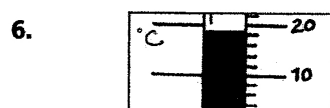
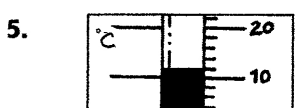
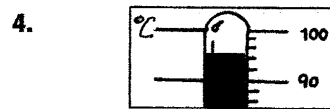
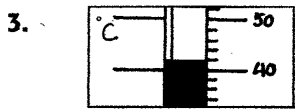
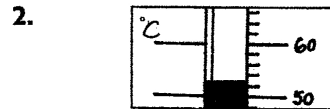
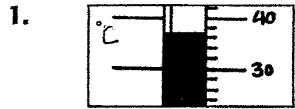
normal body temperature  
98.6F (37C)

bulb end (part that you place under your tongue)

[illegible]

**DIRECTIONS**

Read each thermometer, and write the temperature shown in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Questions:**

1. What unit is used to indicate temperature in the metric system? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What substance is inside the laboratory thermometer? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why don't we use mercury anymore? \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:**

1. Watch the video "Temperature Scales" from [www.missdoctorbailer.com](http://www.missdoctorbailer.com).
2. Answer the following questions.

**Questions:**

1. What scale is used by scientists? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the Celsius scale based upon? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the freezing point of water on the Celsius scale? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the boiling point of water on the Celsius scale? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What scale do we use in the United States? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the third temperature scale? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the Kelvin scale based upon? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What temperature is absolute zero? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What happens at absolute zero? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What temperature is freezing water on the Kelvin scale? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What temperature is boiling water on the Kelvin scale? \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_ period \_\_\_\_\_

## EXIT TICKET

Taking Temperature

1. What is wrong with this measurement?  $87 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C}$

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is wrong with this measurement? 34

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is wrong with this measurement? 78 F

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What happens at  $32^{\circ}\text{F}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What happens at  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What happens at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What happens at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

**Conclusion:** (accurate, constriction, thermometer)

When using a laboratory \_\_\_\_\_ it is important to keep it inside the substance until it is read because it does not have a \_\_\_\_\_. Laboratory thermometers are more \_\_\_\_\_ than the ones we have at home.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ period \_\_\_\_\_

## EXIT TICKET

Taking Temperature

1. What is wrong with this measurement?  $87 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C}$

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is wrong with this measurement? 34

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is wrong with this measurement? 78 F

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What happens at  $32^{\circ}\text{F}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What happens at  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What happens at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

7. What happens at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

**Conclusion:** (accurate, constriction, thermometer)

When using a laboratory \_\_\_\_\_ it is important to keep it inside the substance until it is read because it does not have a \_\_\_\_\_. Laboratory thermometers are more \_\_\_\_\_ than the ones we have at home.