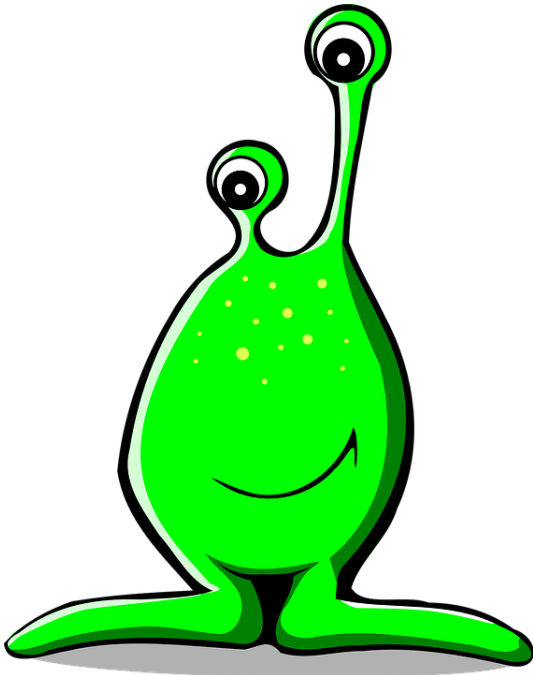


Scheda 1



Can you help me?

“Wow..... hello guys!!
Let me introduce myself:
I’m Maggie! Nice to meet you!
I just flew in from planet Micron. It was such a long flight, but I’m happy to spend time with you here on Earth!
Oh, I have so many things to say...but, before starting to know each other...I'm so thirsty, can you give me a $\chi\iota\chi\eta$ of water?”

“A $\chi\iota\chi\eta$ of water? Yes of course!...??”

Help Maggie! Teach her what she needs to know about our Metric System of Measurements if she is thirsty.

Thank you!! Now I know that I need 103ml of water when I’m thirsty!!
1 Maggie’s $\chi\iota\chi\eta$ =.....ml

Do you know? How to measure liquids.

If you want to measure liquids, you need only to know about:

- **Milliliters**
- **Liters**

A **milliliter** (that is "milli" and "liter" put together) is a very small amount of liquid.

But how “small” is a milliliter?

How many drops of water are there in a milliliter of water?



Try to guess.

.....

Now **check** your assumptions: **count** the drops of water that are in a milliliter (use a syringe).

Try to be as accurate as possible:
count 5 times the number of drops that are in one milliliter and then give your result as **the average number**.

Trial	Number of drops
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Average number	

Was your estimate correct?

Was it easy to count drops? What difficulties did you have?

.....
.....

Complete the chart: **How many milliliters (and of course drops) are there in:**

Object	Guess (number of ml)	Measure (ml)	Number of drops
Teaspoon			
Tablespoon			
Glass			

And now, think:
how many drops are there in 1 liter of water?