3. Use a meterstick to measure the length of the wooden block. Record all measured digits plus one estimated digit.

4. Follow the same procedure to measure the width and thickness of the block. Repeat all measurements two more times. Record your data.

5. Carefully adjust the balance to obtain an average zero reading when there is no mass on it. Your teacher will show you how to adjust the balances in your classroom to obtain an average zero reading. Use the balance to find the mass of the block, as shown in **Figure 1.** Record the measurement in your data table.

6. Repeat the mass measurement two more times, and record the values in your data table. Each time, turn the block so that it rests on a different side.

7. For trials 4–6, repeat steps 3 through 6 with the second wooden block.

**Figure 1**

**Step 5:** Make sure you know how to use the balances in your classroom. The balance should read zero when there is no mass on it. The number of significant figures in your measurement will be determined by your instrument, the object being measured, and the purpose of your measurement.

### Measuring Time and Distance

8. If you are not using a datasheet provided by your teacher, prepare a second data table in your lab notebook with three columns and seven rows, as shown below. In the first row, label the columns *Trial, Distance (m),* and *Time (s).* Label the second through seventh rows *1, 2, 3, 4, 5,* and *6.*

| Trial | Distance (m) | Time (s) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |