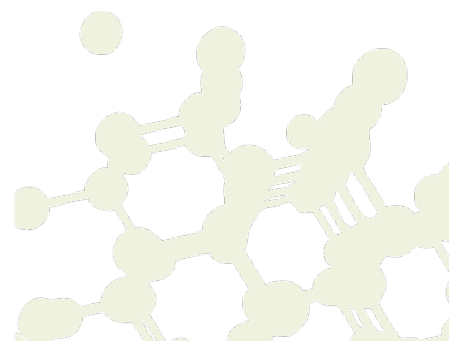




Exploring Measurement— StretchAbility

Size matters!





Exploring Measurement—StretchAbility

Try this!

1. Players take off their shoes.
2. The referee spins the spinner and calls out the first move.
3. All players place a hand or foot on a circle of the right scale—macro, micro, or nano.
4. The referee spins again, and players try the next move.
5. Players who fall over (or support themselves on any body part other than hands and feet) are out of the game.
6. Keep spinning! The last player to stay up wins.



Left foot nano!

What's going on?

Things come in different sizes—and size is important! We use different scales to measure things that are different sizes. In this game, we explore three different scales: the macroscale, the microscale, and the nanoscale.



Macroscale objects are in purple circles

The macroscale includes objects we can see with our eyes. There are lots of ways to measure objects on the macroscale, including meters. (A meter is a little over three feet.) Kids around six or seven years old are about a meter tall.



Microscale objects are in green circles

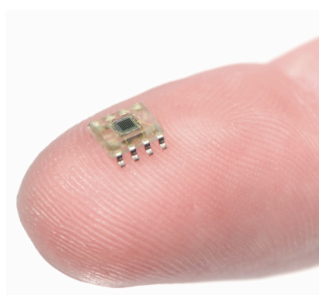
The next scale down is the microscale. To see microscale things clearly, we need tools like microscopes. Objects on the microscale are measured in micrometers. A micrometer is a millionth of a meter. Red blood cells are measured in micrometers.



Nanoscale objects are in orange circles

There's an even smaller scale: the nanoscale! Nanoscale things are so tiny that we can't see them with just our eyes—we need special tools to make images of them. Nanoscale objects are measured in nanometers. A nanometer is super small—a billionth of a meter! DNA is measured in nanometers.

How is this nano?



Microchip on finger

A nanometer is a billionth of a meter. That's really tiny! Nanometers are used to measure things that are too small to see, like atoms and molecules, the basic building blocks of our world.

Nanoscale science focuses on things that are measured in nanometers. Scientists use special tools and equipment to work with things that have nanometer-sized parts, such as microchips.

In the field of nanotechnology, scientists and engineers make new materials and tiny devices. Nanotechnology allows them to make things like smaller, faster computer chips and new medicines to treat diseases like cancer.

