CLASS 6 SCIENCE REVISION NOTES

Class 6 Science Chapter 5 Measurement of Length and Motion Revision Notes

Quick revision notes for Class 6 Science Chapter 5, "Measurement of Length and Motion" -- key facts at a glance for fast last-minute review.

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Quick revision notes for **Class 6 Science Chapter 5, "Measurement of Length and Motion"** — key facts at a glance for fast last-minute review.

Units of Length

SI unit of length: metre (m).

1 km = 1000 m; 1 m = 100 cm; 1 cm = 10 mm; 1 km = 1,00,000 cm.

Body-part units (handspan, arm length, foot length) vary person to person — replaced by fixed standard units.

Correct Measuring Technique

Place the scale in direct contact with the object.

If the zero mark is broken, measure from another clear mark and subtract.

Parallax error: avoid by keeping the eye directly above the reading point.

Curved lines: use a flexible thread, then straighten and measure against a rigid scale.

Position and Motion

Reference point: a fixed point used to judge if position is changing.

Motion: position changes with time relative to a reference point. **Rest:** it does not.

Types of Motion (3 types taught in this chapter)

Type	Description	Examples
Linear (rectilinear)	Straight-line path	Car on straight road, 100m race
Circular	Circular path	Merry-go-round, fan blades, Earth's spin & orbit
Oscillatory (periodic)	To-and-fro about a fixed position	Swing, pendulum

Note: "Rotational motion" is not a separate category at this level — spinning objects are grouped under circular motion.

Quick revision: Solutions | Extra Questions for this chapter.