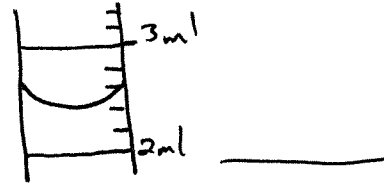
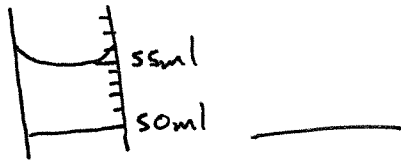


Name: _____

Test #1: Test Objectives

1. What are some general lab safety rules to follow while working in a lab setting?

2. What is the volume of liquid in the graduated cylinders below?



3. Be able to carry out conversion problems given conversion factors and show your work:

1in = 2.54cm

12in = 1ft

100cm = 1m

60s = 1min

60min = 1hr

5in = _____ cm

40cm = _____ ft

30hr = _____ s

1000cm = _____ m

4. What is the formula for density? Be able to calculate density, remember your units on your answer, and show your work. What is the density of a metal ball with a mass of 15g and a volume of 5ml?

5. Know key vocabulary word meanings as they will be used in problems and answers on the test. Examples: matter, physical change, mixture, compound, energy, heterogeneous, mass, weight, etc.

6. How do you calculate volume of regularly shaped objects? What about irregularly shaped objects? What is the volume of a cube measuring 5cm x 5cm x 5cm?

7. What are some examples of kinetic energy, potential energy, chemical energy, electromagnetic energy, etc?

- ___ 8. Radio waves, visible light from the sun, infrared “rays” from heat lamps, the waves that heat food in a microwave oven, ultraviolet rays, and X-rays are all considered types of
- electrical energy.
 - electromagnetic energy.
 - chemical energy.
 - potential energy.
- ___ 9. In the laboratory, volumes of liquid are usually measured with a(n)
- electrode.
 - scale.
 - triple-beam balance.
 - graduated cylinder.
- ___ 10. The measurement of how much matter an object contains is its
- volume.
 - weight.
 - mass.
 - melting point.
- ___ 11. All elements are composed of extremely small particles called
- compounds.
 - mixtures.
 - atoms.
 - molecules.
- ___ 12. How would you calculate the density of an object?
- Divide its weight by its volume.
 - Divide its mass by its volume.
 - Multiply its volume times its mass.
 - Multiply its weight times its mass.
- ___ 13. One example of a chemical change is
- filtering.
 - burning wood.
 - boiling water.
 - crushing a can.
- ___ 14. The volume of an irregular object can be measured by
- multiplying the object’s length, width, and height.
 - dividing the object’s density by its mass.
 - submerging the object in water in a graduated cylinder.
 - placing the object on a triple-beam balance.
- ___ 15. The density of a block of wood with a volume of 50 cubic centimeters and a mass of 100 grams is
- 2 g/cm^3
 - 0.5 g/cm^3
 - 500 g/cm^3
 - $5,000 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- ___ 16. The measurement of how much mass is contained in a given volume is called
- weight.
 - melting point.
 - boiling point.
 - density.