

- B 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.
- D 9. In the laboratory, volumes of liquid are usually measured with a(n)
- electrode.
  - scale.
  - triple-beam balance.
  - graduated cylinder.
- C 10. The measurement of how much matter an object contains is its
- volume.
  - weight.
  - mass.
  - melting point.
- C 11. All elements are composed of extremely small particles called
- compounds.
  - mixtures.
  - atoms.
  - molecules.
- B 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.
- B 13. One example of a chemical change is
- filtering.
  - burning wood.
  - boiling water.
  - crushing a can.
- C 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.
- A 15. The density of a block of wood with a volume of 50 cubic centimeters and a mass of 100 grams is
- $2 \text{ g/cm}^3$
  - $0.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$
  - $500 \text{ g/cm}^3$
  - $5,000 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- $$\frac{100 \text{ g}}{50 \text{ cm}^3} = 2 \text{ g/cm}^3$$
- D 16. The measurement of how much mass is contained in a given volume is called
- weight.
  - melting point.
  - boiling point.
  - density.