Name	
Class Hour	

1. Define mass?

2. Define volume?

3. Define density and show the formula for calculating density.

4. Why does changing the shape of an object have no effect on the density of that object?

5. Aluminum is used to make airplanes. Cast iron is used to make weightlifting equipment. Explain why the densities of these metals make them useful for these purposes?

6. What is the density of water? Remember for water 1g=1ml=1cm<sup>3</sup>

7. Why does an air bubble rise to the surface of a glass of water?

8. Calculate the densities of the following objects. Remember to place units after each number.

Object A

length = 6cm

width = 3cm height = 1cm

mass = 36q

density ≃

Object B

length = 10cm

width = 5cm height = 2cm

mass = 300g

volume = \_\_\_\_

density = \_\_\_\_

**Object C** 

Use the water displacement method to determine the density of object C (silly putty). initial water level in graduated cylinder = 25ml final water level after placing silly putty into graduated cylinder = 29ml mass of silly putty=8g

Volume = \_\_\_\_ density = \_\_\_\_

9. Which of the following materials will float on water (density 1 g/ml)?

air =  $.001 \text{ g/cm}^3$ corn oil =  $.93 \text{ g/cm}^3$ glycerine =  $1.26 \text{ g/cm}^3$ corn syrup =  $1.38 \text{ g/cm}^3$ wood =  $.85 \text{ g/cm}^3$ steel =  $7.81 \text{ g/cm}^3$ 

rubber =  $1.34 \text{ g/cm}^3$ 

ice =  $.92 \text{ g/cm}^3$ water =  $1.00 \text{ g/cm}^3$ 

10. Assuming the materials don't mix, show how the materials would "stack up" in a graduated cylinder.

11. What happens to density when mass decreases but volume stays the same? (Remember density = mass volume)

12. What happens to density when volume decreases but mass stays the same?