

# DO NOW ON PAPER- NO CHROMEBOOK THIS TIME!!

Convert.

1 a.  $2,000\text{ m} = \underline{2} \text{ km}$

1 b.  $9 \text{ km} = \underline{9000} \text{ m}$

2 a.  $9,000 \text{ ml} = \underline{9} \text{ L}$

2 b.  $3 \text{ kg} = \underline{3000} \text{ g}$

Handwritten work for 1 a:  $2000\text{ m} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ km}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

Handwritten work for 2 a:  $9000 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000}$

Handwritten work for 1 b:  $9 \text{ km} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}}$

Handwritten work for 2 b:  $3 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}}$

Aug 15-2:50 PM

## Conversion Challenge

Write the correct abbreviation for each metric unit.

1) Kilogram kg

4) Milliliter mL

7) Kilometer km

2) Meter m

5) Millimeter mm

8) Centimeter cm

3) Gram g

6) Liter L

9) Milligram mg

Try these conversions, using the ladder method.

Handwritten:  $45 \text{ in} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ ft}}{12 \text{ in}} = 3.75 \text{ ft}$

1)  $2000 \text{ mg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$

6)  $5 \text{ L} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mL}$

11)  $16 \text{ cm} = \underline{160} \text{ mm}$

Handwritten:  $10 \text{ mm} / 1 \text{ cm}$

2)  $104 \text{ km} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$

7)  $198 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kg}$

12)  $2500 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ km}$

3)  $480 \text{ cm} = \underline{4.8} \text{ m}$

Handwritten:  $480 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}}{100 \text{ cm}}$

8)  $75 \text{ mL} = \underline{0.075} \text{ L}$

Handwritten:  $75 \text{ mL} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}}$

13)  $65 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mg}$

4)  $5.6 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$

9)  $50 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$

14)  $6.3 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}$

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WWK

3. **Volume** - the amount of space an object occupies.

Volume Solids

$L \times w \times h$   
cubic units

Volume Liquids

L, mL  
graduated cyl.

4. **Density** - amount of mass per unit of volume of an object

$$D = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

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## TOC 17-18 Volume and Density

<p><b>Volume</b>: the amount of space that an object occupies.</p> <p>* derived unit</p> <p><math>V = m / D</math></p> <p>volume = mass / density</p>
<p>* derived unit</p> <p><math>D = m / V</math></p> <p>density = mass / volume</p> <p>the amount of mass per unit of volume of an object</p> <p><b>Density</b></p>

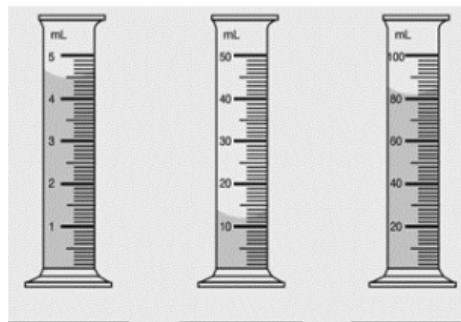
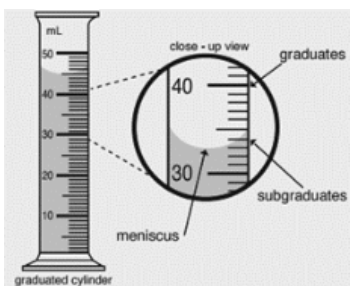
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**Welcome! Please get your ISN  
(composition book) from  
your shelf and have a seat!  
Complete the warmup on  
your Chromebook!!!!**



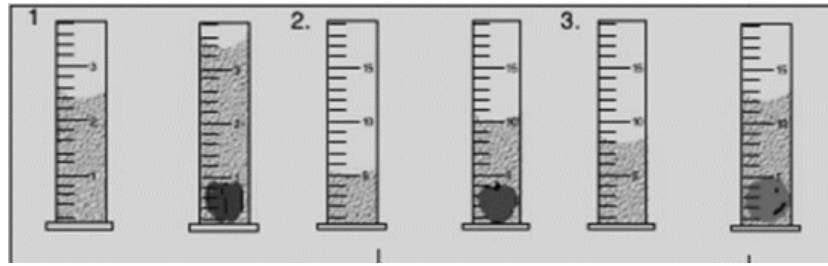
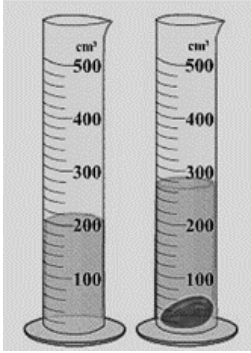
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Inside the top of the VOLUME flap...



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Inside the bottom of the VOLUME flap...



Aug 15-2:56 PM

Inside the top of the Density flap...

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mL}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

$$1 \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$$

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Inside the bottom of the DENSITY flap...

Density = Mass / Volume

$$V \cdot D = \frac{m}{V}$$

1) Rearrange the density equation for the following:

$$\text{Mass} = D \cdot V$$

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{m}{D}$$

2) Calculate the density of a material that has a mass of 52.457 g and a volume of 13.5 cm<sup>3</sup>.

$$D = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow \frac{52.457 \text{ g}}{13.5 \text{ cm}^3} = 3.89 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

3) A student finds a rock on the way to school. In the laboratory he determines that the volume of the rock is 22.7 mL, and the mass is 39.943 g. What is the density of the rock?

$$D = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow \frac{39.943 \text{ g}}{22.7 \text{ mL}} = 1.76 \text{ g/mL}$$

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## pg 17 examples

### Density, Mass and Volume

Bronze Activity  $m = DV$

#### WILF

Calculate density or mass when information is given in the SAME unit.



<p>7 Lead has a density of 11.5g/cm<sup>3</sup>. A cylindrical block of lead has a radius of 5 cm and a height of 3cm. Find the mass (in kg correct to 3 dp).</p> <p><math>V = \pi r^2 h = 3.14 \cdot 25 \cdot 3 = 235.62 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p><math>m = D \cdot V = 11.5 \cdot 235.62 = 2709.63 \text{ g}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{2709.63 \text{ g}}{1000} = 2.710 \text{ kg}</math></p>	<p>8 Olympic medals have a diameter of 6cm and a thickness of 1cm. Gold has a density of 19g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Work out mass of a gold medal (to 3dp).</p> <p><math>V = \pi r^2 h = 3.14 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 = 28.26 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p><math>m = D \cdot V = 19 \cdot 28.26 = 536.94 \text{ g}</math></p>	<p>9 The density of concrete is 2400kg/m<sup>3</sup>. How much will the step weigh?</p> <p><math>V = 0.6 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.2 = 0.432 \text{ m}^3</math></p> <p><math>m = D \cdot V = 2400 \cdot 0.432 = 1036.8 \text{ kg}</math></p>
<p>4 Calculate the density in kg/m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><math>V = 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 0.1 = 2 \text{ m}^3</math></p> <p><math>D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{25 \text{ kg}}{2 \text{ m}^3} = 12.5 \text{ kg/m}^3</math></p>	<p>5 Lead has a density of 11.5g/cm<sup>3</sup>. A rectangular block of lead measures 4cm x 5cm x 2cm. Find the mass.</p> <p><math>V = 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = 40 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p><math>m = D \cdot V = 11.5 \cdot 40 = 460 \text{ g}</math></p>	<p>6 A wooden cube has lengths 8cm. It has a mass of 307.2g. Find the density of the cube.</p> <p><math>V = 8 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 = 512 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p><math>D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{307.2 \text{ g}}{512 \text{ cm}^3} = 0.6 \text{ g/cm}^3</math></p>
<p>1 A butter block weights 200 g. The dimensions are 8 cm by 5 cm by 6cm. What is its density (to 3dp)?</p> <p><math>V = 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 = 240 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p><math>D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{200 \text{ g}}{240 \text{ cm}^3} = 0.833 \text{ g/cm}^3</math></p>	<p>2 A shipping container weights 100kg. The dimensions are 5 metres by 5 metres by 8 metres. What is the density?</p> <p><math>V = 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 = 200 \text{ m}^3</math></p> <p><math>D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{100 \text{ kg}}{200 \text{ m}^3} = 0.5 \text{ kg/m}^3</math></p>	<p>3 A sculpture is made of bronze (density 8.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup>). It measures 2cm x 2cm x 147 cm. Find its mass (in kg).</p> <p><math>V = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 147 = 588 \text{ cm}^3</math></p> <p><math>m = D \cdot V = 8.5 \cdot 588 = 4998 \text{ g} = 4.998 \text{ kg}</math></p>

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<p>7 Lead has a density of <math>11.5\text{g/cm}^3</math>. A cylindrical block of lead has a radius of <math>5\text{cm}</math> and a height of <math>3\text{cm}</math>. Find the mass (in kg correct to 3 dp).</p>	<p>8 Olympic medals have a diameter of <math>6\text{cm}</math> and a thickness of <math>1\text{cm}</math>. Gold has a density of <math>19\text{g/cm}^3</math>. Work out mass of a gold medal (to 2 dp).</p>
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$r = 3\text{cm}$   
 $h = 1\text{cm}$   
 $V = \pi \cdot r \cdot h$   
 $V = 28.27\text{cm}^3$

$m = DV$   
 $m = (19\text{g/cm}^3)(28.27\text{cm}^3)$   
 $m = 537.21\text{g}$

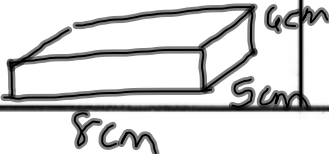

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<p>4 Calculate the density in <math>\text{kg/m}^3</math>.</p>	<p>5 Lead has a density of <math>11.5\text{g/cm}^3</math>. A rectangular block of lead measures <math>4\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm}</math>. Find the mass.</p>
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$V = 2\text{m}^3$   
 $D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{25\text{kg}}{2\text{m}^3}$   
 $D = 12.5\text{kg/m}^3$

$V = 40\text{cm}^3$   
 $m = DV = (11.5\text{g/cm}^3)(40\text{cm}^3)$   
 $m = 460\text{g}$

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<p>1 A butter block weighs 200 g. The dimensions are 8 cm by 5 cm by 6 cm. What is its density (to 3dp)?</p> 	<p>2 A shipping container weighs 100kg. The dimensions are 5 metres by 5 metres by 8 metres. What is the density?</p> 
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$$V = 240 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{200\text{g}}{240 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$D = 0.833 \text{ g/cm}^3$$


$$V = 200 \text{ m}^3$$

$$D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{100\text{kg}}{200 \text{ m}^3}$$

$$D = 0.5 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

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9 The density of concrete is  $2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . How much will the step weigh?



Handwritten calculations:


$$V = 0.72 \text{ m}^3$$

$$D = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$M = DV = (2400 \text{ kg/m}^3)(0.72 \text{ m}^3)$$

$$D = 1728 \text{ kg}$$

6 A wooden cube has lengths 8cm. It has a mass of 307.2g. Find the density of the cube.




Handwritten calculations:

$$V = 512 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$D = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{307.2\text{g}}{512 \text{ cm}^3} = 0.6 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

3 A sculpture is made of bronze (density  $8.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ). It measures  $2 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 147 \text{ cm}$ . Find its mass (in kg).



Handwritten calculations:

$$V = 588 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$M = DV = (8.5 \text{ g/cm}^3)(588 \text{ cm}^3)$$

$$M = 4998 \text{ g} = (4.998 \text{ kg})$$

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

**Object A**    length = 6cm        width = 3cm        height = 1cm        mass = 36g

                  volume = \_\_\_\_\_                    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

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

air =            .001 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

corn oil =     .93 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

glycerine =   1.26 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

corn syrup =  1.38 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

wood =        .85 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

steel =        7.81 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

rubber =      1.34 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

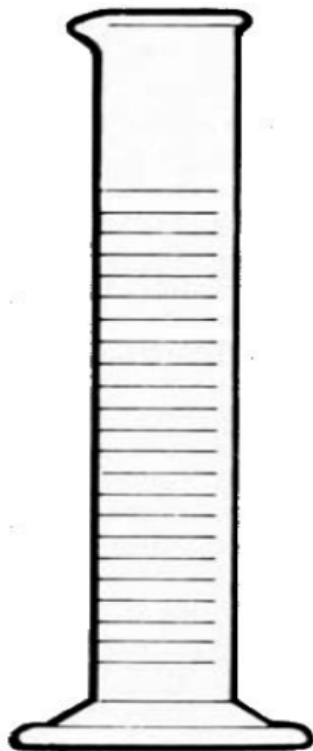
ice =          .92 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

water =       1.00 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

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



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