#### **Metric Conversions**

- 1) 4.09 meters to centimeters
- 2) 455,500 centimeters to meters \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 7.49 meters to millimeters \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 3,198,400 millimeters to meters \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 38.77 kilometers to meters \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 4,731 meters to kilometers \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 13.33 centimeters to millimeters \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 3,509 millimeters to centimeters \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) 5.39 kilometers to centimeters \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) 76,080 centimeters to kilometers \_\_\_\_\_

- 11) 4.52 kilometers to millimeters \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) 88,680 millimeters to kilometers \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) 64.68 liters to milliliters \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) 227,500 milliliters to liters \_\_\_\_\_
- 15) 17.59 grams to milligrams \_\_\_\_\_
- 16) 2,416 milligrams to grams \_\_\_\_\_
- 17) 5.91 kilograms to grams \_\_\_\_\_
- 18) 98,700 grams to kilograms \_\_\_\_\_
- 19) 57.59 kilograms to milligrams \_\_\_\_\_
- 20) 63,200 milligrams to kilograms \_\_\_\_\_

### **Counting Significant Figures**

- 1) 3701
- =
- 6) 0.000900
- = \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) 7.90 x 10<sup>9</sup>
- =
- 7) 66

= \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) 2.200 x 10<sup>-1</sup>
- = <u>\_\_\_\_</u>
- 8) 1040
- =

- 4) 52.44
- = \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) 6.400 x 10<sup>7</sup>
- = \_\_\_\_

- **5)** 8.600 x 10<sup>-2</sup>
- = \_\_\_\_
- 10) 0.0430
- = \_\_\_\_\_

# Adding and Subtracting (Significant Figures)

1) 7.6 - 5.4451

- = \_\_\_\_\_
- **3)** 7.6614 + 3.79
- = \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) 72.623 49.1746
- = \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 11.8 5.66

= \_\_\_\_\_,

## Multiplying and Dividing (Significant Figures)

1) 17 x 0.7 = \_\_\_\_\_ 4) 80 x 1.1 = \_\_\_\_\_

2) 1000 ÷ 25.980 = \_\_\_\_\_ 5) 4.955 x 2 = \_\_\_\_\_

3) 307 ÷ 3.248 = \_\_\_\_\_ 6) 0.008 x 7.924 = \_\_\_\_\_

#### Density

- 1. What is the density of a rock with a volume of 15 cm<sup>3</sup> and a mass of 45 g?
- 2. You decide that you want to carry a boulder home from the beach. The boulder has a volume of 27,000 cm<sup>3</sup>. It is made of granite, which has a typical density of 2.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. How much mass does this boulder have? Express the answer in scientific notation.
- 3. Basalt rocks are sometimes used along coasts to prevent erosion. If a rock must have a mass of 2.0 x 10<sup>6</sup> g in order to not be shifted by waves, what volume must it be? Basalt has a density of 3.20 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.
- 4. A golden-colored cube is handed to you. The person wants you to buy it for \$100, saying that it is a nugget of pure gold. You pull out an old textbook, look up gold in the mineral table, and read that its density is 19.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. You measure the cube and find that it is 2 cm on each side and has a mass of 40.0 g. What is the density of the cube? Is it made of gold? Should you buy it?

### Accuracy and Precision

For an important chemistry lab, you must measure an object, using the method of water displacement, in order to calculate its density. You conduct three measurement trials and collect the data as indicated below.

	Mass of Object	Initial Volume in	Final Volume in	Volume of	Density of
		Graduated	Graduated	Object	Object
		Cylinder	Cylinder		
Trial 1	35.0 g	25.00 mL	28.15 mL		
Trial 2	62.5 g	85.00 mL	91.00 mL		
Trial 3	22.7 g	47.95 mL	49.85 mL		
Average	******	******	******	******	

- 1. Calculate the volume of the object for each trial and fill it in the data table.
- 2. Calculate the density for each trial and fill it in the data table.
- 3. Average the density results for all three trials and fill it in the data table.
- 4. The accepted density for the object is 11.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Are your density calculations precise?
- 5. Is your average density accurate?
- 6. Calculate your percent error using your average density as the experimental value.