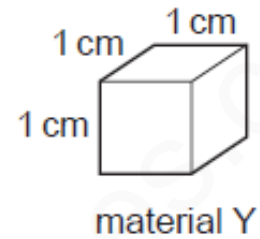
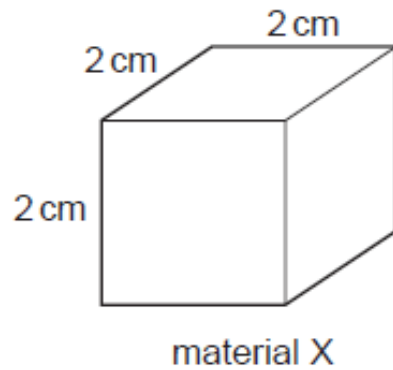


## MEASUREMENT, DENSITY, MASS AND VOLUME-SET-2-MS

**1** The cubes shown are made of different materials, but they have the same mass.



The density of material X is  $1 \text{ g/cm}^3$ .

What is the density of material Y?

- A**  $\frac{1}{8} \text{ g/cm}^3$       **B**  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ g/cm}^3$       **C**  $2 \text{ g/cm}^3$       **D**  $8 \text{ g/cm}^3$

# 2

A student needs to find the density of a large cubic block of wood.

Which two pieces of apparatus should she use?

- A** balance and metre rule
- B** balance and thermometer
- C** measuring cylinder and metre rule
- D** measuring cylinder and thermometer

# 3

In an experiment, a student measures the time taken for an object to fall to the ground. He carries out the experiment ten times. The table shows his results.

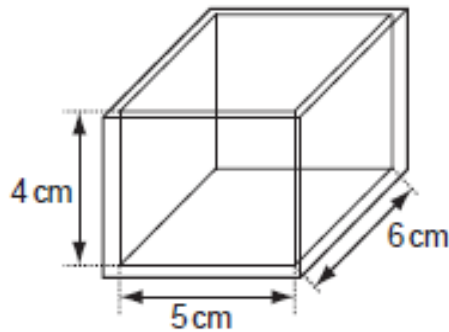
time / s	26.4	26.8	26.4	24.4	24.0	26.8	25.4	23.4	26.4	24.0
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Which value should the student use?

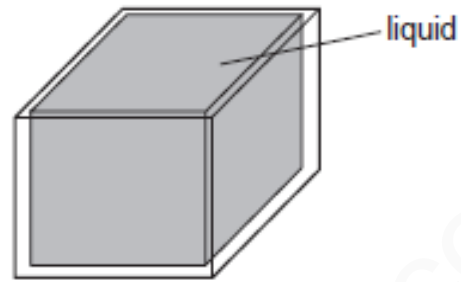
- A** 24.0 s
- B** 25.4 s
- C** 26.4 s
- D** 26.8 s

4

The diagrams show a glass tank with inside measurements of 5 cm × 6 cm × 4 cm.



mass = 40 g



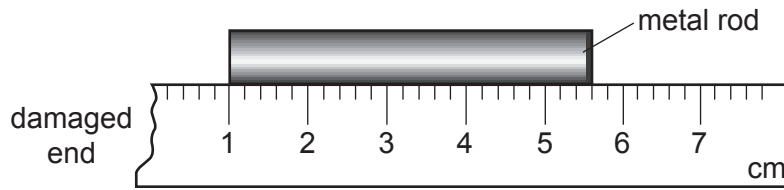
total mass = 220 g

The tank has a mass of 40 g when empty. When the tank is filled with a liquid, the tank and liquid have a total mass of 220 g.

What is the density of the liquid?

- A  $\frac{220}{(5 \times 6 \times 4)} \text{ g/cm}^3$
- B  $\frac{(220 - 40)}{(5 \times 6 \times 4)} \text{ g/cm}^3$
- C  $\frac{(5 \times 6 \times 4)}{220} \text{ g/cm}^3$
- D  $\frac{(5 \times 6 \times 4)}{(220 - 40)} \text{ g/cm}^3$

- 5** A girl uses a rule to measure the length of a metal rod. Because the end of the rule is damaged, she places one end of the rod at the 1 cm mark as shown.



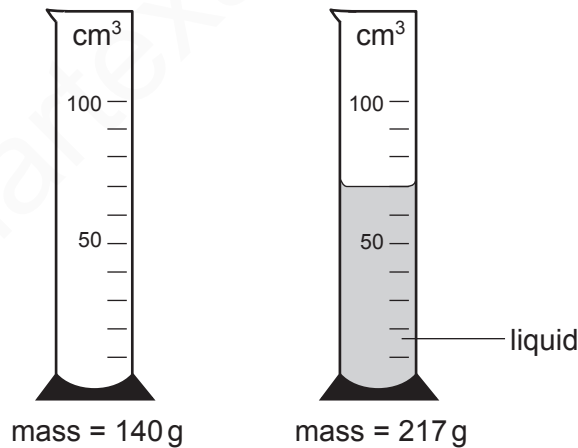
How long is the metal rod?

- A** 43 mm      **B** 46 mm      **C** 53 mm      **D** 56 mm

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A** Mass and weight are different names for the same thing.  
**B** The mass of an object is different if the object is taken to the Moon.  
**C** The weight of a car is one of the forces acting on the car.  
**D** The weight of a chocolate bar is measured in kilograms.

- 6** The masses of a measuring cylinder before and after pouring some liquid are shown in the diagram.



What is the density of the liquid?

- A**  $\frac{217}{52}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>      **B**  $\frac{217}{70}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>      **C**  $\frac{77}{52}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>      **D**  $\frac{77}{70}$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>

7

A student tries to find the density of a metal block. First he measures the weight with a forcemeter (spring balance). Next he measures the sides of the block using a rule, in order to calculate the volume of the block. Finally he divides the weight by the volume to find the density.

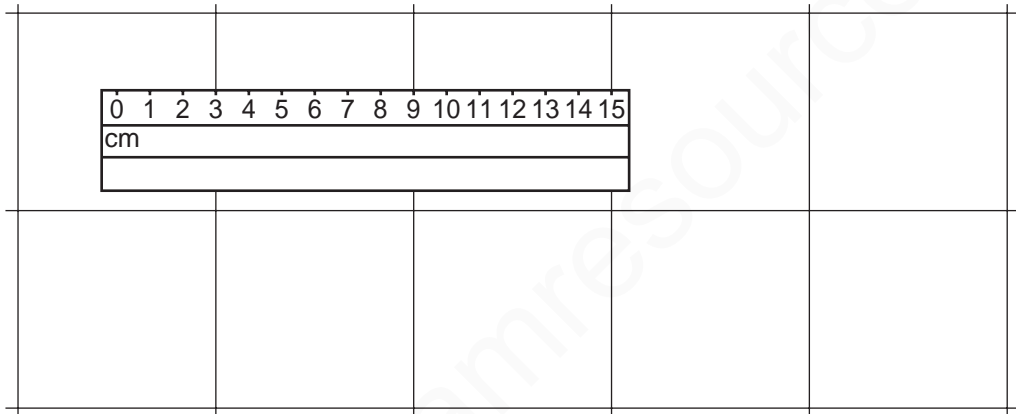
The student has made a mistake.

Why does his method **not** give the density?

- A Density is volume divided by weight.
- B He should have measured the surface area, not the volume.
- C He should have used the mass in his calculation, not the weight.
- D Weight is not measured with a forcemeter (spring balance).

8

A floor is covered with square tiles. The diagram shows a ruler on the tiles.

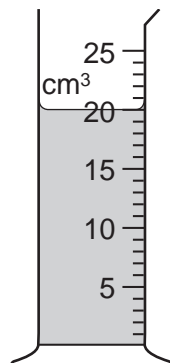


How long is one tile?

- A 3 cm
- B 6 cm
- C 9 cm
- D 12 cm

9

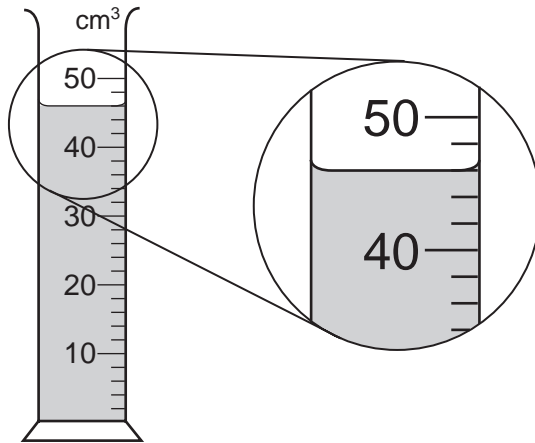
The diagram shows some liquid in a measuring cylinder. The mass of the liquid is 16g.



What is the density of the liquid?

- A 320g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- B 36g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- C 1.25g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- D 0.8g/cm<sup>3</sup>

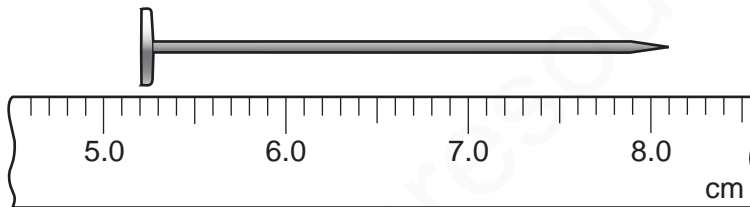
**10** A measuring cylinder is used to measure the volume of a liquid.



What is the volume of the liquid?

- A** 43 cm<sup>3</sup>      **B** 46 cm<sup>3</sup>      **C** 48 cm<sup>3</sup>      **D** 54 cm<sup>3</sup>

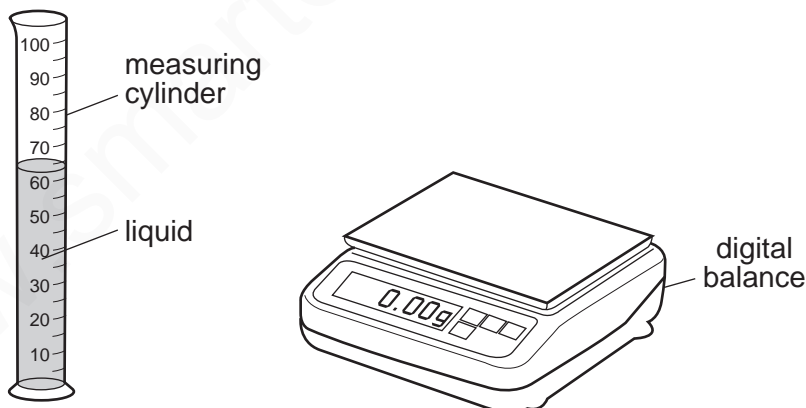
**11** A ruler is used to measure the length of a nail.



What is the length of the nail?

- A** 1.3 cm      **B** 2.9 cm      **C** 5.2 cm      **D** 8.1 cm

**12** A student pours liquid into a measuring cylinder.



The student records the volume of the liquid from the scale on the measuring cylinder. He then puts the measuring cylinder containing the liquid on a balance and records the mass.

What else needs to be measured before the density of the liquid can be calculated?

- A** the depth of the liquid in the measuring cylinder  
**B** the mass of the empty measuring cylinder  
**C** the temperature of the liquid in the measuring cylinder  
**D** the volume of the empty measuring cylinder