

1. Why is there math in science?

To quantify concepts, make predictions!

2. What is a hypothesis? How is a hypothesis different than a claim?

Hypothesis - Proposed question for study.

Claim - Statement of fact

3. Describe what has to be included in a reasoning paragraph.

Reasoning must include - Claim, evid., and a connection between them.

4. Explain what density is.

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

5. Which metric prefixes represent each quantity:

- 1/100: cm - Centi
- 1000: kilo - K
- 1/1000: mm - mill

8. Explain what information you would need to be able to convert from mL to gallons

The conversion for _____ mL = _____ gal

9. Convert 2.45×10^7 mL to gallons. (Show your work, use DA).

$$2.45 \times 10^7 \text{ mL} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{ gal}}{3.785 \text{ L}} = 6.47 \times 10^3 \text{ gal}$$

(Handwritten work shows a table of conversions: 1000 mL to 1 L, 3.785 L to 1 gal, resulting in 6.47 x 10^3 gal)

10. Convert 147 km to inches. Express your answer in scientific notation.

$$147 \text{ km} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \times \frac{100 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ m}} \times \frac{1 \text{ in}}{2.54 \text{ cm}} = 5.79 \times 10^6 \text{ in.}$$

11. What is the difference between mass and density?

mass changes with size.

density does not change with size.

12. Calculate the density of an object that has a volume of 68.7ml and a mass of 392.00g

$$D = \frac{m}{V} \quad D = \frac{392.00 \text{ g}}{68.7 \text{ mL}} = 5.71 \text{ g/mL}$$

13. If two objects have the same volume, but one is twice as massive as the other is, how do their density values compare?

$$D_1 = \frac{m_1}{V} \quad D_2 = \frac{m_2}{V}$$

vol. is same

$$m_2 > m_1$$

$$D_2 > D_1$$

Density of D_2 is $2 \times D_1$!

14. What is a change in state?

Solid $\rightarrow$ liquid

when a substance changes between solid, liquid, or gas: like boiling or melting

15. What are the two types of observations, explain the difference?

quantitative - measurement with #'s and units
qualitative - no measurement, like color, size, etc.

16. What two types of properties are there? What is the difference?

Physical - substance properties like color, density, etc.
chemical - interacting with other substances.

17. What are the two types of changes that matter can undergo? Explain the difference.

Physical - substance is still the same stuff (can be reversed)
chemical - substance is changed into "new" substance.

18. When making a measurement the last digit is estimated why? (can't be reversed)

no markings - not certain!

19. What do significant figures tell you about a measurement?

How precise it is!

Determined by the measuring tool.