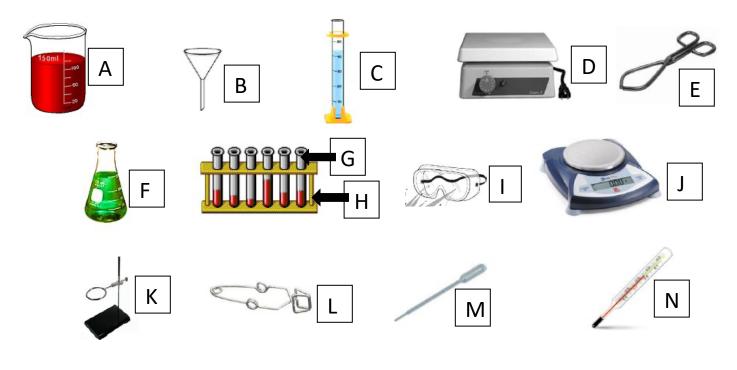
LAB EQUIPMENT AND MEASUREMENT STUDY GUIDE

Match the definition to the appropriate piece of lab equipment:



- 1. _____ Used to measure the temperature of a substance
- 2. _____ Protects scientist's eyes from chemicals and flying objects
- 3. Used to hold test tubes containing corrosive or hot chemicals
- 4. _____ Used to measure out small, specific amounts of liquid. For example, 11mL, 46mL, 52mL
- 5. Used for measuring out VERY small amounts of liquids. For example, 0.5mL, 1mL, 3.5mL
- 6. _____ Used for measuring large amounts of liquid that can be mixed by swirling without spillage
- 7. _____ Pouring liquids into containers with small openings without spilling

8.	_Used to measure out large volumes of liquids. For example, 20mL, 40mL, 60mL, 80mL,
100mL.	
9	_ Used to hold, mix, or heat small quantities of solid or liquid chemicals
10	Used to suspend beakers, flasks, or test tubes
	Used for grasping or lifting lab materials. Specifically used for lifting beakers containing r hot materials
12	Used to hold several test tubes in one place
13	Used to weigh out very specific amounts of a substance in grams
14	Used to heat substances without using an open flame
	WHICH TYPE OF LAB EQUIPMENT YOU WOULD USE TO MAKE THE EMENTS DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTIONS BELOW:
1. What kir	nd of lab equipment would you use to measure out 1.5 mL of a liquid?
2. What kir	nd of lab equipment is used to measure the mass of an object in grams?
3. What kir	nd of lab equipment is used to heat substances without using an open flame?
4. What kir	nd of lab equipment is used to measure our 57 mL of a liquid?
5. What kir	nd of lab equipment is used to measure out 100 mL of a substance?

- 6. What kind of lab equipment is used to measure out 100 mL of a liquid that you need to swirl?
- 7. What kind of lab equipment is used to hold test tubes and beakers that have corrosive or harmful substances in them?

LIST THE THREE LAB SAFETY RULES:



1.



2.

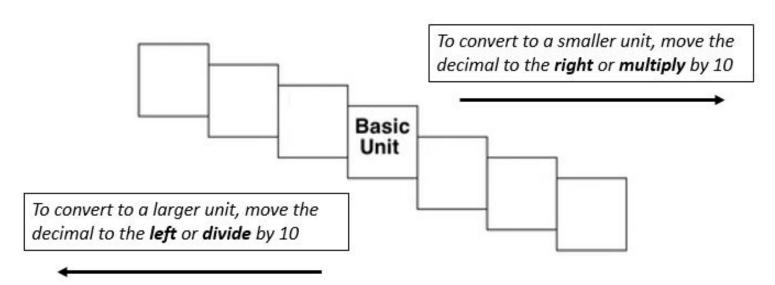


3.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE STAIR STEP METHOD FOR METRIC CONVERSIONS:

Fill in the boxes for the stair-step diagram.

Mnemonic: K_____ H____ d(a)____ d___ c___ m____



DRAW A LINE FROM THE CORRECT METRIC MEASURE TO THE CORRECT BASE UNIT:

Mass

Meters (m)

Length

Liters (I)

Volume

Grams (g)



IDENTIFY WHAT METRIC MEASURE EACH ABBREVIATION REPRESENTS:

1. km = _____

2. daL = _____

3. dg = _____

4. cL = _____

5. hg = _____

6. m = _____

7. mg = _____

8. daL = _____

9. cg = _____

INDENTIFY WHAT ABBREVIATION IS USED FOR EACH METRIC MEASURE:

1. Dekagram = _____

2. Centiliter = _____

3. Millimeter = _____

4. Hectometer = _____

5. Decimeter =

6. Kilogram = _____

7. Hectoliter = _____

8. Liter = _____

9. Dekaliter = _____

WHAT TYPE OF MEASUREMENT IS INDICATED BY THE FOLLOWING UNITS: MASS, VOLUME, OR LENGTH?

1. g = _____

2. mg = _____

3. L = _____

4. mm = _____

5. cL = _____

6. kg = _____

7. hg = _____

8. m = _____

9. dL = _____

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING METRIC CONVERSION PROBLEMS USING MULTIPLICATION OR THE STAIR-STEP METHOD:



CIRCLE THE LARGER VALUE:

HINT! Convert one of the values to the same units as the other value *before* comparing!!!

1) 12g or 340kg	2) 22.65 L or 22,650 dL	3) 12 mm or 12 cm
4) 4,500 mL or 4.5 hL	5) 314 hg or 26 kg	6) 17 dm or 1.7 dam
7) 200 kg or 200 dag	8) 730 cg or 7.3 dg	9) 2,240 mL or 38 L
10) 5.56 hm or 432 m	11) 48 L or 4.8 hL	12) 7,666 dg or 432 g
13) 1.45 daL or 14 L	14) 66.5 cm or 66.5 km	15) 84 dag or 623 cg
16) 4.34 g or 4.34 cg	17) 26 m or 345 cm	18) 74 hg or 92 dag
19) 5.6 kL or 5,600 hL	20) 44 mm or 44 m	21) 2,310 dag or 423 kg
22) 5,000 L or 5,500 dL	23) 62.3 cm or 560 mm	24) 4.57 hg or 700 g

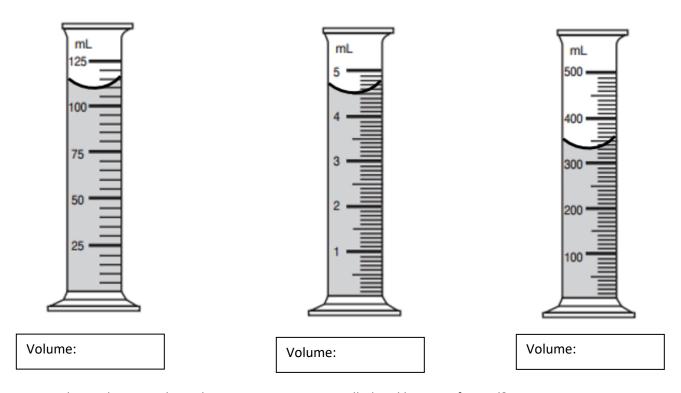


COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING CONCEPTUAL METRIC CONVERSION PROBLEMS:

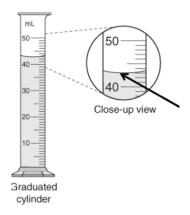
1. Sam weighed and measured an infant at the clinic today. The baby weighed 8.5 kg and was 60.5 cm long. The baby's mother wanted to know the baby's <i>weight in g and length in m</i> . Show all your work.
 Sam counted 12 liters of hand sanitizer in the storage cabinet. He fills the dispensers in seven of the examination rooms as follows: 350 mL, 600 mL, 475 mL, 580 mL, 650 mL, 720 mL and 500 mL. Answer the following questions and show all your work. a. How many total <i>milliliters</i> did Sam use to fill the dispensers?
b. After filling the dispensers, how many <i>liters</i> of sanitizer remain in the storage cabinet?
3. Sam helped you prepare 35 sets of injections of dopamine for the clinic this week. Each injection is 50 milliliters. How many <i>liters</i> of dopamine did the clinic use this week?
4. The clinic used 9 liters and 500 milliliters of saline solution during the last 5 weeks. On <i>average</i> , how many <i>milliliters</i> of saline solution does the clinic use <i>each week</i> ?
5. Sam restocked 275 mL of children's ibuprofen in six of the exam rooms. What is the <i>total</i> amount of children's ibuprofen he used in <i>liters</i> ?
6. The clinic has 4 L of polio vaccine on hand. <i>How many 10 mL</i> polio injections can be prepared from this supply? Show all your work.
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT MEASURING VOLUME:

1. Explain how you would determine the volume of an irregular shaped object using water displacement.

2. What is the volume of the liquid in the graduated cylinders pictured below? Pay attention the *scale* of milliliters on the graduated cylinders!



3. What is the area where the arrow is pointing to called and how is it formed?



4. To measure the volume of a marble you fill a graduated cylinder with 100 mL of water and add the marble. The water level rises to 112 mL. What is the volume of the marble? Show your work.

5. To measure the volume of a crystal you fill a graduated cylinder with 200 mL of water and add the crystal. The water level rises to 364 mL. What is the volume of the crystal? Show your work.

