IN 8	ıme:	:	Section:		
<u>Da</u>	ıta a	and Calculations for Experiment 2			
M	Measurements				
A.		emperature Water at room temperature	°C		
	2.	Boiling point	°C		
	3.	Ice water Unstirred	°C		
		Stirred	°C		
	4.	Ice water with salt added	°C		
В.	Ma 1.	ass 100 mL beaker	g		
	2.	250 mL Erlenmeyer flask	g		
	3.	Weighing boat	g		
	4.	Mass of weighing boat + sodium chloride	g		
		Mass of sodium chloride (show calculation setup)	g		
C.		ength Length of	cm		
	2.	Height of 250 mL beaker	cm		
	3.	Length of test tube	cm		
D.	Vo	olume			
	1.	200 mL mark (from Erlenmeyer flask) water transferred to graduated cylinder	mL		
	2.	Height of 5.0 mL of water in test tube	cm		
	3.	Height of 10.0 mL of water in test tube	cm		

(y-axis) mass (g) object

> (x-axis) (mL)

Cumulative

Using Microsoft Excel®,

Data Sheet for Density of an Object ц

Name of Object:

2

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 +$$

S

Average Density from Table =

Be sure to show your properly formatted graph to your instructor to receive credit for this part of the experiment (or print your graph and attach it to this report).

Sample

Na	me: Section:		
Questions			
1.	Which would work better in this experiment as an unknown solid whose density is to be determined, wood chips or small quartz rocks? Explain your choice.		
2.	Why is it best to use a smaller graduated cylinder as opposed to a larger graduated cylinder for this experiment?		
3.	How well does the average density from the table and density from the slope of the graph compare? Which value is closer to the accepted density of your metal? (Refer to the <i>Handbook of Chemistry and Physics</i>). Calculate the percent error between your better value and the handbook value.		
4.	What is the density of a 9.343 gram piece of metal that causes the level of water in a graduated cylinder to rise from 5.1 to 8.1 mL when the metal is submerged in the water? Consider significant figures when doing the calculation.		