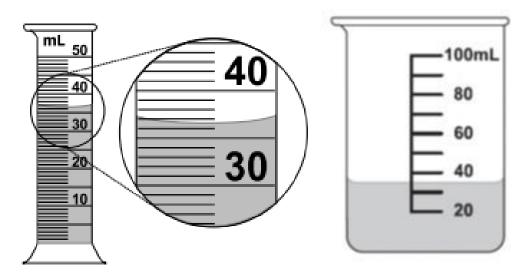
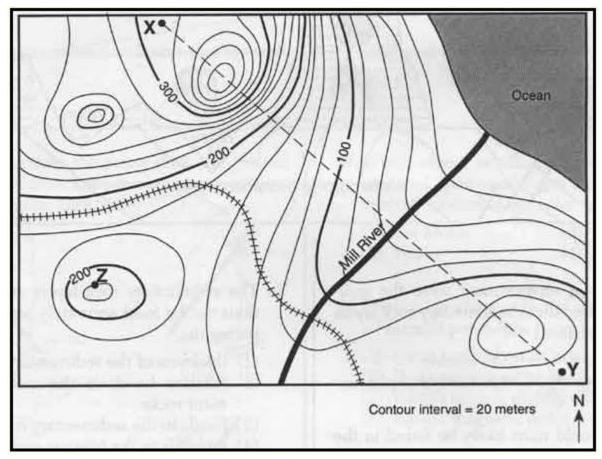
$$density(\rho) = \frac{mass(g)}{Volume(mL \ or \ cm^3)}$$

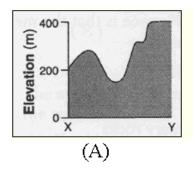
Questions 1-2 refer to the graduated cylinder and beaker below.

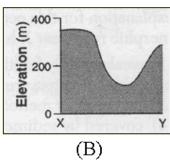


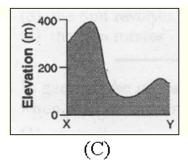
- 1. What volume does the graduated cylinder measure?
 - (A)30 mL
 - (B) 36 mL
 - (C) 36.5 mL
 - (D)36.50 mL
- 2. What volume does the beaker measure?
 - $(A)30 \, mL$
 - (B) 35 mL
 - (C) 35.0 mL
 - (D)35.00 mL
- 3. How are latitude and longitude lines drawn on a globe of Earth?
 - (A) Latitude lines are parallel and longitude lines meet at the poles.
 - (B) Latitude lines are parallel and longitude lines meet at the equator.
 - (C) Longitude lines are parallel and latitude lines meet at the poles.
 - (D) Longitude lines are parallel and latitude lines meet at the equator.
- 4. An airplane takes off from a location at 17°S latitude and flies to a new location 55° due north of its starting point. What latitude has the plane reached?
 - $(A)28^{\circ}N$
 - $(B)38^{\circ}N$
 - $(C)55^{\circ}N$
 - $(D)72^{\circ}N$

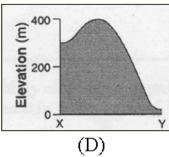


5. Which profile best represents the topography along the dashed line from point X to point Y according to the map above?



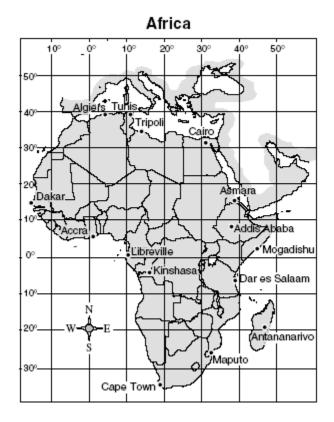








- 6. The Mercator map shown above is a cylindrical projection map of the world. What are the advantages and limitations of this map model?
 - (A) The distances shown on the map are very accurate at the equator but the primary limitation is that distances are extremely distorted the closer one gets towards the poles.
 - (B) The distances shown on the map are very accurate at the poles but the primary limitation is that distances are extremely distorted the closer one gets towards the equator.
 - (C) The distances shown on the map are very accurate at the equator but the primary limitation is that distances are extremely distorted the closer one gets towards the meridians.
 - (D) The distances shown on the map are very accurate at the poles but the primary limitation is that distances are extremely distorted the closer one gets towards the meridians.



- 7. Which city in Africa is located closest to the place where the equator and the prime meridian meet on the map above?
 - (A) Accra
 - (B) Mogadishu
 - (C) Dakar
 - (D) Libreville

Questions 8-9 refer to a student's experiment of changing volume of a solution and measuring its mass.

Volume	Mass
(mL)	(g)
2.0	5.4
4.0	10.8
6.0	16.2
8.0	21.6
10.0	27.0

- 8. Which value is the independent variable in the experiment?
 - (A) Volume
 - (B) Mass
 - (C) Solution
 - (D) Temperature
- 9. If you graph this data, what is the density of the solution by finding the slope?
 - (A) 2.0 g/mL
 - (B) 2.4 g/mL
 - (C) 2.7 g/mL
 - (D) 3.3 g/mL

10. An object with a mass of 7.5 grams raises the water level of a graduated cylinder from 25.1 mL to 35.1 mL. What is the density of the object?

- (A) 0.25 g/mL
- (B) 0.50 g/mL
- (C) 0.75 g/mL
- $(D)\,1.00\;g/mL$