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Calorimetry gizmo worksheet answers

Name: _____ Per: ____

ANSWER KEY

a. Acclimation
b. Adaptation
c. Adaptive Radiation
d. Analogous
e. Bottleneck Effect
f. Cladogram
g. Convergent Evolution
h. Divergent Evolution
i. Founder Effect
j. Gene Flow
k. Homologous
l. Mutation
m. Natural Selection

1. I A freak accident (natural disaster) wipes out part of the population.
2. B A trait caused by the genes of an organism. Cannot change over the organism's lifetime.
3. A An adjustment an organism makes to better deal with its environment. Occurs in the organism's lifetime.
4. L Changes in an organism's DNA
5. F A diagram showing the evolutionary relationships between organisms
6. M Organisms that are better adapted to their environment
7. K Structure that comes from a common ancestor
8. D Two structures that look similar but do not come from a common ancestor.
9. J When new organisms come into or out of a population.
10. C When one species rapidly changes into many different species
11. H When one species splits into two different species
12. I When several individuals from a population break off and form their own new population.
13. G When two species (that are not closely related) start to look similar over time

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a. Acclimation
b. Adaptation
c. Adaptive Radiation
d. Analogous Structures
e. Bottleneck Effect
f. Founder Effect
g. Gene Flow
h. Homologous Structures
i. Natural Selection

14. H The wings of bats, the flippers of whales, and the arms of humans all have the same bone structure because they came from a common ancestor.
15. S There is a population of squirrels that live in the forest. One day, a few of the squirrels decide to leave the forest and go live in the prairie a few miles away.
16. E A hurricane wipes out many individuals in a population of coral off the coast of Mexico.
17. P The cichlid fishes of Malawi rapidly changed into many new species that each has a specialized mouth for eating different types of food.
18. F There are two populations of wild horses: one that has mostly white horses and one that has mostly brown horses. One day, a white horse wanders off and decides to join the brown horses population, adding the white horse gene to the brown horses population.
19. D Insects and bats did not come from a common ancestor, but over time they both developed wings.
20. N There are tan mice and white mice that live in the desert. The white mice are more easily seen by snakes so over time, the tan mice become more prevalent because they survive and reproduce.
21. N Because it is colder during the winter, the bears that live up north grow thicker fur to protect them from the freezing temperatures.

Make a cladogram for the following:

Name _____

ANSWER KEY - Review for CCA#24

Station 1 – Rock Cycle

Is Diagram A correct? Explain why or why not.

Incorrect. Between igneous and metamorphic rock should be heat and pressure.

Is Diagram B correct? Explain why or why not.

Correct.

Is Diagram C correct? Explain why or why not.

Incorrect. Between sedimentary and metamorphic rock should be heat and pressure.

Is Diagram D correct? Explain why or why not.

Incorrect. Between sediment and sedimentary rock should be deposition, compaction & cementation.

Station 2 – Mary and Emma's Journey

1. Who traveled at a constant speed? ***Only Emma.***
2. Where did Emma begin her journey? ***Emma started at 20 kilometers.***
3. Where did Mary begin her journey? ***Mary started at 0 kilometers.***
4. How far did Mary travel before she caught up to Emma? ***She traveled for 40 kilometers.***
5. For how much time did Mary travel before she caught up with Emma? ***25 minutes.***
6. How far did the girls travel together? ***They traveled a total of 140 km.***
7. Calculate Mary and Emma's average speed. Show the numbers you are using.

Mary : 80 km/75 min = 1.1 km/min ***Emma : 60 km/75 min = 0.8 km/min***

Station 3 – Racing Pillbugs

1. Who won the race? ***Peter***
2. Who traveled back home? ***Bobbie***
3. What happened to Bobbie at around 9 seconds? ***He changed direction.***
4. Predict the distance Billie will travel after 10 seconds. ***50 meters***
5. Who rested? ***Bobbie***

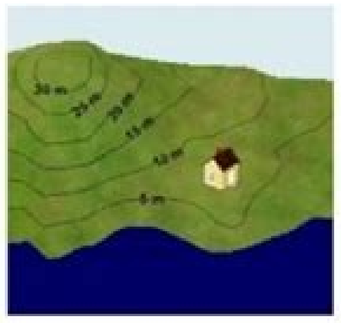
ExploreLearning Gizmos®

Reading Topographic Maps — Answer Key

Vocabulary: contour interval, contour line, depression contour, elevation, gradient, index contour, relief, topographic map

Prior Knowledge Questions (Do these BEFORE using the Gizmo.)
[Note: The purpose of these questions is to activate prior knowledge and get students thinking. Students are not expected to know the answers to the Prior Knowledge Questions.]

A house sits on the side of a small hill near a lake. The **elevation**, or height, of each point above the lake is shown by the **contour lines** on the landscape below.



1. Suppose it rained for a while, and the lake level rose up 5 meters. Would the house be safe? Explain.

   Answers will vary. [The house would be safe because the water would rise up to the 5 m line.]

2. What would happen if the lake level rose 10 meters?

   Answers will vary. [The house would be flooded because it is between 5 and 10 meters above the level of the lake.]

Gizmo Warm-up

A **topographic map** is a map that contains contour lines to show elevation. Each contour line connects points that are at the same elevation. The *Reading Topographic Maps* Gizmo™ allows you to see how a three-dimensional landscape can be represented by a two-dimensional map.

The controls at the top of the Gizmo allow you to manipulate the landscape on the left and the map on the right. Try each tool:

- With the **Rotate** tool selected, click and drag to turn the map or landscape.
- Select **Zoom in** and click the landscape several times. Then select **Zoom out** and click the landscape again to return it to its original size.
- Click the **Add** button, and then click several times on the landscape or map to add a hill. Then dig a hole using the **Subtract** tool.
- Change the **Contour interval** using the slider. The **contour interval** is the elevation change between contour lines.
- Now use the slider to change the **Water level**. Look out for a flood!
- Try out any remaining tools and buttons on your own.

_____ _____

_____ _____

8. On the image to the right, draw two lines connecting the pairs of **homologous chromosomes**. (Chromosomes of similar size with a matching set of genes).

   In the Gizmo, drag the homologous chromosomes together. Click **Continue**.

9. Observe **Metaphase** and **Anaphase I**. Drag the arrows of homologous chromosomes to the metaphase plate, then drag specific Alpha DNA each of the centromeres to the chromosome. Then the centromere to pull the chromosomes apart.

   How do the chromosomes separate in anaphase I? *by the shortening of the spindle fibers*

10. Compare the image of the anaphase step in mitosis in shown to the right.

    a. How does anaphase I in meiosis differ from anaphase in mitosis? *Double amount of chromosomes and they remain in their X shape in mitosis anaphase*

    b. At the end of anaphase I (meiosis), how many chromosomes are on each side? *2*

CHARLES LAW WORKSHEET #2 $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$ NAME Key

1. A gas measures 150 mL at 1.0 atmospheres and 20°C. Calculate its volume in mL at 0°C and 1.0 atmospheres.

$V_1 = 150mL$

$T_1 = 20°C + 273 = 293K$

$T_2 = 0°C + 273 = 273K$

$\frac{150mL}{293K} = \frac{V_2}{273K}$ $\frac{(150mL)(273K)}{(293K)} = \frac{(293K)V_2}{(293K)}$

$V_2 = 140mL$

2. A gas occupies a volume of 4.50 liters at 27°C. At what temperature in °C would the volume be 6.0 liters, the pressure remaining constant ?

$V_1 = 4.50L$ $T_1 = 27°C + 273 = 300K$

$V_2 = 6.0L$ $T_2 = ?$

$\frac{4.50L}{300K} = \frac{6.0L}{T_2}$ $\frac{(4.50L)T_2}{4.50L} = \frac{(300K)(6.0L)}{(4.50L)}$

$T_2 = 400K - 273K$

$= 127°C$

3. A sample of gas occupies 220 mL at 10°C and 750 torr. What volume in mL will the gas have at 20°C and 750 torr ?

$V_1 = 220mL$ $T_1 = 10°C + 273 = 283K$

$V_2 = ?$ $T_2 = 20°C + 273 = 293K$

$\frac{220mL}{283K} = \frac{V_2}{293K}$ $\frac{(220mL)(293K)}{283K} = \frac{(283K)V_2}{283K}$

$V_2 = 228mL$

4. A gas occupies a volume of 90.0 mL at 27°C and 740 torr. What volume in mL will the gas have at 5°C and 740 torr ?

$V_1 = 90.0mL$ $T_1 = 27°C + 273 = 300K$

$T_2 = 5°C + 273 = 278K$

$V_2 = 83.4mL$

$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_1} \Rightarrow \frac{90.0mL}{300K} = \frac{V_2}{278K}$ $\frac{(278K)(90.0mL)}{(300K)} = V_2$

5. A gas occupies a volume of 120 mL at 27°C and 630 torr. At what temperature in °C would the volume be 80.0 mL at 630 torr ?

$V_1 = 120mL$ $T_1 = 27°C + 273 = 300K$

$V_2 = 80.0mL$

$\frac{(120mL)T_2}{120mL} = \frac{(80.0mL)(300K)}{(120mL)}$

$\frac{120mL}{300K} = \frac{80.0mL}{T_2}$

$T_2 = 200K - 273K = -73°C$

Gizmo quiz answer key. Gizmo calorimetry answers. Calorimetry lab gizmo worksheet answers.

The caloric was originally directed as the heat quantity required at a pressure of 1 standard atmosphere to revive the temperature of 1 gram of water to 1 degree Celsius. Calorimeter hot-tauce is an isolated container full of a liquid, usually water. The graph shows two separate phases: the heating of the ice and therefore the dissolution of the ice. How much has the copper temperature changed? When a hot object is inserted in the calorimeter, the thermal energy is transferred from the object to the water and the water heats up. Solve: when two substances are mixed, the heat acquired by a substance is equal to the heat lost from the other substance. Because you think the line disappears after C. how the water experience was. As is compared to this change in the water temperature: a lot of energy is needed to heat a substance with a high thermal capacity. In the third table, the initial temperature of the copper is changed. The warmth of Latin words means ã ¢ âvelop "he ... what do you think is a caloric? Calories, a united energy or heat unit. How much did the copper temperature changed? Click Restore. The specific thermal capacity can be described as a resistance of a substance to temperature variations. It does not affect so much on the quantity of thermal energy. How do you think that increasing the mass of water would affect the final temperature? Records the results in the table. Interprets: Remember that the specific thermal capacity is a measure of the resistance of a substance to the change of temperature. The specific heat capacity can be calculated using the following equation: in the equation is the quantity of thermal energy acquired or lost (in Joules), it is the mass of the substance (in the grams), it is the specific thermal capacity of the heat capacity the substance (in j/g ue ¢ â Â ° C) and is ã ¢ temperature of the substance (in ã ¢ â ° C). In the in Table, change the mass of copper. 90 ã ¢ â Â ° C 200 g 30.0 ã â â Â ° C 200 g 34.96 ã ¢ ° C 90 â Â ° C 200 g 30.0 â Â ° C 2,000 G 30.54 4. What Do you think a Caloria represent? The water changes the temperature of 2 ã ¢ â Â ° C and the aluminum changes the temperature of ã ¢ âvelop â € œ74.95 ã ¢ â ° C. B. How the change in the initial temperature of the copper affects how much how much Thermal energy has 5. Apply: many health and health clubs have steam saunas, which are small rooms full of steam. What do you think is a calorie? It is a calorimeter is an isolated container full of a liquid, usually water. A small ladle of water is poured on the rocks to steam. A. Using that you have learned so far on the transfer of heat to explain how hot rocks can be used to make steam B. Why do you think only a small dead man of water is poured on the rocks at once? _4.96 2. Set the water temperature at 50 â ° C and water mass at 200 g. Record your results in the tables. When a hot object is positioned inside the sealed calorimeter, the thermal energy is transferred from the object to the water and the water heats up. Prevents: in the heating of Gizmo, you have seen how 200 g of 90 ã ¢ â Â ° C transfer the heat to 200 g of water of 30.0 Â ° C. We assume that the thermal energy acquired by the water is equal to energy Thermal lost from aluminum. A calorie is the quantity of energy necessary to change the temperature of 1 g of water of 1 C. 2. Where did you feel the word calories before? a, ã ¢ â,¬ and the meter derives from the Greek word which means "to measure". What do you think you do a calorimeter? How much did the water temperature change changed while the ice was heating? How much did the water temperature changed? Falls 4. Check that the water temperature is set at 30.0 Â ° C and that the copper temperature is 90 â ° C. Exploration of the Calorimetry Labdirections: follow the instructions to pass through the simulation. _____ 4.93 â ° C 3. Set the mass of water on 200 200 A. How many joule are in 1 caloric? Ã olution use a snack bar is burned in a calorimeter and heats 2000 g of water for 20 â ° C. I have already heard the word calories during the physical class on the enththakic heat. _____ 55.07ã ¢ Â ° C C. _IS The specific thermal capacity becomes more weak. Set the water mass on 200 g. (Conversely for a cold object.) Calorimeters can be used to find a specific thermal ability of a substance. More mass, the longer the temperature of the durer. A. C. How many kilocalories (calories) contains the snack bar? Fig. The specific heat capacity can be considered as the resistance of a substance to temperature variations. (Ã Â ° C) Massa (g) initial temperature. _It_wowwo should affect so much so _ the specific heat capacity is bigger on the water 2. Final tempine water Came. A. What is the final temperature B.Calcula the temperature change of each substance by subtracting the initial temperature from the final temperature. C. Chiunt a lot of energy heat (q) the water gain has solved the specific heat (c) of granite e.repeat steps from a d to find the specific heat (c) of the lead, use the same data. Extending your thoughts: in addition to calculating specific heat skills, some calorimeters can be used to determine the quantity of energy in food. What was the final temperature of the copper and water? 6. Pretict: how do you think that the specific heat capacity of the ice is confronted with that of copper, granite and lead 7. Experiment: deselect lead and select ice. How do you think that decreasing the copper mass influenced the final temperature? Check that the water temperature is set to 30.0 ã ¢ â Â ° C and that the copper temperature is 90 â ° C. collect the data: use the gizmo to determine the final temperature for each configuration listed below. I think the decrease C. Set the water mass at 200 g. __34.93 â ° C b. 2. _____ Introduction: ã ¢ the specific thermal capacity of a substance is the quantity of energy necessary to change the temperature of this this of 1 ã ¢ â ° C. initial configuration of Gizmo, with graphic card selected to view the temperature variations. _ When they look at the nutritional facts on the back of the heating of the A_food container, a calorimeter is an isolated container full of a liquid, usually water. You will use the Gizmo calorimetry laboratory â € Žã ¢ to determine the specific heat skills of various substances. It is more on the mass. Set the water temperature at 60 ã ¢ Â Â ° C and the mass of the water at 200 g. What this indicates on its specific thermal capacity relating to 5. _The temperature. Where did you hear the word calories before? On the simulation box, select copper. What is a greater specific thermal capacity, copper or water? Now resolve for the specific heat (c) of copper 3.Calculate: use the gizmo to mix 150 g of granite at 80 ã ¢ â Â ° C with 200 g of water at 30 â ° C. pius a substance is resistant is The change in temperature, the greater its specific thermal capacity. Use the specific heat equation to resolve the specific heat of aluminum. A. What was the effect of increasing the mass of water B. What was the effect of reducing the mass of copper? : The quantity that increases the water temperature depends on the mass of water and the quantity of thermal energy in copper. The water has a specific heat capacity note of 4.184 j/g ue ¢ Â ° C. _55.04 C. _it_does does not have much to resist, therefore the temperature. In the first table, experiment with the change in the mass of water. The warmth of Latin words means "wounds" and the meter derives from the Greek word which means "to measure". What do you think a calorimeter does? Measuring the warmth of chemical reactions or physical changes, as well as heat capacit2. Use the specific heat equation to find out how much the thermal energy acquired water (Q). What was the effect of increasing the mass Answer questions and settles in orange in orange Calories, calorimeter, joules, specific questions about the capacity of thermal ability (do it before using the gizmo.) 1. Click on play. Initial temperature. A. What was the final temperature? Ã iat B. Select the graphic tab and click (). When a hot object is inserted in the calorimeter, the thermal energy is transferred from the OBJECT to the water and the water heats up. Calorimeters can be used to find a specific thermal capacity of a substance. I think that they drop the temperature B. how many thermal energy has been released? To measure heat 2. How does the modification of the initial copper temperature affects how many thermal energy has? You will use the Gizmo calorimetry laboratory to determine the specific heat skills of various substances. A. How does change the initial copper mass affects how much thermal energy does it have? 4.96 2. Question: what factors do they determine the way thermal energy transfers between objects? It deals with conclusions: the quantity that increases the water temperature depends on the mass of water and the quantity of thermal energy in copper. Public sharing or prohibited publication. Explain: How do you think you can use the calorimeter to compare the specific heat skills of the substances listed on the Gizmo? Objective: Calculate the specific heat skills of copper, granite, lead and ice. The energy in food is generally expressed in calories or kilocalories (calories). A. What is the final temperature B.Calca the temperature change of each substance by subtracting the initial temperature from the final temperature. C. 34.96 How much has the copper temperature changed? Explains C.look to the graph. Ranking the three substances in order of their specific heat skills, from the highest to the lowest. Traditionally, steam saunas have a heated rock container. (Ã Â ° C) Massa (g) (ã ¢ â ° 3. Calories represents a unit used to measure the change of heat produced by the chemical reaction. B. The calories were originally defined as the heat quantity required at a a a of 1 standard atmosphere to increase the temperature of 1 gram of water to 1 degree Celsius. Calorimeter hot-high is an isolated container filled with a liquid, usually water. You will use the Gizmo calorimetry laboratory to determine the specific heat skills of various substances. How does the modification of the initial mass of copper affects how much thermal energy has? 90 ã ¢ â Â ° C 200 g 30.0 ã â â Â ° C 200 g 34.96 ã ¢ ° C 90 â Â ° C 20 G 30.0 Â ° C 200 G 30.54 2018 5. Calorimeters can be used to find a specific thermal capacity for substance. Set the water mass on 200 g. Use the default values for temp (-30 ã ¢ â ° C) and mass (50 g). What was the effect of changing the initial copper temperature? 4. Announcement: of the three substances, which caused the largest change in temperature in the water? 2. Pretict: Which substance do you think have the highest specific heat skills? a. A. What was the final temperature B. What do you think is happening when the ice line on the graph is at 0 Â â â â â â Â â for a long period of time? Use the cursor to set its mass to 200 g. Which substance has a greater specific thermal capacity, copper or water? What do you think is a calorie? A calorie is a variable energy or heat. (Suggestion: since the thermal energy is lost, the value of qã ¢ is negative.) 2.Calca: uses the gizmo to mix 200 g of copper at 90 â ° C with 500 g of water at 20 â ° C . 3. Experiment: use the gizmo to determine the final temperature for each configuration listed below. Select the graph and click Play (). What was the final temperature of the copper and water? How much did the copper temperature changed? How much did the water temperature changed? 2. What was the final temperature of the copper and water? Q. Has this experiment demonstrated a high specific thermal capacity of the ice? Gizmo heating a calorimeter is an isolated container full of liquid, usually water. water. Use the Gizmo calorimetry laboratory to determine the specific heat skills of various substances. On the simulation box, select the copper. 90 ã ¢ â Â ° C 200 g 30.0 ã ¢ â â â â â 200 g 34.96 ã ¢ ° C 100 â Â ° C 200 g 30.0 â â Â ° C 200 g 35.79 50 ã ¢ Â ° C 200 g 30.0 ã ¢ Â ° C 200 g 31.65 (Activities A Continue on the next page) Activities 2018 A (Continue from the previous page) 3. (suggestion: use the specific heat equation.) Come on Your answer both in joules and calories. How do you think that increasing the initial copper temperature would affect the final temperature? What do you think is a caloric? Do you think all the ice has melted? 1. Set the ice temperature at -100 ã ¢ â Â ° C and its mass at 50 g. The fastest B. How much did the ice melted was melted? Use the cursor to set its mass on 200 g. Explain.Production only for educational use. Question: which factors determine the way thermal energy transfers between objects. 1. Industition: In the heating of Gizmo, you saw how 200 g of 90 ã ¢ â Â ° C transfer the heat to 200 g of water 30.0 Â ° C. What was the effect of the reduction of the mass of copper? Calorimeters can be used to find a specific thermal capacity of a substance. Heat change 2 PSC111 Online calorimetric laboratory vocabulary: calories, calorimeter, joules, specific questions of knowledge of thermal ability (do it before using the gizmo.) 1. The first line was completed for you. There are 1,000 calories in a caloric. How much thermal energy (Q) gained water D. _water, because its temperature has changed only 4.96 compared to 55.04 2018 Activities A: heat transfer prepares the gizmo: ã ¢ â € "click reset (). Why? _i _hink is the most important part; How much mass has the object. However, more energy is still needed to cause a phase change the dissolution of the ice). On the basis of the result of passage 1, what substance does a greater specific thermal capacity, copper or water have? On the simulation box, select the copper. How much has the water temperature changed? A. How do you think you think Would the mass of water influence the final temperature? Ã ¢ B.Come do you think that decreasing the mass of copper would affect the final temperature? Ã ¢ C. How do you think it increases or decreases the initial copper temperature to influence the final temperature 2. Collet data: use the gizmo to determine the final temperature for each configuration listed below. Analyze: for each factor listed in the following table, he explains how the final temperature has been changed and because you think a change has occurred. The warmth of Latin words means "â € â € â € and Metro derives from the Greek word which means" to measure ". What do you think a calorimeter does? A calorimeter measures the warmth of chemical reactions or physical changes and of physical changes thermal skills. 2. Where did you feel the word calories before? The first line of each table was completed for you. Select the graphic tab and click on play (). 3. Analizes: for each factor listed In the following table, he explains how the final temperature has been changed and because you think a change has occurred. , calorimeter, joules, specific questions of knowledge of the thermal ability (do them before using the gizmo.) The Latin word ã ¢ âvelop "Heat â,¬ âvelop Greek word that means "measuring". What do you think a calorimeter face? Suppose to place 125 g of aluminum in a calorimeter with 900 g of water. [Exhibition of more] Last update: 1 year ago Preview - Out of 12 ã ¢ Pages Exploration Student: Calorimetry Labirections: follow the instructions to go through the simulation. Select the graphic card at the top of Gizmo and click on Play (). _34.96 B. Check that the water temperature is set at 30.0 Â ° C E The copper temperature is 90 â ° C. C. â © 2020 Explorelearning â € Žã ¢ All rights reserved exploration of students: Laborabubular calorimetry: calories, calorimeter, joule, demand for knowledge of specific thermal capacity specific These before using the Gizmo.) 1. 55.04 how much did the water temperature changed? What was the final temperature of the copper and water? water?

Specific Heat Worksheet Answers from Phase Change Worksheet Answers, source: homeschooldressage. I ask for opinions, but remind them that a scientist answers questions based on data, and it is time to collect ... Donald M Tasty phase change lab answersStudent exploration calorimetry lab answers activity aWaves gizmo quiz answers - victorina. A. 20/08/2021 · Preschool Worksheet Set 12. Download 5 PDF printable . 5 Tips for Teaching Emotions to Elementary Students HoJo . FEELING CARD GAMES Emotion Identification, Empathy . What Is Respect 6 Highly Effective Ways To Teach Kids . Empathy building game! Empathy activities, Teaching . Download our free printable 3digit addition worksheet Explore hundreds of online STEM virtual labs and simulations with lesson materials, supporting research-based strategies to build deep conceptual understanding in math and science. Click to login. 0601 Livestock anatomy guided notes answer key Livestock anatomy guided notes answer key Msrazz chem class the mole answer key 1 day ago · PDF - answers pearson chemistry chapters questions answers instructional fair inc worksheets answers biology if8765 …Msrazz chem class the mole answer key Stoichiometry escape room Chemistry unit 10 worksheet 3 … Docmerit is the online marketplace for buying and selling study documents, such as lecture notes, summaries, practice exams and more. Explore hundreds of online STEM virtual labs and simulations with lesson materials, supporting research-based strategies to build deep conceptual understanding in math and science. Kennedy, and A. Discuss what is most Calorimetry Lab Thermochemical Equations Hess's Law Worksheet SG 16. Fol lowing are notes regarding buffers: Aug 06, 2020 · The thing that I love most about these virtual labs is that there they offer so much support for each of the Gizmo activities. . Apply for and Manage Loans. Tricky Keys. Data Page: SEPARATION LAB Lab #8: SPECIFIC HEAT Lab . Note that, these points are associated with the standard atmospheric pressure. 0 26. Calcium Chloride 2. Post-La

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