Skill and Practice Sheet Answers

2A Reading Strategies (SQ3R)

This skill sheet teaches strategies that students can use throughout the course as they read the student text and study for exams.

2B Study Notes

This skill sheet provides a note-taking grid for students. It can be used with reading assignments throughout the school year.

2C Recording Observations in the Lab

Exercise 1:

- 1. (
- 2. a
- 3. c

Exercise 2:

- a. Disappearance of copper color on pennies
- b. Mass by year
- c. Data/observations
- d. answers vary.

2D Writing a Lab Report

This skill sheet can be used throughout the school year as a guide to writing a formal lab report.

2E Displacement

- 1. 55 cm
- 2. Answers are:
 - a. 0 cm
 - b. 180 cm

- 3. Answers are:
 - a. 15 cm
 - b. -15 cm
 - c. 65 cm
- 4. Answers are:
 - a. The play was bad for the team because they are 20 yards farther away from the end zone.
 - b. The wide receiver had to run back and forth to get open to catch the football, but his endpoint was only 10 yards from where he started.

2F Velocity

- 1. 420 km/h, north
- 2. 0.30 seconds
- 3. 224 minutes
- 4. Answers are:
 - a. 1.62 m/s, west
 - b. 1.62 m/s, east
- 5. 16.0 hours
- 6. 3.0 m/s, west
- 7. Answers are:
 - a. 4.5 m/s, south
 - b. 4.5 m/s, north
- 8. 22 seconds
- 9. Answers are:
 - a. 0.36 miles/minute, southwest or 22 mph, southwest
 - b. The average velocity does not tell how fast she was going at every point in her journey. Her instantaneous velocity may have been slower or even zero at times (if she stopped at a red light, for example). Her instantaneous velocity may have been faster at other times (she may have sped up to pass another car).
- 10. 116 kilometers
- 11. 3.9 km/hr, southeast
- 12. 9.39 kilometers

2G Acceleration

- 1. -0.75 m/s^2
- 2. -8.9 m/s^2
- 3. Answers are:

Time (seconds)	Speed (km/h)	
0 (start)	0 (start)	
2	3	
4	6	
6	9	
8	12	
10	15	
The acceleration of the ball is 1.5 km/h/s.		

- 4. 7.5 seconds
- 5. 88 mph
- 6. 22 m/s
- 7. 7 m/s^2
- 8. -1.9 mph/s
- 9. 67 m/s
- 10. 32 m/s
- 11. 1.7 m/s^2
- 12. 2.6 seconds
- 13. -2.3 m/s^2
- 14. Answers will vary.

2H Graphing Practice

1. Answers are:

Data pair not necessarily in order		Independent	Dependent
Temperature	Hours of heating	Hours of heating	Temperature
Stopping distance	Speed of a car	Speed of a car	Stopping distance

Data pair not necessarily in order		Independent	Dependent
Number of people in family	Cost per week for groceries	Number of people in family	Cost per week for groceries
Stream flow	Rainfall	Amount of rainfall	Rate of stream flow
Tree age	Average tree height	Tree age	Average tree height
Test score	Number of hours studying for a test	Number of hours studying	Test score
Population of a city	Number of schools needed	Population of a city	Number of schools needed

2. Answers are:

Range	Number	Range ÷ No.	Calculated	Adj.
	of lines	of lines	scale	scale
			(per line)	(per line)
13	24	13 ÷ 24	0.54	1
83	43	83 ÷ 43	1.9	2
31	35	31 ÷ 35	0.88	1
100	33	100 ÷ 33	3.03	5
300	20	300 ÷ 20	15	15
900	15	900 ÷ 15	60	60

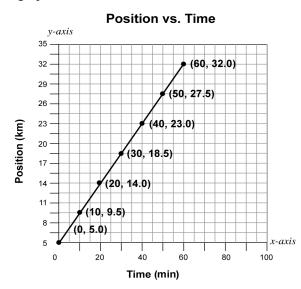
3. Answers are:

a. Table answers:

Independent variable	Dependent variable
0	5.0
10	9.5
20	14.0

Independent variable	Dependent variable
30	18.5
40	23.0
50	27.5
60	32.0

- b. 60 minutes
- c. 27.0 kilometers
- d. Adjusted scale for the x-axis: 3 per line or 5 per line; adjusted scale for the y-axis: 1.5 per line or 2 per line
- e. See graph below
- f. See graph below



g. After 45 minutes, the position would be about 25.25 kilometers.

2I What's the Scale?

1. Answers are:

Range from 0	Number of Lines	Range ÷ # of Lines	Calculated scale	Adj. scale (whole #)
14	10	14 ÷ 10 =	1.4	2
8	5	8 ÷ 5 =	1.6	2
1000	20	1000 ÷ 20 =	50	50
547	15	547 ÷ 15 =	36.5	37
99	30	99 ÷ 30 =	3.3	4
35	12	35 ÷ 12 =	2.9	3

- 2. The range is 30 and the scale is 1 per line.
- 3. The range is 25 and the scale is 3 per line.
- 4. Answers are:
 - a. Independent variable: Days Dependent variable: Average Temperature (°F)
 - b. Range for x-axis = 11 Range for y-axis = 73
 - c. Scale for x-axis = 1 day/box Scale for y-axis = 4 °F/box

2J Slope and Motion Graphs

- 1. b
- 2. slope = $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ = $\frac{15 0 \text{ km}}{3 0 \text{ h}}$ = $\frac{15 \text{ km}}{3 \text{ h}}$ = 5 km/h
- 3. The object has zero acceleration because the velocity is not changing (the position is changing, but not the velocity).
- 4. c
- 5. slope = $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{0 60 \text{ m}}{30 0 \text{ s}} = \frac{-60 \text{ m}}{30 \text{ s}} = -2 \text{ m/s}$
- 6. b
- 7. slope = $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ = $\frac{15 0 \text{ m/s}}{3 0 \text{ s}}$ = $\frac{15 \text{ m/s}}{3 \text{ s}}$ = 5 m/s/s
- 8. c
- 9. slope = $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$ = $\frac{0 60 \text{ m/s}}{30 0 \text{ s}}$ = $\frac{-60 \text{ m/s}}{30 \text{ s}}$ = -2 m/s/s

- 10. The line slopes up to the right. It goes through the points (0,-80) and (20, -40).
- 11. The line is horizontal. It goes through the points (0, -60) and (20, -60).
- 12. The object is moving toward the origin because it has a negative velocity.
- 13.

Velocity vs. Time



14.

