

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Student Exploration: Density Laboratory

1. **Collect data:** Measure the mass and volume of objects 1 through 12, and record whether they float or sink in the table below. Leave the last column blank for now.

| Object | Mass (g) | Volume (cm <sup>3</sup> ) | Float or sink? |  |
|--------|----------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| 1      |          |                           |                |  |
| 2      |          |                           |                |  |
| 3      |          |                           |                |  |
| 4      |          |                           |                |  |
| 5      |          |                           |                |  |
| 6      |          |                           |                |  |
| 7      |          |                           |                |  |
| 8      |          |                           |                |  |
| 9      |          |                           |                |  |
| 10     |          |                           |                |  |
| 11     |          |                           |                |  |
| 12     |          |                           |                |  |

2. **Analyze:** Look carefully for patterns in your data.

A. Does mass alone determine whether an object will float or sink? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

B. Does volume alone determine whether an object will float or sink? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

C. Compare the mass and volume of each object. What is true of the mass and volume of all the floating objects? \_\_\_\_\_

D. What is true of the mass and volume of all the sinking objects? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Calculate:** The **density** of an object is its mass per unit of volume. Dense objects feel very heavy for their size, while objects with low density feel very light for their size. To calculate an object's density, divide its mass by its volume. If mass is measured in grams and volume in

cubic centimeters, the unit of density is grams per cubic centimeter ( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ).

Calculate the density of each object, and record the answers in the last column of your data table. Label this column "Density ( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ )."

4. **Analyze:** Compare the density of each object to the density of the liquid, 1.0  $\text{g}/\text{mL}$ . This is the density of water.

A. What do you notice about the density of the floating and sinking objects?

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### Question: How does liquid density affect whether objects float or sink?

1. **Observe:** Place object 1 into the **Beaker of Liquid**. Slowly move the **Liquid Density** slider back and forth. What do you notice? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. **Form a hypothesis:** **Buoyancy** is the tendency to float. How do you think the liquid density affects the buoyancy of objects placed in the liquid? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. **Predict:** In the table below, write the density of each object. Then predict whether the object will float or sink in each of the fluids. Write "Float" or "Sink" in each empty box of the table.

| Object | Object density | Liquid density           |                          |                          |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|        |                | 0.5 $\text{g}/\text{mL}$ | 1.0 $\text{g}/\text{mL}$ | 2.0 $\text{g}/\text{mL}$ |
| 1      |                |                          |                          |                          |
| 2      |                |                          |                          |                          |
| 3      |                |                          |                          |                          |
| 4      |                |                          |                          |                          |
| 5      |                |                          |                          |                          |

4. **Test:** Test your predictions using the Gizmo. Place a checkmark ( $\checkmark$ ) next to each correct prediction, and an "X" next to each incorrect prediction.

5. **Draw conclusions:** What is the relationship between the object density, the liquid density, and the tendency of the object to float?

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**Extension:**  
**King Hieron's crown**

Get the Gizmo ready:

- Drag all the objects back onto the shelf.
- Set the **Liquid Density** to 1.0 g/mL.



**Introduction:** In the third century B.C., King Hieron of Syracuse asked the famous mathematician Archimedes to determine if his crown was made of pure gold. This was a puzzling problem for Archimedes—he knew how to measure the weight of the crown, but how could he measure the volume?

Archimedes solved the problem when he got into his bath and noticed the water spilling over the sides of the tub. He realized that the volume of the displaced water must be equal to the volume of the object placed into the water. Archimedes was so excited by his discovery that he jumped out of the bath and ran through the streets shouting “Eureka!”

**Question: How can you tell if a crown is made of solid gold?**

1. Think about it: Gold is one of the densest substances known, with a density of  $19.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . If the gold in the crown was mixed with a less-valuable metal like bronze or copper, how would that affect its density?

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2. Observe: Drag each of the crowns into the liquid. Based on what you see, which crown do you think is densest? Explain why you think so.

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3. Measure: Find the mass, volume, and density of each of the three crowns.

| Crown | Mass (g) | Volume ( $\text{cm}^3$ ) | Density ( $\text{g/cm}^3$ ) |
|-------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A     |          |                          |                             |
| B     |          |                          |                             |
| C     |          |                          |                             |

4. Draw conclusions: Which of the three crowns was made of gold? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_