1. Which of the following products of ratios gives the conversion factor to convert miles per hour $\left(\frac{\text{mi}}{\text{h}}\right)$ to meters per second $\left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)$?

a. $\frac{5\,280\ \text{f}}{\text{mi}} \cdot \frac{12\ \text{in}}{\text{f}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{in}}{2.54\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{m}}{100\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{h}}{3\,600\ \text{s}}$

b. $\frac{5\,280\ \text{f}}{\text{mi}} \cdot \frac{12\ \text{in}}{\text{f}} \cdot \frac{2.54\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{100\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{m}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{h}}{3\,600\ \text{s}}$

c. $\frac{1\ \text{mi}}{5\,280\ \text{f}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{f}}{12\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{in}}{2.54\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{100\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{m}} \cdot \frac{3\,600\ \text{s}}{1\ \text{h}}$

d. $\frac{5\,280\ \text{f}}{\text{mi}} \cdot \frac{12\ \text{in}}{\text{f}} \cdot \frac{2.54\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{m}}{100\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{h}}{3\,600\ \text{s}}$

e. $\frac{5\,280\ \text{f}}{\text{mi}} \cdot \frac{12\ \text{in}}{\text{f}} \cdot \frac{2.54\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{m}}{100\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{3\,600\ \text{s}}{1\ \text{h}}$

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

2. The density of an object is defined as:

a. the volume occupied by each unit of mass.
b. the amount of mass for each unit of volume.
c. the weight of each unit of volume.
d. the amount of the substance that has unit volume and unit mass.
e. the amount of the substance that contains as many particles as 12 grams of the carbon-12 isotope.

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy

3. If you drove day and night without stopping for one year without exceeding the legal highway speed limit in the United States, the maximum number of miles you could drive would be closest to:

a. 8700.
b. 300000.
c. 500000.
d. 1000000.
e. 32000000.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

4. The term $\frac{1}{2}\rho v^2$ occurs in Bernoulli's equation in Chapter 15, with ρ being the density of a fluid and v its speed. The dimensions of this term are

a. $M^{-1}L^5T^2$

b. MLT^2

c. $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$

d. $M^{-1}L^9T^{-2}$

e. $M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}$

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

5. Which of the following quantities has the same dimensions as kinetic energy, $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$? Note: $[a] = [g] = LT^{-2}$; $[h] = L$ and $[v] = LT^{-1}$.

a. ma

b. mvx

c. mvt

d. mgh

e. mgt

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

6. The quantity with the same units as force times time, Ft, with dimensions MLT^{-1} is

a. mv

b. mvr

c. mv^2r

d. ma

e. $\frac{mv^2}{r}$

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

7. The equation for the change of position of a train starting at $x = 0$ m is given by $x = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + bt^3$. The dimensions of b are

a. T^{-3}

b. LT^{-3}

c. LT^{-2}

d. LT^{-1}

e. $L^{-1}T^{-1}$

ANSWER: b
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

8. One mole of the carbon-12 isotope contains 6.022×10^{23} atoms. What volume in m^3 would be needed to store one mole of cube-shaped children's blocks 2.00 cm long on each side?

a. 4.8×10^{18}

b. 1.2×10^{22}

c. 6.0×10^{23}

d. 1.2×10^{24}

e. 4.8×10^{24}

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

9. Which of the following products of ratios gives the conversion factors to convert meters per second $\left(\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right)$ to miles per hour $\left(\frac{\text{mi}}{\text{h}}\right)$?

a. $\frac{5\,280\ \text{f}}{\text{mi}} \cdot \frac{12\ \text{in}}{\text{f}} \cdot \frac{2.54\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{100\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{m}} \cdot \frac{3\,600\ \text{s}}{1\ \text{h}}$

b. $\frac{5\,280\ \text{f}}{\text{mi}} \cdot \frac{12\ \text{in}}{\text{f}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{in.}}{2.54\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{m}}{100\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{h}}{3\,600\ \text{s}}$

c. $\frac{5\,280\ \text{f}}{\text{mi}} \cdot \frac{12\ \text{in}}{\text{f}} \cdot \frac{2.54\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{100\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{m}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{h}}{3\,600\ \text{s}}$

d. $\frac{1\ \text{mi}}{5\,280\ \text{f}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{f}}{12\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{in}}{2.54\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{100\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{m}} \cdot \frac{3\,600\ \text{s}}{1\ \text{h}}$

e. $\frac{1\ \text{mi}}{5\,280\ \text{f}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{f}}{12\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{in}}{2.54\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{m}}{100\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{3\,600\ \text{s}}{1\ \text{h}}$

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag

e

10. One U.S. fluid gallon contains a volume of 231 cubic inches. How many liters of gasoline would you have to buy in Canada to fill a 14-gallon tank? (Note: 1L = 10^{+3} cm^3.)

a. 53
b. 21
c. 14
d. 8.0
e. 4.0

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 3
DIFFICULTY: Challengin g

11. At the end of a year, a motor car company announces that sales of a pickup are down 43% for the year. If sales continue to decrease by 43% in each succeeding year, how long will it take for sales to decrease to zero?

a. 1 year
b. 2 years
c. 3 years
d. 4 years
e. More than four years

ANSWER: e
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

12. John and Linda are arguing about the definition of density. John says the density of an object is proportional to its mass. Linda says the object's mass is proportional to its density and to its volume. Which one, if either, is correct?

a. They are both wrong.
b. John is correct, but Linda is wrong.
c. John is wrong, but Linda is correct.
d. They are both correct.
e. They are free to redefine density as they wish.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Easy

13. Spike claims that dimensional analysis shows that the correct expression for change in velocity, $\vec{\mathbf{v}}_f - \vec{\mathbf{v}}_i$, is $\vec{\mathbf{v}}_f - \vec{\mathbf{v}}_i = \frac{mt}{F}$, where *m* is mass, *t* is time, and *F* is the magnitude of force. Carla says that can't be true because the dimensions of force are $\left[\frac{\mathrm{ML}}{\mathrm{T}^2}\right]$. Which one, if either, is correct?

a. $[\vec{v}] = \left[\frac{ML}{T}\right]$.
Spike, because

b. $[\vec{v}] = \left[\frac{T^2}{L}\right]$.
Spike, because

c. $[\vec{v}] = \left[\frac{L}{T}\right]$.
Carla, because

d. $[\vec{v}] = \left[\frac{L}{MT}\right]$.
Carla, because

e. $\left[\vec{F}\right] = \left[\frac{T^2}{ML}\right]$.
Spike, because the dimensions of force are

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

14. Which one of the quantities below has dimensions equal to $\left[\frac{ML}{T^2}\right]$?
a. mv
b. mv^2
c. $\frac{mv^2}{r}$
d. mrv
e. $\frac{mv^2}{r^2}$

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

15. The standard exam page is 8.50 inches by 11.0 inches. Its area in cm^2 is
a. 19.5
b. 36.8
c. 93.5
d. 237.
e. 603.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag
e

16. A standard exam page is 8.5 inches by 11 inches. An exam that is 2.0 mm thick has a volume of
    a. 1.9×10^4 mm^3.
    b. 4.7×10^4 mm^3.
    c. 1.2×10^5 mm^3.
    d. 3.1×10^5 mm^3.
    e. 3.1×10^3 mm^3.

ANSWER: c
POINTS: 3
DIFFICULTY: Challengin
g

17. Which quantity can be converted from the English system to the metric system by the conversion factor $\frac{5\,280\ \text{f}}{\text{mi}} \cdot \frac{12\ \text{in}}{\text{f}} \cdot \frac{2.54\ \text{cm}}{1\ \text{in}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{m}}{100\ \text{cm}} \cdot \frac{1\ \text{h}}{3\,600\ \text{s}}$?
    a. feet per second
    b. feet per hour
    c. miles per second
    d. miles per hour
    e. miles per minute

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag
e

18. The answer to a question is [MLT^{-1}]. The question is "What are the dimensions of
    a. *mr*?"
    b. *mvr*?"
    c. *ma*?"
    d. *mat*?"
    e. $\frac{mv^2}{r}$?
    "

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag
e

19. If each frame of a motion picture film is 35 cm high, and 24 frames go by in a second, estimate how many frames are needed to show a two hour long movie.

a. 1400
b. 25000
c. 50000
d. 170000
e. This cannot be determined without knowing how many reels were used.

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

20. One number has three significant figures and another number has four significant figures. If these numbers are added, subtracted, multiplied, or divided, which operation can produce the greatest number of significant figures?

a. the addition
b. the subtraction
c. the multiplication
d. the division
e. All the operations result in the same number of significant figures.

ANSWER: a
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

21. A rectangle has a length of 1.323 m and a width of 4.16 m. Using significant figure rules, what is the area of this rectangle?

a. 5.50368 m^2
b. 5.5037 m^2
c. 5.504 m^2
d. 5.50 m^2
e. 5.5 m^2

ANSWER: d
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag e

22. The standard kilogram is a platinum-iridium cylinder 39 mm in height and 39 mm in diameter. What is the density of the material?

ANSWER: 21475 kg/m^3
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Average

23. A 2.00 m by 3.00 m plate of aluminum has a mass of 324 kg. What is the thickness of the plate? (The density of aluminum is 2.70×10^3 kg/m^3.)

ANSWER: 2.00 cm
POINTS: 2

DIFFICULTY: Averag
e

24. What is the mass of air in a room that measures 5.0 m × 8.0 m × 3.0 m? (The density of air is 1/800 that of water).
ANSWER: 150 kg
POINTS: 2
DIFFICULTY: Averag
e

25. The basic function of a carburetor of an automobile is to atomize the gasoline and mix it with air to promote rapid combustion. As an example, assume that 30 cm^3 of gasoline is atomized into N spherical droplets, each with a radius of 2.0×10^{-5} m. What is the total surface area of these N spherical droplets?
ANSWER: 45000 cm^2
POINTS: 3
DIFFICULTY: Challengin
g