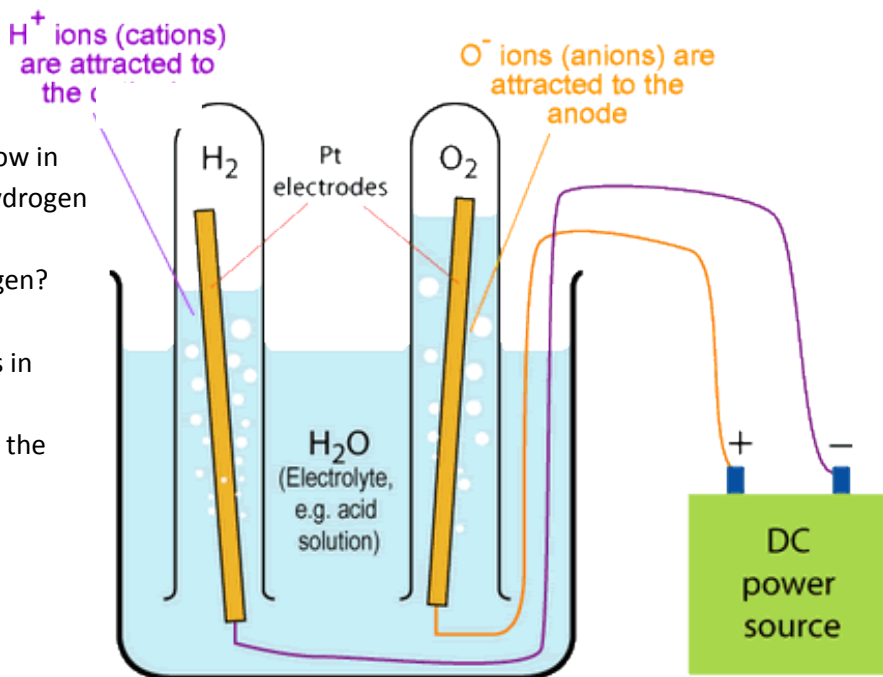


1. Measurements and Instruments

Identify each the above and group them according to accuracy.

2. Electrolysis

- Which electrode(+) or (-) is generating the hydrogen?
- What would you measure (show in diagram) to get the ratio of hydrogen to oxygen produced?
- How could you test for hydrogen?
- For oxygen?
- What do those thin rectangles in the test tubes represent?
- Why was electrolyte added to the solution?



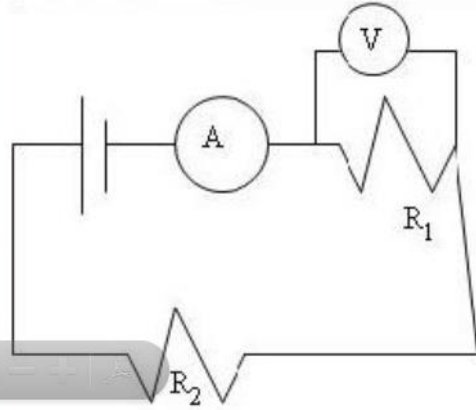
**3. C-Cycle Lab**

What was done	Observation	What it represents in C-cycle
You blew CO <sub>2</sub> into a solution of CaO		
You blew more CO <sub>2</sub> into solution (this made H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> ) The solid CaCO <sub>3</sub> (cloudy) then reacted with H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>		
You added base to the Ca(HCO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> produced from the previous step		
Water was added to bromothymol blue		
We added acid into the mixture of water and bromothymol blue		
We blew CO <sub>2</sub> into the mixture of water and bromothymol blue		

Just read and study #4 and then there's #5 to answer.

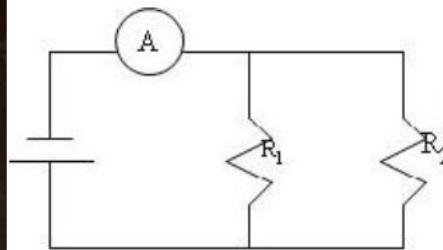
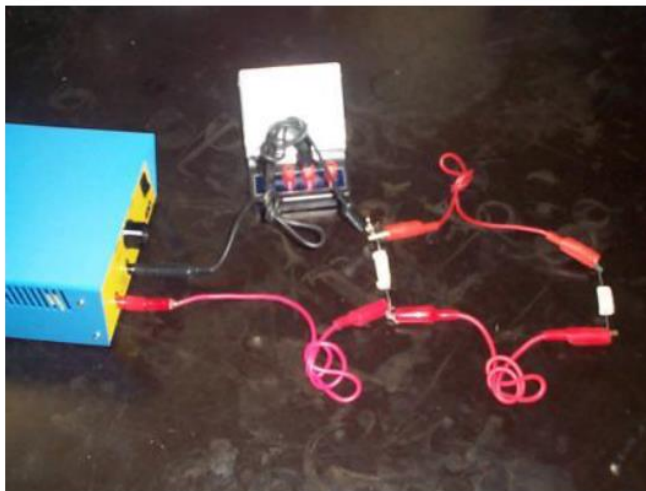
#### 4. How to Build Circuits

**Case 1: Series Circuit** (Note how the voltmeter is connected to each end of the resistor. The ammeter is only connected to one end.)



#### **Case 2: Parallel Circuit**

##### a. Ammeter Positioned to Measure Total Current



5. How do you distinguish metals, metalloids and non-metals in the lab?