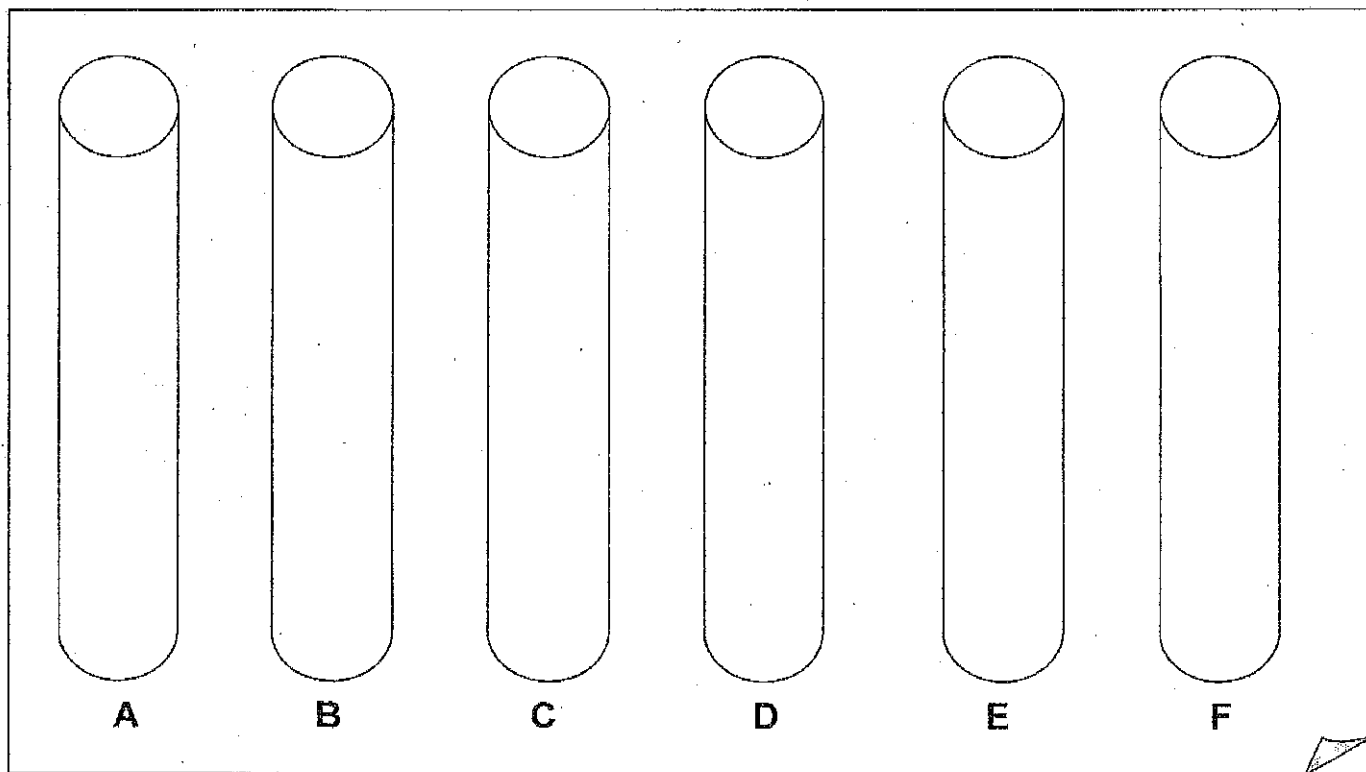


## Measuring Liquid Volume with a Graduated Cylinder

**Part 1: Observations Table:** In the space below, draw your results. Be sure to include the COLOR and approximate height of each liquid!



**Part 2: Defense!** In the space below, defend your results... justify WHY you think you have the correct answer!

Empty rectangular box for Part 2: Defense!

**Part 3: Conclusion:** In the space below, write a conclusion paragraph about this lab. Be sure to explain WHAT you learned, whether or not you got accurate results, and WHY.

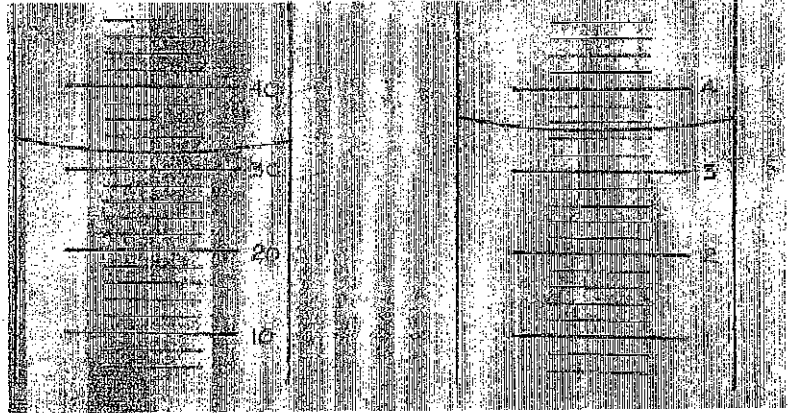
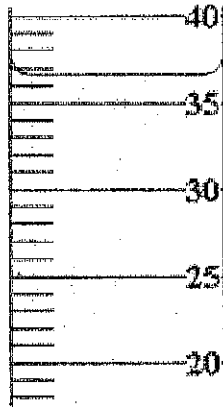
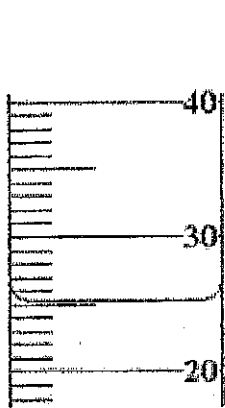
Empty rectangular box for Part 3: Conclusion!

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

### USING A GRADUATED CYLINDER

A graduated cylinder measures liquid volume. Different graduated cylinders have different scales on them. You must consider the scale being used. Also, you must consider the meniscus! A meniscus is the curve in the upper part water that isn't moving. You always measure liquid in a graduated cylinder from the **BOTTOM** of the curve!

What volume is shown on each of the following graduated cylinders?



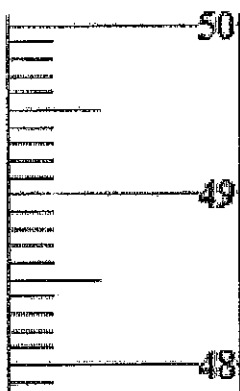
a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

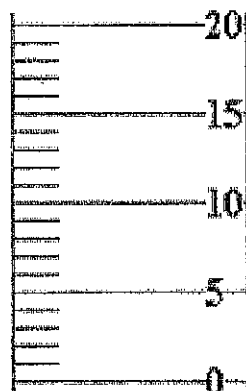
c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

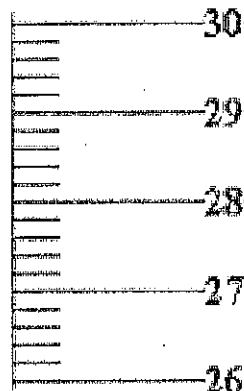
Now, draw in the meniscus for each of the following graduated cylinder volumes!



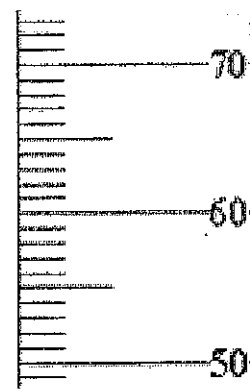
a) 49.21 mL



b) 18.2 mL



c) 27.65 mL



d) 63.8 mL