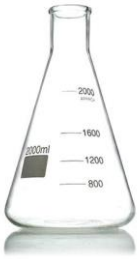
Name:

Measuring Volume

Learning Standards:
To learn the names of common objects found in the science lab
To observe, measure, and record data using science equipment

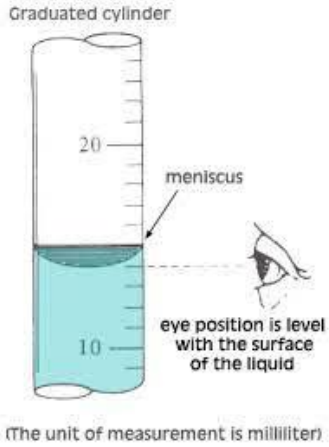
			

Part 1: Determining Volume of a liquid using graduated cylinders and beakers
Tips: Read from the bottom of the meniscus <u>and</u> read from eye level

<u>i) Practice:</u> what is the volume shown in the following pictures (all graduated cylinders are measuring millilitres)

Volume:_____



Volume: _____

Volume: _____

ii) Read the volume of actual graduated cylinders:

There are six stations set up with graduated cylinders. Record the volume of liquid in each of the graduated cylinders. Make sure to record your data in the appropriate column

*Be careful! Different size graduated cylinders have different scales.

	Station 1	Station 2	Station 3	Station 4	Station 5	Station 6
Volume of liquid in graduated cylinder (in mL)						
What is the maximum volume that can be measured with this grad. cylinder						
What was the volume of the smallest division? (How many mL is each little gap)						

iii) Read the volume in beakers:

There are 4 stations set up with beakers. Record the volume of liquid in each of the beakers.

Make sure to record your data in the appropriate column *Be careful! Different size beakers have different scales.

	Station 7	Station 8	Station 9	Station 10
Volume of liquid in beaker (in mL)				
What is the maximum volume that can be measured with this beaker (in mL)				
What was the volume of the smallest division? (in mL)				

What are some differences you noticed between beakers and graduated cylinders?
(Which one did you feel you could read more accurately, why?)

When would we use a graduated cylinder instead of a beaker?

When would we use a beaker instead of a graduated cylinder?