

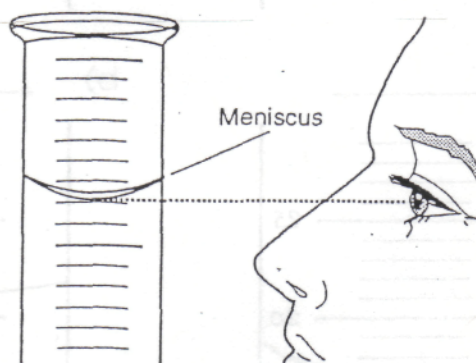
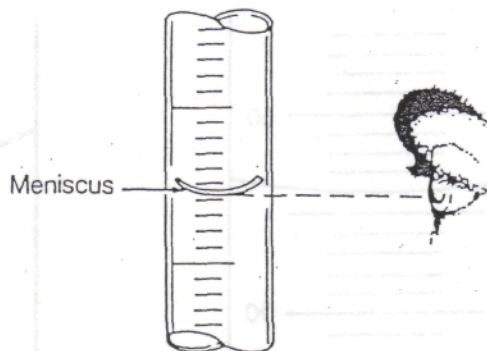
## Measuring Liquid Volume Pre-Lab

We will learn to read the volume of a liquid in a graduated cylinder measuring in milliliters (mL) by reading the *meniscus*.

When liquids are placed in narrow containers, the surface of the liquids is often curved. This curved surface is called the meniscus. Most of the liquids you will measure will have a concave meniscus.

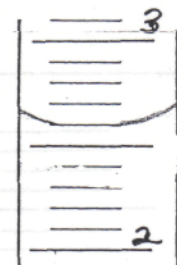
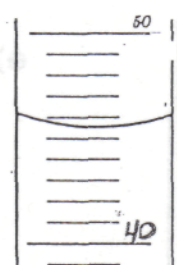
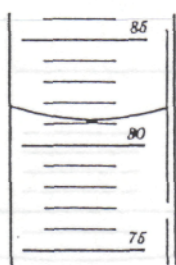
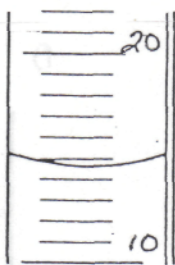
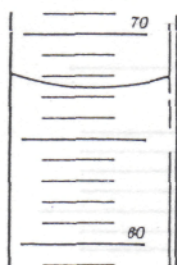
View the meniscus along a horizontal line of sight. Do not try to make a reading looking up or down at the meniscus.

Always read a meniscus from the low point of the curve. This gives the most precise volume in a glass container. Liquids in many plastic containers will not form a meniscus. In these containers read the volume from the level of the liquid.

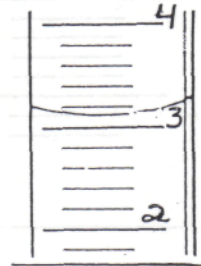
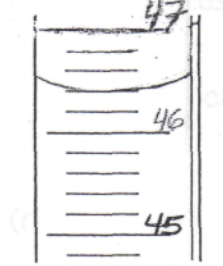
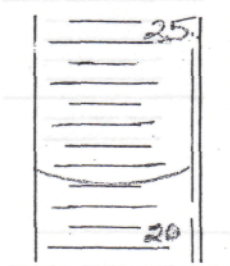
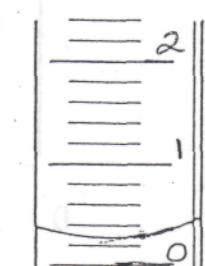
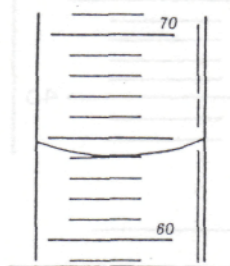


What volume is indicated on each of these graduated cylinders?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_



f. \_\_\_\_\_ g. \_\_\_\_\_ h. \_\_\_\_\_ i. \_\_\_\_\_ j. \_\_\_\_\_



# MEASURING LIQUIDS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

What volume is indicated on each of these graduated cylinders? The unit of volume of is mL.

