Measurement

Volume is the amount of s_____ occupied by a ___-dimensional object as measured in cubic units (as mL or cm^3).

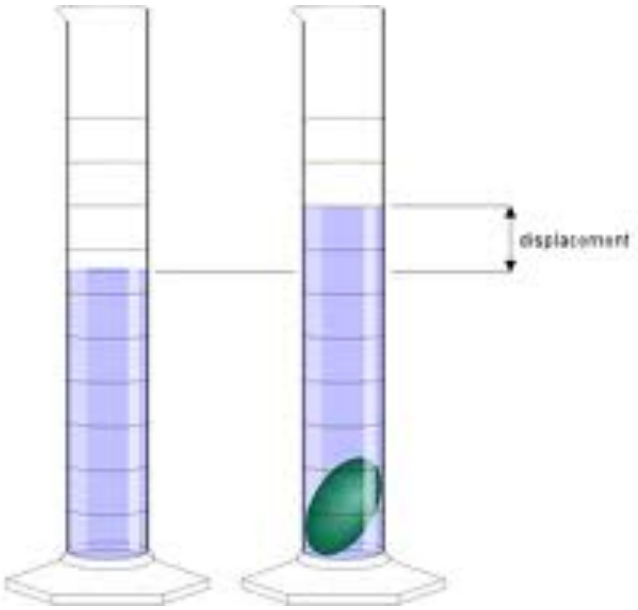
How to find the . . .

Volume of a liquid: place the l_____ in a g_____ cylinder and read the unit markings. Measure from the bottom on the m_____. The meniscus is the curve in the upper surface of a liquid close to the surface of the container or another object, caused by s_____ tension.

Volume of a regularly shaped rectangle:
Measure the length, width, and height. ___ x ___ x ___

Volume of an irregularly shaped solid:

1. Find a g_____ cylinder or b_____ big enough to fit the object.
2. Place enough w_____ in the cylinder so that it will cover the o_____ when placed in it.
3. Record the v_____ of water
4. Gently s_____ the object into the cylinder
5. Record the new volume of water
6. Subtract the original volume of water #3 from the new volume #5, this is the volume of the object



Measurement

Volume is the amount of **space** occupied by a three-dimensional object as measured in cubic units (as mL or cm^3).

How to find the . . .

Volume of a liquid: place the liquid in a graduated cylinder and read the unit markings.

Volume of a regularly shaped rectangle:
Measure the length, width, and height. L x W x H

Volume of an irregularly shaped solid:

7. Find a graduated cylinder or beaker big enough to fit the object.
8. Place enough water in the cylinder so that it will cover the object when placed in it
9. Record the volume of water
10. Gently slide the object into the cylinder
11. Record the new volume of water
12. Subtract the original volume of water #3 from the new volume #5, this is the volume of the object