Bill and Sam poured equal amounts of water into this graduated cylinder.

How much water did they each add?

450 mL / 2 = 225 mL

answer: 225 mL

This is Jennifer's graduated cylinder.

Jennifer adds 37 mL of water to the graduated cylinder. What is the volume of the water in the cylinder now?

29 mL + 37 mL = 66 mL

answer: 66 mL - it would overflow ... oops!

Kelly has 2 graduated cylinders, pictured below.

45 mL - 12 mL = 33 mL for A

Kelly pours 12 mL of water from cylinder A into cylinder B.

What is the volume of water in cylinder A?

33 mL

What is the volume of water in cylinder B?

67 mL

Jay has 2 graduated cylinders, pictured below.

What is the combined volume of the water in these 2 graduated cylinders?

18 mL + 100 mL = 118 mL

answer: 118 mL
It is important to remember to read to the bottom of the curved line or **meniscus** when measuring solutions involving water or most liquids.

The graduated cylinder at the left is divided into increments of 2 ml, so the volume in it is 12 ml.

The graduated cylinder on the right is divided into increments of 1 ml, so the volume in it is 16 ml.

When measuring liquid volume it is important to read the graduated cylinder correctly. Your eye should be level with the top of the liquid and you should read the bottom of the meniscus.

**Fill-in the Blanks:**

1. A **graduated cylinder** is used to measure the volume of a liquid.
2. The standard unit of measure in the metric system for liquids is the **liter (L)**.
3. Small volumes of liquid are measured in these units: **milliliters (mL)**.
4. Large amounts of liquid are measured in these units: **Liters (L) or kiloliter (kl)**.
5. 1000 ml equals **1 liter**.
6. 1000 ml also equals **0.001 kl**.
7. What must be read very carefully when reading the liquid in a graduated cylinder? **The meniscus.**
8. What is the FIRST thing you have to determine when using a graduated cylinder? **Size of the cylinder and the value of its graduations.**
9. A graduated cylinder must be read at **eye level**.