VOLUME NOTES

**Volume** is the amount of space an object takes up.

The base unit of volume in the metric system is the **liter** and is represented by **L or l**.

How to remember different volumes in the metric system: (BENCHMARKS!!)

* When you think of a liter (L) think of:
	+ About the size of a BOTTLE OF WATER.
* When you think of 5 milliliters (mL) think of:
	+ One TEASPOON
* When you think of 2 kiloliters (kL) think of:
	+ A hot TUB

**Metric Units**

1 liter (L) = 1000 milliliters (mL)

1 milliliter (mL) = 1 cm3 (or cc) = 1 gram\*



**Measuring Volume**

We will be using **graduated cylinders** to find the volume of liquids and other objects.

Read the measurement based on the bottom of the **meniscus** or curve. When using a real cylinder, make sure you are eye-level with the level of the water.

What is the volume of water in the cylinder? \_\_\_\_\_mL

What causes the meniscus?

A concave meniscus occurs when the molecules of the liquid attract those of the container. The glass attracts the water on the sides.

**Measuring Solid Volume**

We can measure the volume of regular objects using the

formula

**length x width x height**.

 \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

We can measure the volume of
irregular object using **\_water displacement**.

**Steps for Water Displacement**

1. **Write down initial amount of water without the object**
2. **Write down the new reading after adding the object to the water.**
3. **Subtract the 2 amounts to get the volume of the irregular object.**
4. **Label your answer with cm³**