## **Estimating and Measuring Volume**



## Check-In: Questions 1–2

- Use 8 centimeter connecting cubes to make an object that will fit into a 250-cc graduated cylinder. What is the volume of your object?
  - A. Fill a 250-cc graduated cylinder with a convenient amount of water. Good choices are 160 or 200 cc. Use an eyedropper to carefully add the last few drops.



- **B.** Read the water level. Put your eyes at the level of the water. When water creeps up the sides of a cylinder, it forms a **meniscus** which makes it look as though there are two lines. Read the lower line.
- **C.** Place your object made from connecting cubes into the cylinder. Slide it in gently so that no water will splash. Read the water level now.
- **D.** What is the difference in the level of the water before you added the object and after you added it? Explain the change in water level.
- **2.** Estimate the volume of objects using centimeter connecting cubes and find the volume of these objects by displacement.
  - A. Choose objects that will fit into a graduated cylinder.
  - B. Make models of your objects using centimeter connecting cubes.
    Estimate the volume of the objects by counting the number of cubes in your models.



- C. Find the volume of your objects by displacement.
- **D.** Record your results in the table on the next page. Follow the examples.

## **Volume Data Table**

Object	Estimated Volume from Cube Model	Volume by Displacement
Rock	11 cc	12 cc
Clay	16 cc	15 cc



Date \_

- **3. A.** Were your estimates close to your measured volumes? Why or why not?
  - B. Which estimates were closest to the measured volumes? Why?
- **4.** Frank made a model of a marker using centimeter connecting cubes. By counting the cubes, he estimated that the marker has a volume of 14 cc. When he measured the volume using a graduated cylinder, he found the volume to be 11 cc. Why do you think there is a 3 cc difference?

