



Measure with me!

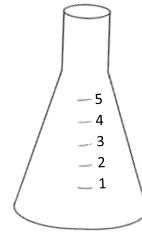
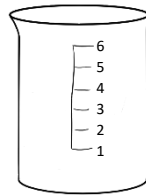
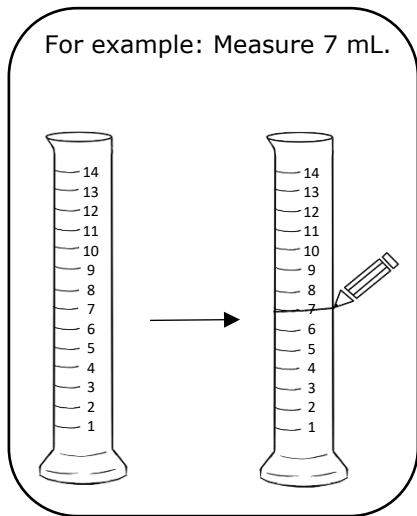


In this exercise, we will practice taking measurements and adding volumes together.

1. Mark the correct volume with a straight line on each measuring vessel.

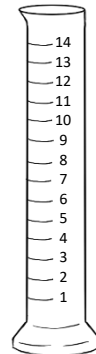
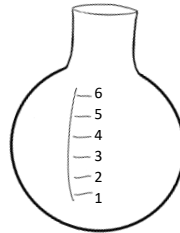
a) Measure 6 mL.

b) Measure 2 mL.



c) Measure 5 mL.

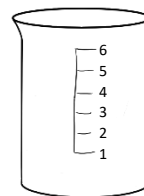
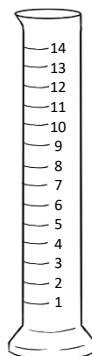
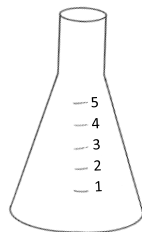
d) Measure 11 mL.



e) Measure 4 mL.

f) Measure 13 mL.

g) Measure 1 mL.



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2. Read the volumes and write the number in the box below the vessel. Add the volumes together, mark the new volume on the measuring vessel and write in the box.

For example: 5 mL + 4 mL = 9 mL.

The example shows three graduated cylinders. The first cylinder has a scale from 1 to 14 mL and contains 5 mL of liquid. Below it is a box containing the number '5'. The second cylinder has the same scale and contains 4 mL of liquid. Below it is a box containing the number '4'. An arrow points to the third cylinder, which has the same scale and contains 9 mL of liquid. A pencil is shown marking the 9 mL level. Below it is a box containing the number '9'.

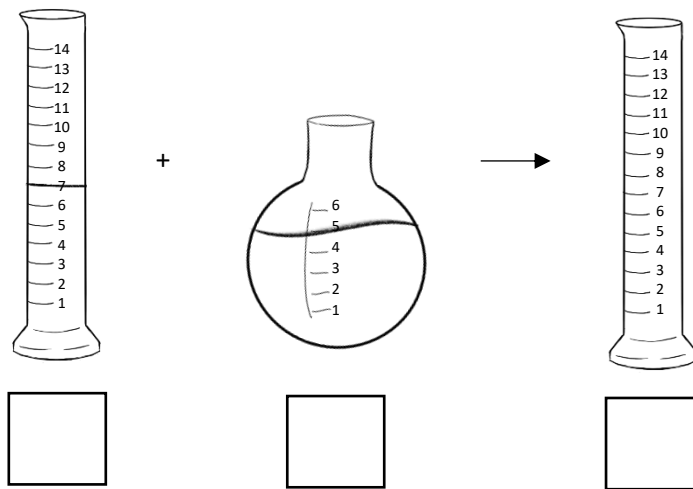
a)

Problem a) shows three beakers. The first beaker has a scale from 1 to 6 mL and contains 2 mL of liquid. Below it is an empty box. The second beaker has the same scale and contains 3 mL of liquid. Below it is an empty box. An arrow points to the third beaker, which has the same scale and contains 5 mL of liquid. Below it is an empty box.

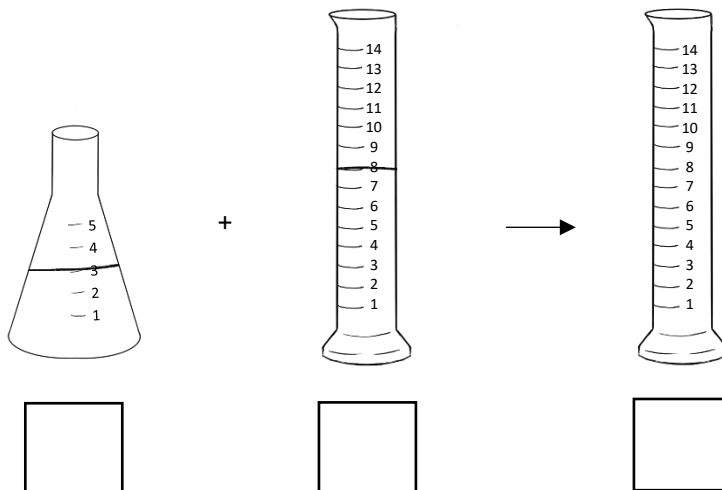
b)

Problem b) shows three vessels. The first is a beaker with a scale from 1 to 6 mL, containing 3 mL of liquid. Below it is an empty box. The second is a flask with a scale from 1 to 5 mL, containing 4 mL of liquid. Below it is an empty box. An arrow points to the third vessel, which is a round-bottom flask with a scale from 1 to 6 mL, containing 7 mL of liquid. Below it is an empty box.

c)



d)



e)

