

# RECALL (1) – CAPACITY

A full bucket of water is tipped into bottles.



The capacity of the bucket is \_\_\_\_\_ bottles.

Tick the fishbowl that has the least capacity.



Tick the bottle that has the greatest capacity.



Draw lines to match ALL labels to the correct glass.



half full    full    empty    half empty

Colour the jars to show:

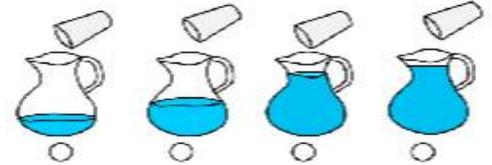


full                  empty                  half full



nearly full                  nearly empty

Which shows the correct level after the cup of water has been poured? Tick one.



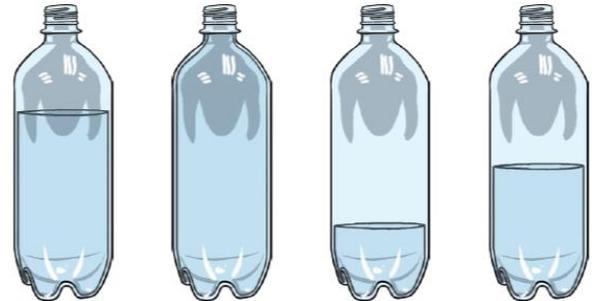
Match the labels to the correct bottle.

half full

full

a quarter full

three quarters full



A                  B                  C                  D

Complete the sentences with **more** or **less**.

Containers A is \_\_\_\_\_ full than container D.

Container C is \_\_\_\_\_ full than container A.

Container B is \_\_\_\_\_ full than container D.

Container D is \_\_\_\_\_ full than container C.

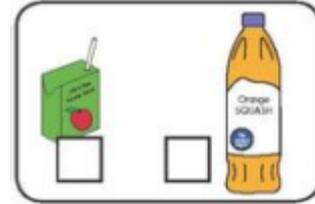
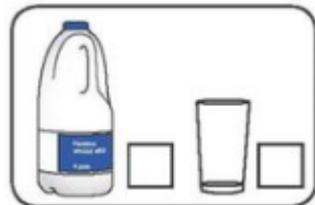
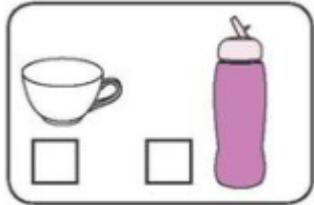


# RECALL (2) - CAPACITY

3 BEFORE ME



Which container has the biggest capacity? In each example, tick the container that would hold the most liquid.



Complete the sentences using **more** or **less**.



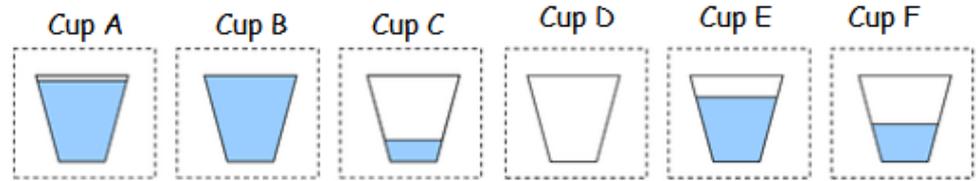
The washing up bowl holds \_\_\_\_\_ than the cup.

The water bottle holds \_\_\_\_\_ than the egg cup.

The milk holds \_\_\_\_\_ than the orange juice.

The cup holds \_\_\_\_\_ than the milk.

Order these cups from the least full to the most full.



Least

Most

Poppy, Holly and Sophie are describing the volume of water they have in their glasses.



My glass has less water than Holly's glass.

My glass is half empty.



My glass has more water than Holly.

Fill in the water to show how much water each person has.



Poppy



Holly



Sophie

# LO: I CAN FIND THE CAPACITY OF DIFFERENT CONTAINERS.

Page

## Success Criteria

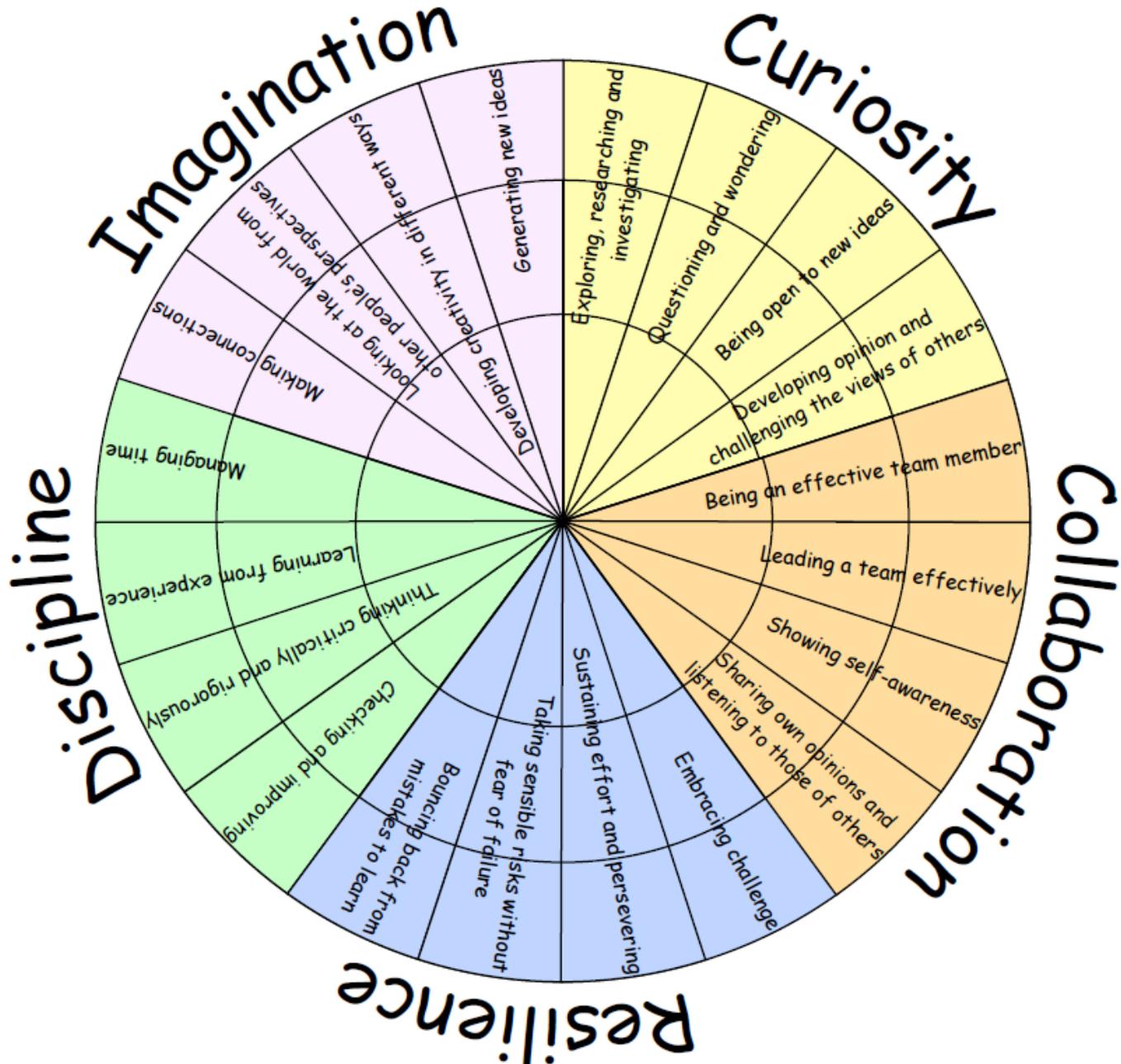
**Some will even** recognise that scales can be different.

**Some will** measure liquid in m/l using containers with scales.

**Most will** measure liquid in ml/l using a variety of containers.

**All will** know liquid is measured in ml or l.

# LEARNING HABITS?



# GUIDED PRACTICE (1)

3 BEFORE ME



Capacity is a measurement- it means the maximum amount of liquid a container can hold.

Containers can come in all different shapes, sizes and colours. During this unit, liquid will be shown in:

- beakers
- jugs
- bottles
- cartons
- test tubes
- measuring spoons



There are 1000 millilitres in a litre.  
1000 millilitres equals 1 litre  
 $1000 \text{ ml} = 1$

Just like how different measuring scales have different intervals on their dial, different containers for capacity have different intervals on them.

The **intervals** may increase in litres, 500ml, 200 ml, 100ml, 50ml, 10ml, 5ml etc.

You will need to look VERY carefully at the number line to determine numbers.

Measuring capacity can be useful. For example, to know:

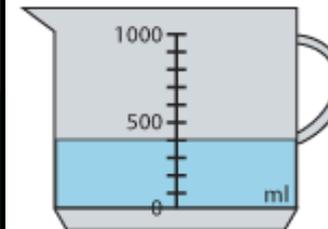
- how much water is in a bottle
- how much liquid is needed for cooking/a recipe
- How much liquid is needed for different activities.

A small amount of liquid can be measured in millilitres (ml).



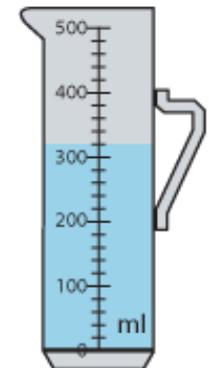
Larger amount of water can be measured in litres (l).

Increases by 500ml



Jug A

100ml



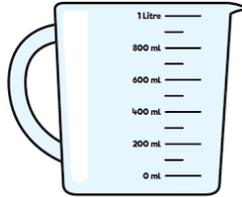
Jug B

# PRACTICAL – DIFFERENT CONTAINERS



Capacity is a measurement- it means the maximum amount of liquid a container can hold.

Explore and investigate using a range of different containers in water.



- 1) Look at the different containers shapes and sizes.
- 2) What is the maximum they can hold?
- 3) Do all containers hold the same amount of liquid?
- 4) Do they measure in millilitres or litres?
- 5) Look at the scales, are they the same?
- 6) What do the scales increase in?
- 7) Where would 0 ml be?
- 8) Where would \_\_\_\_ be on the scale?



millilitres

litres

capacity

interval

scale

# INTELLIGENT PRACTICE (1) – READING CAPACITY ON CONTAINERS

The containers in front of you are labelled with how many litres or millilitres they can hold.  
Answer the questions in the blue box.



50 ml



200 ml



300ml



500ml



900ml



500ml



750ml



600ml



1000ml  
1l



2000ml  
2l



1500ml  
1.5l



400ml



500ml

1. Which container holds the greatest capacity?
2. Which holds the least capacity?
3. Which 3 containers hold the same capacity?
4. Can bottles look different but hold the same capacity?



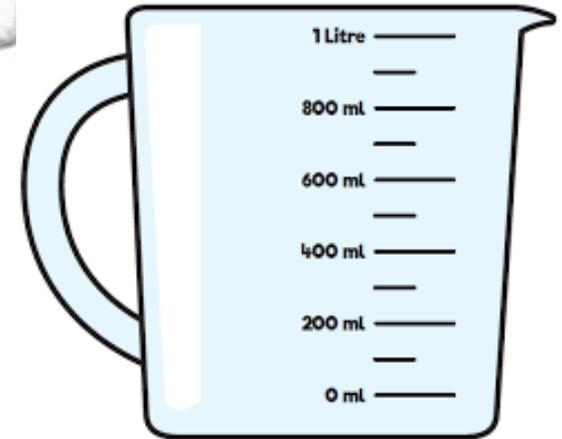
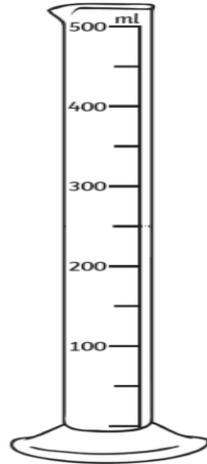
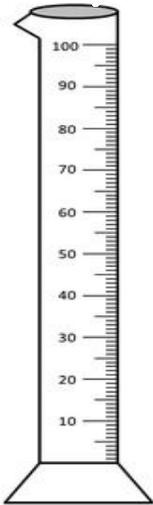
1. Which container holds less than 100ml?
2. Which two containers hold more than 1000ml?
3. Which container holds greater than 850ml but less than 950ml?
4. Sequence the capacities from the least to the greatest.



# INTELLIGENT PRACTICE (2) – READING CAPACITY ON A SCALE



These containers are not the same size as in real life. If I tipped the liquid out of each container, where would it reach on the beaker/jug?



The scales are different on each container.  
What do they increase by?



# DIVE DEEPER 1

1 Complete the sentence using one of these words.

height depth length time

speed capacity age weight

The measurement of how much liquid a container can hold is called \_\_\_\_\_.

2 Which of these objects measure capacity?  
Circle three.



3 Write true or false for each statement.  
Capacity can be used to:

- Measure the length of a worm
- Measure the height of a child
- Measure the minutes in an hour
- Measure the weight of an apple
- Measure the milk in a bottle
- Measure the depth of a swimming pool
- Measure the speed of a bike
- Measure the apple juice in a carton.

4 Circle two different units of measurement for capacity.

£ p g kg cm m l ml

5 Complete the sentences with **litres** or **millilitres**.

You measure large amounts of water in \_\_\_\_\_.  
You measure small amounts of water in \_\_\_\_\_.

6 Draw lines to match the vocabulary to the correct unit of measurement.

millilitres

kg

ml

litres

l

cm

# DIVE DEEPER 2

1 Choose the most appropriate unit of measurement to measure the capacity of these objects. Choose litres or millilitres.



Paddling pool



Egg cup





Bucket



Mug




2 Complete the sentences.

1000 millilitres is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_ litres.  
1000 ml = \_\_\_\_\_ l

3

Write true or false for each statement.



There are 100ml in a litre.



The capacity of a liquid can be measured in grams and kilograms.



'ml' is the abbreviation of millilitres.



Capacity is a measure of how long an object is.



There are 1000ml in a litre.



One litre is more than one ml.



Capacity is a measure of how much liquid can fit into a container.



One litre is less than one ml.