Canonbury Home Learning
Year 2/3 Maths
Steppingstone activity
Lesson 5 – 19.06.2020
LO: To measure and begin to record capacity and volume
Success Criteria:

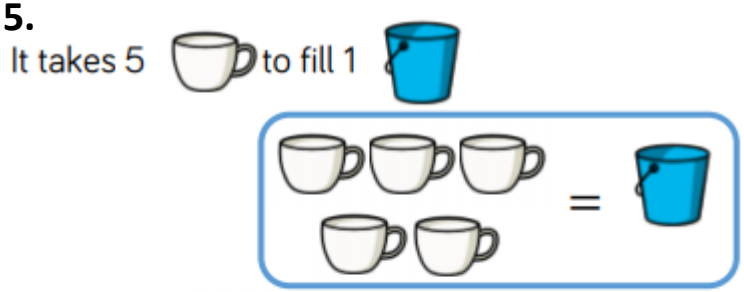
1. Capacity is the total amount of fluid that can be contained in a container. It is the word we use when we are measuring liquids.

1.	Read the information about **capacity**
2.	Look at the examples showing different capacities
3.	Find some containers around your house and experiment with their capacity – talk through the questions with someone you live with
4.	Write some of your findings in your book **e.g.** The capacity of the bowl is two mugs.
5.	Answer the questions about how many mugs it will take to fill; a bucket, two buckets, three buckets…

2.

3. Find a container to fill with water and talk through these key questions with someone that you live with:
- How can we measure how much liquid will fill my container?
- What could I use?
- How many bowls of liquid fill the bottle?
- How many cups of liquid fill the bottle?
- How is this different?
- How is this the same?

5.



How many will it take to fill 2 buckets?

What about three buckets?

Four buckets?

What do you notice?
Can you continue the pattern?

4. Work practically using a variety of containers. Investigate how many small containers it takes to fill the larger containers.

The capacity of the _____ is _____ pots.

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Year 2/3 Maths

Lesson 5 – 19.06.2020

LO: To compare and order volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =/to measure volume/capacity (**ml/l**)

1. Capacity is the total amount of fluid that can be contained in a container. It is the word we use when we are measuring liquids.

1. Volume is a **measure** of the size of an object, just like height and width are ways to describe size. If the object is hollow (in other words, empty), **volume** is the amount of liquid it can hold.

Task:

You are going to be **measuring capacity ml and/or ml and L**

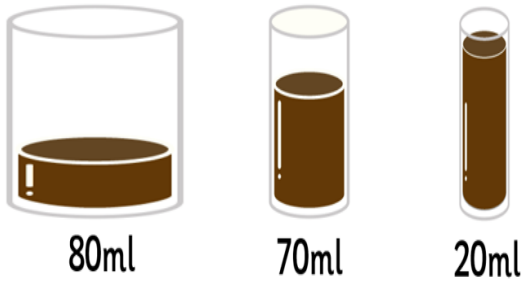
Success Criteria:

1.	Read the information about **capacity** and **volume**
2.	Find some containers around your house and experiment with their capacity – talk through the questions with someone you live with
3.	**Task 1:** Compare the capacity and record the results using **>** and **<**. Then, use your 5 times table knowledge to work out the word problem
4.	**Task 2:** Choose your favourite addition strategy to find the total of three containers

Model:

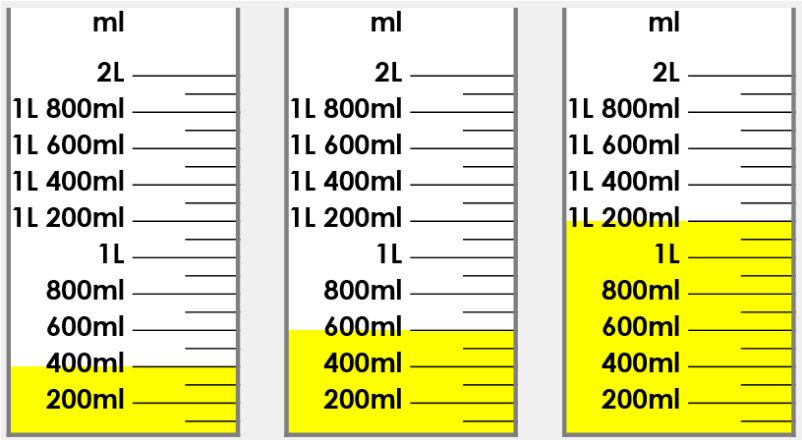
2. Find a container to fill with water and talk through these key questions with someone that you live with:
- How can we measure how much liquid will fill my container?
- What could I use?
- How many bowls of liquid fill the bottle?
- How many cups of liquid fill the bottle?
- How is this different?
- How is this the same?

3. You are looking at which glass contains the most liquid. It is very important to read the amounts in millilitres (ml) and not just guess based on the size of the container!



80 ml > 70 ml > 20 ml
most least

4. You are adding together the amount of liquid in three containers to find out how much liquid there is **in total.**



400 ml + 600ml = 1000 ml (1 L)

1L + 1L 200 ml = 2L 200ml

Canonbury Home Learning

Year 2/3 Maths

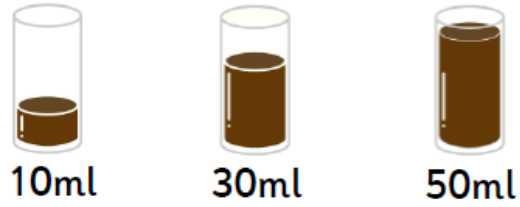
Main activity

Task 1

Practice

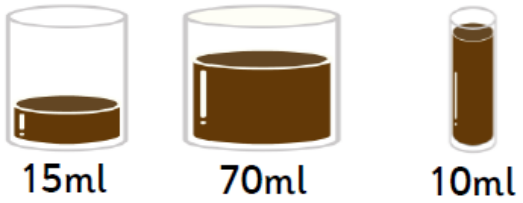
Which of these contains the most liquid?

1.



2.

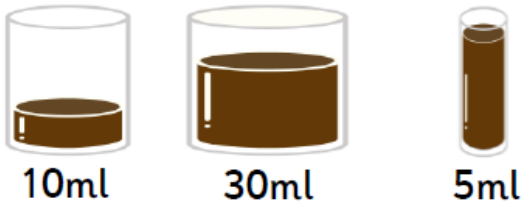
3.



4.

Order these liquids from the least to the most amounts (ml):

5.



6.

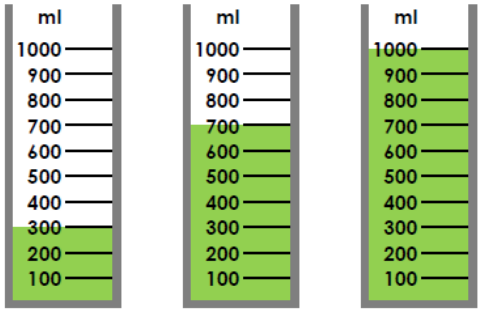
- A teaspoon holds 5ml. A container holds 45ml. How many teaspoons will it take to fill a container?

Task 2

Practice

How much liquid is there in total?

1.



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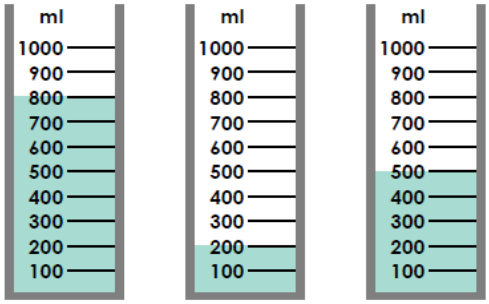
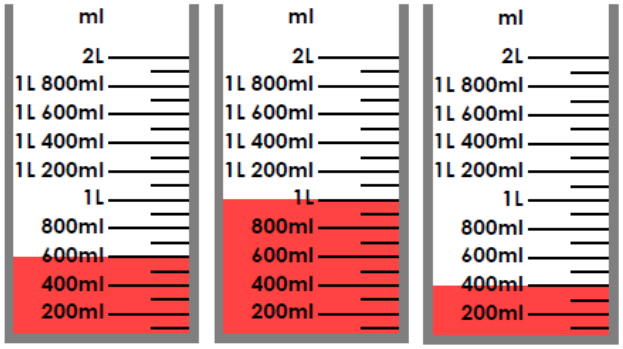


3.



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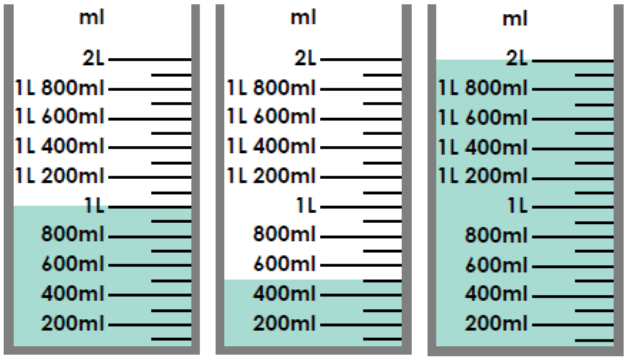

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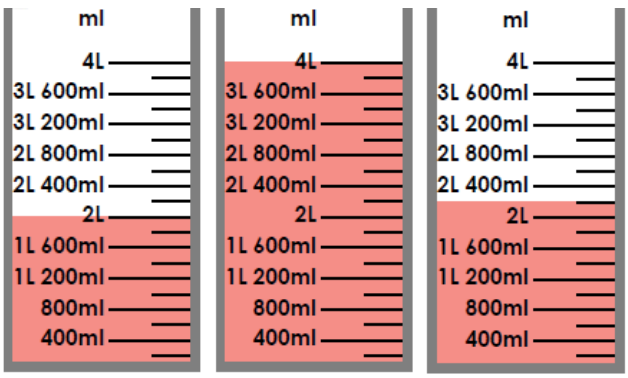
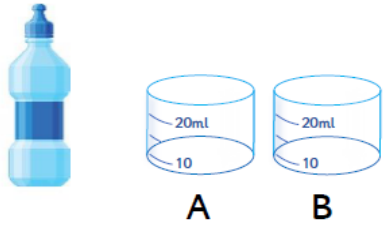


Task 3	Task 4

Reasoning

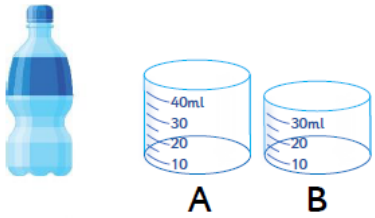
Explain your answers.

3a. The bottle contains 50ml. Could all of the liquid be poured into vessels A and B?



Prove it.

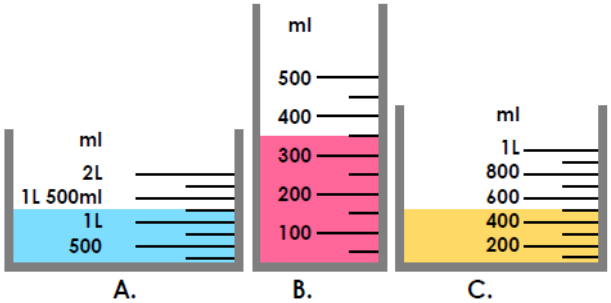
6a. The bottle contains 72ml. Could all of the liquid be poured into containers A and B?



Prove it.

6b. Fergus says,

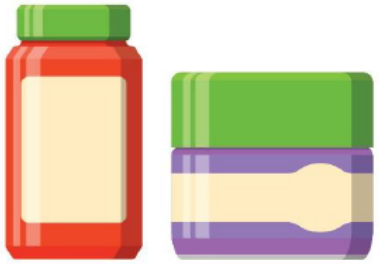
Container B has the most water in it because it's the narrowest.



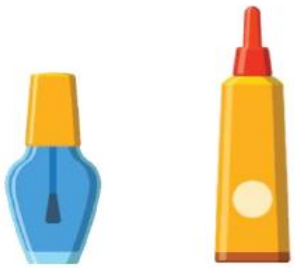
Do you agree? Explain your answer.

Problem solving

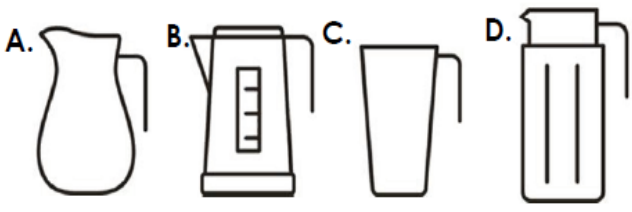
2b. Jar A contains 40ml of liquid. Jar B is empty. If 20ml is poured from jar A into jar B, which jar has the greatest volume?



5b. Container A contains 80ml of liquid. Container B is empty. If 38ml is poured from container A into container B, which container has the greatest volume?



4b. Emma fills the measuring cylinder with liquid. The volume is more than 2L 150ml but less than 2L and 400ml. Which of these containers could she fill exactly?



Challenge

1. All the loop cards have been mixed up. Cut them out and arrange them so that the measures match.