

Wednesday 2nd September

Recall

Can you remember all 8 of the different levels that you filled your container up to yesterday? Pause the video and see if you can remember without me telling you. It was: full, nearly full, three-quarters full, two-thirds full, half full, a third full, a quarter full and nearly empty.

Introduction - video

Capacity is how much a container can hold, for instance, how much water a jug can hold. We measure exactly how much a container can hold with measurements called millilitres and litres. Can you remember what “milli” means? We’ve heard this before when we were measuring length. We know that there are one thousand millimetres in a metre; the word “milli” means one thousand. A millilitre is a very small amount of water. You may be able to get an idea if you have a little medicine cup. Often the little cups hold up to 30 millilitres or mils for short. The smallest measurement on it is usually 5 mils. The short way of writing millilitres is ml. There are a thousand millilitres in a litre. You have probably heard this word before. For instance, you might have a litre or two of milk in your fridge. The short way to write litres is simply to write a lowercase “l” after the number. See if you have some milk or juice and if you can see how many litres the bottle holds.

Activity - video

Go into your kitchen and see what containers you can find that have measurements in millilitres and litres. You can look for empty containers such as water bottles and measuring jugs or containers that hold a liquid, such as a milk carton.

Bring everything you find and place them in order from the smallest capacity to the largest capacity. Have a really good look at the size of the containers and how much liquid they can hold, this will help you with the next task. Put everything away that contains a liquid.

Bookwork - video

In your main lesson book (large red book), I’d like you to draw up a table, similar to ones you have done earlier in this main lesson – have a look at my picture.

I’d like you to get 6 different sized containers such as cups, bowls, spoons etc. For each of the containers you have, I’d like you to estimate how many millilitres or litres of water it can hold. Once you have made your estimation, fill that container with water and pour it into a container that has measurements. For example, if I have a mug, I will fill it to the top. I will then pour this water into a measuring jug that can tell me how many millilitres of water the mug could hold. Find out the capacity of all 6 containers.

In your book, write down the type of container e.g. mug. Your estimation of how many millilitres it can hold and after you have measured the water it contained, you can write down your actual measurement.

Object	Estimation	Actual Measurement
Mug	300ml	410ml

Maths - video

We have just learnt that one litre is one thousand millilitres. Keeping this in mind, try to solve the following maths problems:

Joan cooked 2000ml of soup. How many litres of soup did she make?

There was a big 3litre bottle of orange juice in the fridge. How many mills of orange juice was there?

Molly packed a 5litre container of water into the car for her camping trip. How many millilitres of water did she have?

Grandma made a very big batch of pasta sauce. She made 6000mls of sauce, how many litres of sauce was there?

Kate made some icy poles. She poured some pineapple juice into 4 moulds. Each mould could hold 200mls of juice. How many millilitres of juice was used?

Jess had 3 friends at the house for a playdate. She poured some apple juice for everyone including herself, finishing the entire bottle of apple juice. Everyone got 250mls of apple juice. How many litres was in the bottle?