

Week beginning: 8th of June

Class and Subject: Maths SEN Teacher: Ms. Hogan



ST. PATRICK'S GIRLS NATIONAL SCHOOL
GARDINER'S HILL, CORK

Hi everyone,

This week we are going to learn about the capacity

Watch example videos on how to do activities on the school website. Go to Ms Landers 6th class and find the video under Ms Hogan's name.

Do one box of Work it out each day

Monday

Watch this video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QMpkm4dAB4w>

Capacity means how much a container can hold. We use litres(l) and millilitres(ml) to measure capacity of container.

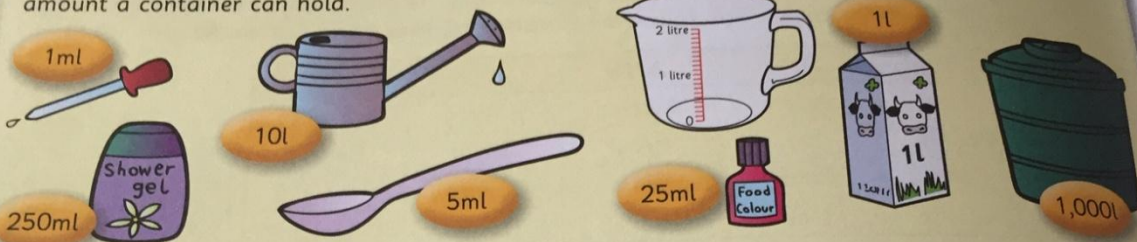
Find the capacity of each of these containers by reading the labels, estimating, measuring or by asking an adult

- a) Coffee mug*
- b) Watering can*
- c) Cough syrup*
- d) Milk carton*
- e) Large cooking pot*
- f) Teaspoon*
- g) Food colouring*
- h) Kettle*
- i) Oil tank*

Tuesday

Chapter 32: Capacity

We use **litres (l)** and **millilitres (ml)** to measure the capacity of containers. Capacity means the amount a container can hold.



1. Circle what you think is the best estimate of the capacity of each of these containers.

Remember: $1,000\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$

Remember: $1\text{ml} = 0.001\text{l}$

Approximate capacity of:

(a) A tablespoon	5ml	15ml	30ml
(b) A large soft drink bottle	100ml	2l	8l
(c) A garden bucket	10l	10ml	1,000ml
(d) A bottle of fabric conditioner	25ml	250ml	$2\frac{1}{2}\text{l}$
(e) An orange juice carton	1l	10ml	40ml
(f) The fuel tank of a mid-range car	2l	70l	240l
(g) An attic water tank	100l	3,000l	500l

Litres and millilitres

Remember: $1\text{ml} = \frac{1}{1000}\text{l} = 0.001\text{l}$

$468\text{ml} = \frac{468}{1000}\text{l} = 0.468\text{l}$

$79\text{ml} = \frac{79}{1000}\text{l} = 0.079\text{l}$

$3\text{ml} = \frac{3}{1000}\text{l} = 0.003\text{l}$

1. Write these **millilitres** as **litres** in fraction and in decimal form.

$7\text{ml} = \frac{7}{1000}\text{l} = 0.007\text{l}$

(c) $2\text{ml} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(f) $420\text{ml} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(a) $5\text{ml} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(d) $75\text{ml} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(g) $902\text{ml} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(b) $18\text{ml} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(e) $146\text{ml} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(h) $700\text{ml} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

2. Now write these **litre** measures as **millilitres**. (First write them as fractions of a litre.)

$0.009\text{l} = \frac{9}{1000}\text{l} = 9\text{ml}$

(c) $0.004\text{l} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(f) $0.680\text{l} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(a) $0.003\text{l} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(d) $0.267\text{l} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(g) $0.104\text{l} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(b) $0.051\text{l} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

(e) $0.03\text{l} = \frac{3}{100}\text{l} = \quad$

(h) $0.92\text{l} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \quad$

Wednesday

Remember: The metric system is quite easy when we use decimal places.



6,149ml \rightarrow 6.149l

2.235l \rightarrow 2,235ml

5,039ml \rightarrow 5.039l

6.095l \rightarrow 6,095ml

7,004ml \rightarrow 7.004l

4.008l \rightarrow 4,008ml

3. Change these **litre** measures to **millilitres**.

3.472l = 3,472ml

(c) 6.258l = _____ ml

(f) 7.372l = _____ ml

(a) 4.159l = _____ ml

(d) 25.703l = _____ ml

(g) 9.29l = _____ ml

(b) 5.75l = _____ ml

(e) 16.03l = _____ ml

(h) 2.2l = _____ ml

4. Now write these **millilitres** as **litres**.

4,809ml = 4.809l

(c) 8,420ml = _____ l

(f) 319ml = _____ l

(a) 3,561ml = _____ l

(d) 2,049ml = _____ l

(g) 53ml = _____ l

(b) 4,247ml = _____ l

(e) 6,070ml = _____ l

(h) 2,264ml = _____ l

... a large Saguaro Cactus.



Thursday

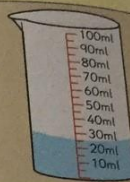
Using measures

We use **graduated** jugs or cylinders to accurately measure the amount of liquid in a container.

A This graduated jug has a capacity of . It now contains 300ml of liquid.

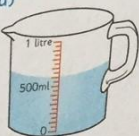


B This graduated cylinder has a capacity of . It now contains 25ml of liquid.

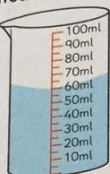


1. Read these graduated measures and write the correct measure of fluid in each.

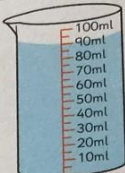
(a)



(b)



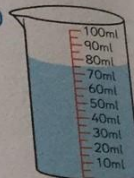
(c)



(d)

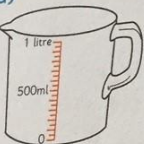


(e)



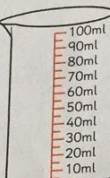
2. Draw the correct amount of fluid in each of these containers.

(a)



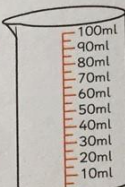
200ml

(b)



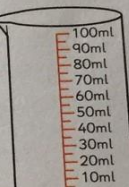
70ml

(c)



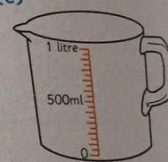
95ml

(d)



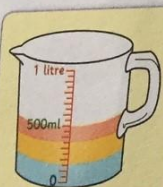
30ml

(e)



150ml

3. Use three colours to top up each container to the level of fluid asked for in (i) to (iii) of (a), (b), (c) and (d) below. Write the total **volume** for each.



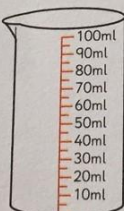
(i) 150ml

(ii) 0.2l

(iii) 0.15l

Total: 500ml

(a)



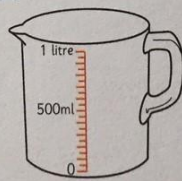
(i) 20ml

(ii) 45ml

(iii) 0.02l

Total:

(b)



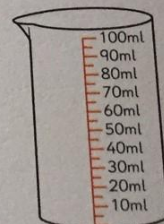
(i) 0.3l

(ii) 250ml

(iii) 0.25l

Total:

(c)



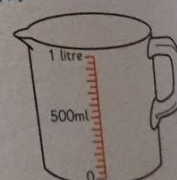
(i) 0.015l

(ii) 35ml

(iii) 0.030l

Total:

(d)



(i) 250ml

(ii) 0.35l

(iii) 0.3l

Total:

Capacity – Addition and subtraction

A gardener's watering can contains 3.425l of water. 1.439l of plant food is added. How much liquid is in the can now?



$$\begin{array}{r} 3.425\text{ l} \\ + 1.439\text{ l} \\ \hline 4.864\text{ l} \end{array}$$

1. Now do these.

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 6.258\text{ l} \\ + 2.574\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(b) $\begin{array}{r} 5.376\text{ l} \\ + 2.979\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 23.573\text{ l} \\ + 8.759\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(d) $\begin{array}{r} 15.782\text{ l} \\ + 8.769\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(e) $\begin{array}{r} 35.058\text{ l} \\ + 8.975\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

A large bottle of fabric conditioner holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. Mark did seven washes using 30ml for each wash. How much conditioner was left?



$$2\frac{1}{2}\text{ l} = 2.5\text{ l}$$

$$30\text{ ml} \times 7 = 210\text{ ml}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.500\text{ l} \\ - 0.210\text{ l} \\ \hline 2.290\text{ l} \end{array}$$

2. Now try these.

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 3.350\text{ l} \\ - 1.490\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(b) $\begin{array}{r} 5.620\text{ l} \\ - 2.655\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 4.247\text{ l} \\ - 1.555\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(d) $\begin{array}{r} 10.320\text{ l} \\ - 6.505\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(e) $\begin{array}{r} 12.243\text{ l} \\ - 9.785\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. Try these next. Be careful with the signs!

(a) $\begin{array}{r} 5.116\text{ l} \\ - 0.258\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(b) $\begin{array}{r} 3.865\text{ l} \\ + 2.368\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{r} 10.075\text{ l} \\ - 7.299\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(d) $\begin{array}{r} 8.200\text{ l} \\ - 3.545\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

(e) $\begin{array}{r} 15.735\text{ l} \\ + 7.687\text{ l} \\ \hline \end{array}$

4.



An oil tank holding 57.36l was topped up to a total of 846.77l.

How much extra fuel was added? _____ l

5. What was the total amount of milk produced by two goats if one produced 2.734 litres and the other 1.997 litres? _____ l



6. A small bottling factory produced 60.7l of juice in the first hour. It produced 18.936l less in the second hour.

(a) How many litres were produced in the second hour? _____ l

(b) How many litres of juice were produced altogether over the two hours? _____ l

