Reading Graduated Cylinders

Volume in Graduated Cylinders

1. Work with a partner. Read the graduated cylinders your teacher has put around the room.

Cylinder	V Volume in			
	Partner 1	Partner 2	Agreed Reading	
Α				
В				
С				
D				
E				
F				
G				
н				

Volume in Different Cylinders



Date _

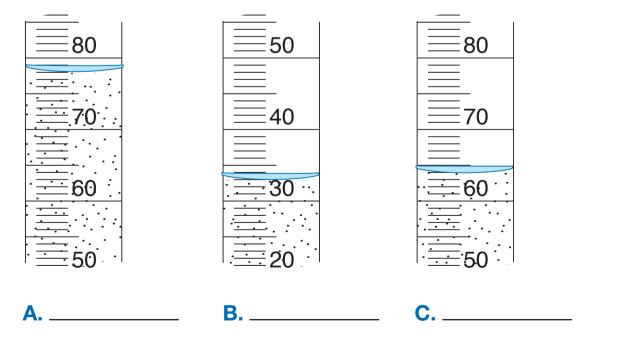


- 2. Compare the volume in the different graduated cylinders. Use the information in your data table. Write *greater than*, *less than*, or *equal to* to complete each sentence.
 - A. Cylinder C is _____ Cylinder D.
 - B. Cylinder F is _____ Cylinder G.
 - C. Cylinder F is_____ Cylinder E.
 - D. Which cylinder has the greatest volume?
 - E. Which cylinder has the least volume?

Mrs. Gomez's Class

Students in Mrs. Gomez's class also measured the volume of water in graduated cylinders.

3. What is the volume in each graduated cylinder?



Show or tell how to solve each problem.

- Cylinder Z has 27 cubic centimeters of water. Cylinder Y has 37 more cubic centimeters of water than Cylinder Z. How many cubic centimeters of water are in Cylinder Y?
- 5. Cylinder M had 66 cubic centimeters of water. Liz spilled some water and there were 38 cubic centimeters of water left. How much water did Liz spill?

_	Reading Graduated Cylinders Check-In: Question 2–5 Feedback Box	Expectation	Check In	Comments
	Use and applying place value concepts and comparative language to compare and order volumes (e.g., greater, least, greater than, less than). [Q# 2]	E2		
	Solve addition and subtraction word problems (e.g., part-whole, join, compare) involving volume. [Q# 4–5]	E3		
	Read and interpret a variety of scales (e.g., graduated cylinder, thermometer) calibrated by twos, fives, and tens. [Q# 3]	E4		
	Use a table to solve problems about a data set. [Q# 2]	E8		

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	Yes	Yes, but	No, but	No
MPE6. Use labels. I use labels to show what numbers mean. [Q# 3–5]				

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