# **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 \_

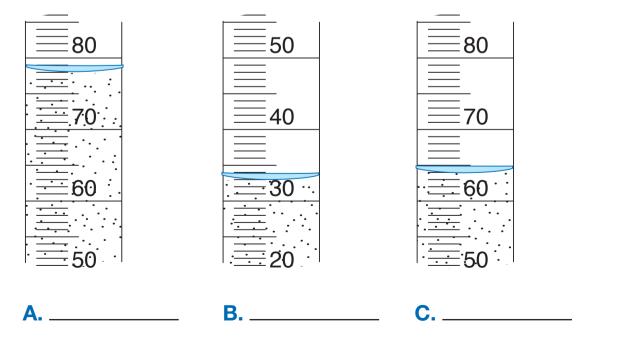


- 2. Compare the volume in the different graduated cylinders. Use the information in your data table. Write *greater than*, *less than*, or *equal to* to complete each sentence.
  - A. Cylinder C is \_\_\_\_\_ Cylinder D.
  - B. Cylinder F is \_\_\_\_\_ Cylinder G.
  - C. Cylinder F is\_\_\_\_\_ Cylinder 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
<b>MPE6. Use labels.</b> I use labels to show what numbers mean. [Q# 3–5]				

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