## Student Activity Book

### Volume Problems (SAB pp. 575–578)
### Questions 1–4

1. **A.*** 14 cc; Possible responses:

    94 cc − 80 cc = 14 cc;

    80 cc + ☐ cc = 94 cc or

    80 cc + 14 cc = 94 cc

   **B.*** 49 cc; shading should show water level of 49 cc

   **C.*** 36 cc; 50 − 14 = 36 cc;

    50 cc = ☐ + 14 cc or

    36 cc + 14 cc = 50 cc; the arrow should point to 36 cc



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2.* 75 cc; Strategies will vary. Possible response:
   50 cc + 25 cc = 75 cc
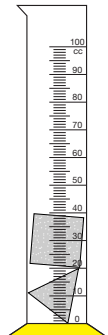


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**\*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.**

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**3.** Natasha has two objects. One object has a volume of 15 cc. The other object has a volume of 18 cc. She placed both objects in 60 cc of water.

What is the total volume in the graduated cylinder? Shade the graduated cylinder. Write a number sentence for the total volume.

_____
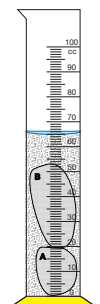
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**3.*** 93 cc; Strategies will vary. Possible responses:
   15 cc + 18 cc = 33 cc and
   33 cc + 60 cc = 93 cc;
   15 cc + 18 cc + 60 cc = 93 cc

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**4.** Levi put 40 cc of water and two objects into a graduated cylinder. He knows that the volume of Object A is 6 cc. The volume of both objects and the water is 65 cc. Jim said, "I can figure out the volume of Object B without taking Object A out."

Help Levi show his thinking by answering each question.

**A.** What is the total volume in the graduated cylinder? _____

**B.** What is the volume of water and Object A? _____

**C.** What is the volume of Object B? _____

**D.** Find the volume of Object B a different way. Explain your thinking.

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**4. A.*** 65 cc

   **B.*** 46 cc

   **C.*** 19 cc

   **D.*** Responses will vary. Two possible
   solutions follow:
   I subtracted the volume of Object A from
   the total volume in the graduated cylinder:
   65 cc − 6 cc = 59 cc.
   That shows the volume of Object B and the
   water together, so I subtracted the starting
   volume of the water from that to get the
   volume of Object B:
   59 cc − 40 cc = 19 cc.
   I subtracted the starting volume of water
   from the total volume in the graduated
   cylinder, 65 − 40 = 25 cc, then subtracted
   the volume of Object A,
   25 cc − 6 cc = 19 cc.

*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

**Volume Math Check (SAB pp. 579–583)**
**Questions 1–7**

1. 5 cc; number sentences will vary. One possible number sentence is: 25 cc − 20 cc = 5 cc.

2. 45 cc; Possible responses:
   92 cc − 47 cc = 45 cc; 47 cc + ☐ = 92 cc or
   47 cc + 45 cc = 92 cc

3. 39 cc; Possible responses: 47 cc + ☐ = 86 cc
   or 47 cc + 39 cc = 86 cc;
   86 − 47 = 39 cc

4. 32 cc; Possible response: 94 cc − 27 cc = 67 cc
   and 67 cc − 35 cc = 32 cc

5. A. <
   B. =
   C. >



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**Show how to solve each problem.**

2. Liz put a toy car into a graduated cylinder. The water was at 92 cc. The level of the water after Liz took the car out of the graduated cylinder was 47 cc. What is the volume of the toy car?

Number sentence _____

3. Rosa put 47 cc of water in a graduated cylinder. She added a small toy. The water level is at 86 cc. What is the volume of the small toy?

Number sentence _____

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4. Peter put 35 cc of water and two small toys into a graduated cylinder. One toy is red and the other is blue. The volume in the cylinder with the two toys is 94 cc. The red toy has a volume of 27 cc. What is the volume of the blue toy?

Number sentence _____

5. Compare the volumes. Use <, >, or =.

   A. 166 cc + 72 cc ◯ 154 cc + 93 cc

   B. 148 cc + 102 cc ◯ 89 cc + 161 cc

   C. 256 cc − 131 cc ◯ 227 cc − 118 cc

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