

Personal white boards

(T) 1-liter beaker (S) Pitcher of water (1 per group), empty 2-liter bottle with top cut off (1 per group), 1 plastic cup pre-measured and labeled at 100 mL, 1 permanent marker, Problem Set

Eureka Math

3rd Grade Module 2 Lesson 10

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Reflecting your Teaching Style and Learning Needs of Your Students

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Icons



















Manipulatives Needed







Lesson 10

Objective: Estimate and measure liquid volume in liters and milliliters using the vertical number line.

Suggested Lesson Structure

Fluency Practice
Application Problem
Concept Development
Student Debrief
Total Time

(10 minutes) (5 minutes) (35 minutes) (10 minutes) (60 minutes)





I can estimate and measure liquid volume in liters and milliliters using the vertical number line.



Milliliter Counting

There are 1,000 milliliters in 1 liter.

Count by 100 milliliters to 1 liter.



Decompose 1 Liter (4 minutes)





Group Counting

Count forward and backward, occasionally changing the direction of the count:

Threes to 30

Fours to 40

Sixes to 60

Sevens to 70

Eights to 80



Application Problem (5 minutes)

Subha drinks 4 large glasses of water each day. How many large glasses of water does she drink in 7 days?





Part 1: Create a vertical number line marked at 100 mL intervals.

Each group will measure liquid volume to make a measuring bottle that contains 1 liter of water, similar to the one we used yesterday. Each group member has a job. One person will be the measurer, one will be the pourer, and the other will be the marker. Take 30 seconds to decide on jobs.



The marker should draw a straight, vertical line from top to bottom (pictured on the right).



These are the rest of the directions:

The measurer measures 100 milliliters of water by pouring from the pitcher into the plastic cup.

The pourer holds the plastic cup in place and helps the measurer know when to stop. Then the pourer pours the water from the cup into the bottle.

The marker makes horizontal lines to show each new water level on the side of the bottle. Each horizontal line should cross the vertical line. The horizontal lines should be about the same size, and one should be right above the other.



Repeat the process for the mark that shows the least liquid volume and label 100 mL.



You've made a tool that scientists and mathematicians use to measure liquid volume. It's called a beaker.

Work with your group to answer all three parts of Problem 1 on your Problem Set.

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Lesson 10 Problem Set 3•2

1.	Label the vertical number line on the container to the right			
	Answer the questions below.			

a. What did you label as the halfway mark? Why?

Explain how pouring each plastic cup of water helped you create a vertical number line.

c. If you pour out 300 mL of water, how many mL are left in the container?





Part 2: Use the vertical number line to estimate and precisely measure liquid volume.

A small water bottle has about 200 milliliters of water inside. Let's see what 200 milliliters looks like. Pour from your pitcher to the measuring bottle to see the capacity of a small water bottle.



Problem Set

Problem Set (10 minutes)

Students should do their best to complete Problems 2–4 within the allotted 10 minutes. For some classes, it may be appropriate to modify the assignment by specifying which problems they work on first.





Student Debrief

Student Debrief (10 minutes)

Lesson Objective: Estimate and measure liquid volume in liters and milliliters using the vertical number line.

Exit Ticket

After the Student Debrief, instruct students to complete the Exit Ticket. A review of their work will help with assessing students' understanding of the concepts that were presented in today's lesson and planning more effectively for future lessons. The questions may be read aloud to the students.

