

Y2 Capacity and Volume

KS1 Y2 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Would you measure the water in a bath in litres or millilitres?

Step 1 · A bath holds a lot of water

Use the big unit

Step 2 · Litres are for large amounts

litres (l)

Answer: Litres (l)

Check: Millilitres (ml) are for small amounts like a spoonful of medicine ✓

2. Now try one with the steps

A jug is labelled 0, 10, 20, 30 ml with one small mark between each number. The water is on the small mark after 20. How much is there?

Step 1 · One mark splits 10 ml into 2 gaps

Step 2 · One mark after 20

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. Would you measure a spoonful of medicine in ml or l?

2. Would you measure the water in a paddling pool in ml or l?

3. Which holds more: a cup or a bucket?

4. Write <, > or = : 5 l ○ 2 l

5. A jug goes up in 10s. The water is at 40. How much is in the jug, in ml?

6. A jug goes up in 10s. The water is halfway between 70 ml and 80 ml. How much water is there?

7. A bucket is labelled 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 l. The water is on the mark between 6 and 8. How much water is there?

8. Lucy drinks 20 ml of water and then 30 ml more. How much does she drink altogether, in ml?

9. Order from least to most: 45 ml, 90 ml, 9 ml

10. A watering can holds 10 l. It has 4 l in it. How many more litres will fill it?

11. A bottle has 100 ml of squash. Ali pours out 35 ml. How much is left, in ml?

12. A cup holds 50 ml. How much do 2 cups hold, in ml?

13. A tank holds 20 l. It is half full. How many litres are in it?

14. Jug A has 35 ml. Jug B has 53 ml. Write $<$, $>$ or $=$: 35 ml $\bigcirc$ 53 ml

4. Before you hand it in

Reading the scale from the top of the jug instead of the top of the water.

Put your eyes level with the top of the water and read the mark there.

Thinking a tall, thin glass always holds more than a short, wide bowl.

Pour from one into the other to find out which holds more.

Counting every mark as 1 ml.

Look at two labelled numbers and count the gaps between them.

Using litres for tiny amounts, like a spoonful.

Small amounts: millilitres (ml). Large amounts: litres (l).