Grade: 3

Chapter number and name: Chapter 11, Jugs and Mugs

Learning Objectives:

1. Measuring and comparing the capacity of containers, used in daily life, in terms of non-standard units.

- 2. Getting a rough idea about how much one litre is.
- 3. Using standard measuring units, such as 1 litre, 500 ml, 200 ml, etc.

Learning Objective 1: Measuring and comparing the capacity of containers, used in daily life, in terms of non-standard units

| Suggested Strategies | Continuous Review | Resources |
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| CRA [Concrete – representation of Abstract] | To check the understanding of students | |
| The teacher needs to present a number of vessels in front of the students and ask them which of the vessels can hold | about capacity. Questions: | 1. A bucket, a mug, a spoon, and a glass. |
| more water than the other. The students can be asked about the vessels that they use daily to carry water, milk, oil, and juice. A discussion can be carried out with the children | 1. Is it possible to fill a bucket with water with the help of a spoon? | 2. Worksheet 1. |
| about the capacity of the different vessels. The teacher can provide a few real-life examples of how | 2. Can a tank be filled with a single bucket of water? | |
| much water one can drink, the vessels used for drinking water, and the vessels used by cows to drink water. | 3. Would you use a glass or a bucket to fill your water bottle? | |
| These examples will enable the students to have an idea about and distinguish the quantity of non-standard measures. | 4. How many mugs of water is needed to fill the bucket? | |
| Activity 1: Vessels of different capacities can be given to children, as for example, a bucket and a mug. The students | 5. How many glasses of water is needed to fill the mug? | |
| can then be asked to fill the bucket with the mug. | 6. How many spoons of water is needed to fill the glass? | Image |

| Similarly, a mug and a small glass may be given to the | 7. Which vessel has the highest capacity? | |
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| students, and they can be asked to fill the mug with the glass. | 8. Which vessel has the lowest capacity? | |
| Further, the students can be given a glass and be asked to fill the glass with the help of a spoon. | 9. Is it hard or easy to fill the bucket with the spoon? Why is it so? | |
| Activity 2: The above activity can be done in reverse. The | Questions: | |
| students can be asked to empty the vessels instead of filling them. | 1. Is it easier to empty a bucket with a spoon or with a mug? | |
| These activities will help the students to understand non- standard measures in a clear manner. | 2. Can a small glass be used to empty a big bucket? | |
| | 3. Can a leaking tap fill a bucket? How much time will it take? | |

Learning Objective 2: Getting a rough idea about how much one litre is.

| Suggested Strategies | Continuous Review | Resources |
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| 1. Ask the following questions to test the prior knowledge of | Questions: | 1. Vessels used by a milkman (as |
| students about measuring liquids using standard units of | 1 Dahul wantad ta huw 2 litnag af | shown below). |
| measuring, such as 1 litre, half litre, and millilitres. | 1. Ranul wanted to buy 2 fitres of | 5 2 |
| | oil. But the shopkeeper said that | N |
| Questions to check their prior knowledge: | only 500 ml packets were | |
| 1 Have you seen a milkman selling milk? | available. How many 500 ml | 11 |
| 1. Have you seen a minking in k? | packets would Rahul need to buy? | |
| 2. How will ask the milkman to give a quantity of milk? | 2 How many 200 ml makes 1 | Put ML 200 100 100 PLANE |
| | 2. How many 200 mi makes i | |
| 3. How will ask for a quantity of milk when it is sold in packets? | litre? | |
| | The students should be observed | |
| 4. How will you ask for on from a shop? | during the activity to check | |
| | during the derivity to check | |

| Expected answers from children: | whether they are learning the | 2. Worksheet 2 |
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| | concept. | |
| 1. Yes. He brings the milk in a big can and measures in terms of | | |
| half-litre, one litre, and 200 millilitres. | | 1 Circle the object which can hold less quantity |
| 2. Half a litre of milk. | | a. b. |
| 3. Half-litre packet or 1 litre packet. | | |
| 4. One litre of oil. | | |
| From the responses of the students, explanation can be provided | | |
| to them that liquids are measured in terms of litres and | | c. d. |
| millilitres. The teacher can explain about standard measures of | | |
| measuring liquids, such as litre, 500 ml, 200 ml, 100 ml, and so | | |
| on. | | |
| The teacher can also remind the students about the time they | | |
| take syrup when they fall sick, showing them that medicinal | | |
| syrups are measured in millilitres. | | |
| Activity 3—Milkman Activity: A child can be asked to play the | | (e) II. Choose the Most Suitable units of capacity litre or Millilitre |
| role of a milkman. He must be provided with measures as shown | | a. a bottle of hair oil |
| in the picture. The other students can be asked to get milk from | | b. a glass of juice |
| him. | | c. a bottle of cough syrup |
| 1. The student playing the role of the milkman can be asked to | | d. a diesel can |
| give 1 litre 2 litres, and other quantities with the help of the 200 | | |
| ml mug. | | d. a bottle of milk |
| 2. The student playing the role of the milkman can be asked to | | |
| measure 1 litre, 2 litres, and other quantities with the help of the | | e. a ducket of water |
| 500 ml mug. | | Image |
| The above activity will help the students have a fair idea that 1 | | |
| litre is made up of 1000 ml. | | |

| Suggested Strategies | Continuous Review | Resources |
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| GBL: [Game Based Learning) | Questions: | 1. 5 litres of water in a bucket. |
| Winning Strategy: The students are required to empty a bucket using different units of measurement. They must go from the lowest to the highest unit. Using any unit of measurement, they have to pour out one litre. For example, using a 100 ml mug, the students have to pour out water ten times to empty one litre. They will be required to empty water five times using the 200 ml mug and two times using the 500 ml mug. After having done this, the students have to record their measurements in a chart. One who measures correctly and empties the bucket will be dealared the winner | How many units of 500 ml are needed to make 2 litres? How many units of 200 ml are needed to make 1 litre? How many units of 100 ml are needed to make 1 litre? How many units of 500 ml are needed to make 1 litre? | 2. Measures: 100 ml, 200 ml, 500 ml, 1 litre. 3. Charts: A4 size J. Worksheet 3 J. Worksheet 3 J. Worksheet 3 J. Worksheet 3 J. Marting 1 J. Marting 1 < |
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Learning Objective 3: Using standard measuring units, such as 1 litre, 500 ml, 200 ml, etc.

| Suggested Strategies | Continuous Review | Resources |
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| Integrating Art | Questions: | Worksheet 4 |
| After students are aware of the concept of litres and millilitres, a worksheet can be given to them so that they can integrate art with their learning. | How many units of 100 ml make 1 litre? How many units of 200 ml make 1 litre? How many litres are there in 5 litres? How will you measure your cough syrup? How many units of 500 ml are there in 1 litre? | Notebook: The students can be asked to draw a picture of a 1 litre oil packet, a 500 ml milk packet, a 500 ml coconut oil bottle, and other things. |
| | | Image |
| Integrating Language and Math | | Worksheet 8 (crossword) |
| Math Talk: | | Find Measuring Units (Liters or Milliliters) |
| The students can be divided into groups of five. Then, the students can be asked to share various quantities of juice, such as 1 litre, 2 litres, 500 ml, amongst themselves equally. The students can be divided into groups of two. They must be told about the Vitamin A supplement that is given to every kid by the Government (1 ml approx.). They can then be asked how much quantity is needed for their class and for their schools. The government is provided per head. How much | | |
| oil will a family get if the family consists of 3 members, 4 members, and so on. | | |
| Crossword Complete the given crosswords given in Worksheet 8 | | |