

- 1 Pour the small cup full to the top into the empty class jug.
- 2 Count each full pour: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, **6**.
- 3 The jug is full after **6** cupfuls, so its capacity is **6** cupfuls.

- 1 In the classroom the teapot is empty. You fill it using the same small cup each time, full to the top. It takes **4** cupfuls. What is the teapot's capacity in cupfuls?
- 2 The art table paint pot is filled with the class cup. You count **5** full cupfuls until it is full. Write the capacity.
- 3 At the sink the small water bottle is filled cup by cup. It takes **8** cupfuls of water. What capacity does it have?
- 4 The bowl in the home corner holds **7** cupfuls with the small cup. Will it take more or fewer big mugfuls to fill the same bowl?
- 5 The tall jug by the window takes **12** cupfuls with the small cup. When you switch to the big mug halfway, the count drops. What happens to the number and why must the cup stay the same?
- 6 The large watering can in the classroom corner has a capacity of **20** cupfuls. You have already poured in **9** full cupfuls. How many more cupfuls are needed to fill it to the top?

- Counting full cupfuls of the same cup gives a container its capacity number.
- The same jug can show two different capacity numbers if two different cups are used.
- A container that holds 6 cupfuls with a small cup will hold more than 6 with a bigger mug.
- An empty classroom jug that takes 3 mugfuls has a smaller capacity number than when measured in small cupfuls.