Scheda 5


## Can you help me?

"Hello guys!!
How are you? Thanks for your explanation! I need your help again!
Do you know, something strange happened to me: yesterday I went to my friend house and we wanted to cook something together: we looked for oil and....he had it in the freezer!! Can you imagine my surprise to find a frozen block of oil: I measured its sides and they were 1 dm long: it was a cube.
We decided to melt it! We had to find the correct container to put it in: we didn't want to waste any oil, of course!!

Help Maggie to find the correct container!

## Do you know?

## There are other units of measurement for volumes

1. Build $1 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ using cards: draw the solid net of the cube and use some tape to close it well.
2. How much water can fit in $1 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$ ?

Try to guess.

Now check your assumptions: use a graduated cylinder.

## So to summarize:

$$
1 \mathrm{dm}^{3}=
$$

$\qquad$
3. We know that 1 l is equal to 1000 ml and fits into $1 \mathrm{dm}^{3}$

And, 1 ml ? How much space does it occupy? What part of the $\mathrm{dm}^{3}$ is it? $\qquad$
4. Find which cube could represent 1 ml .

## 5. Verify your discovery:

a. fill a cylinder with 100 ml of water put a row made up of 5 of the cubes you found in the graduated cylinder what happens to the water level?
b. fill a cylinder with 100 ml of water put a row made up of 10 of the cubes you found in the graduated cylinder filled with 100 ml of water: what happens to the water level?

## So to summarize:

$1 \mathrm{ml}=. . . . . . . . .$.

