

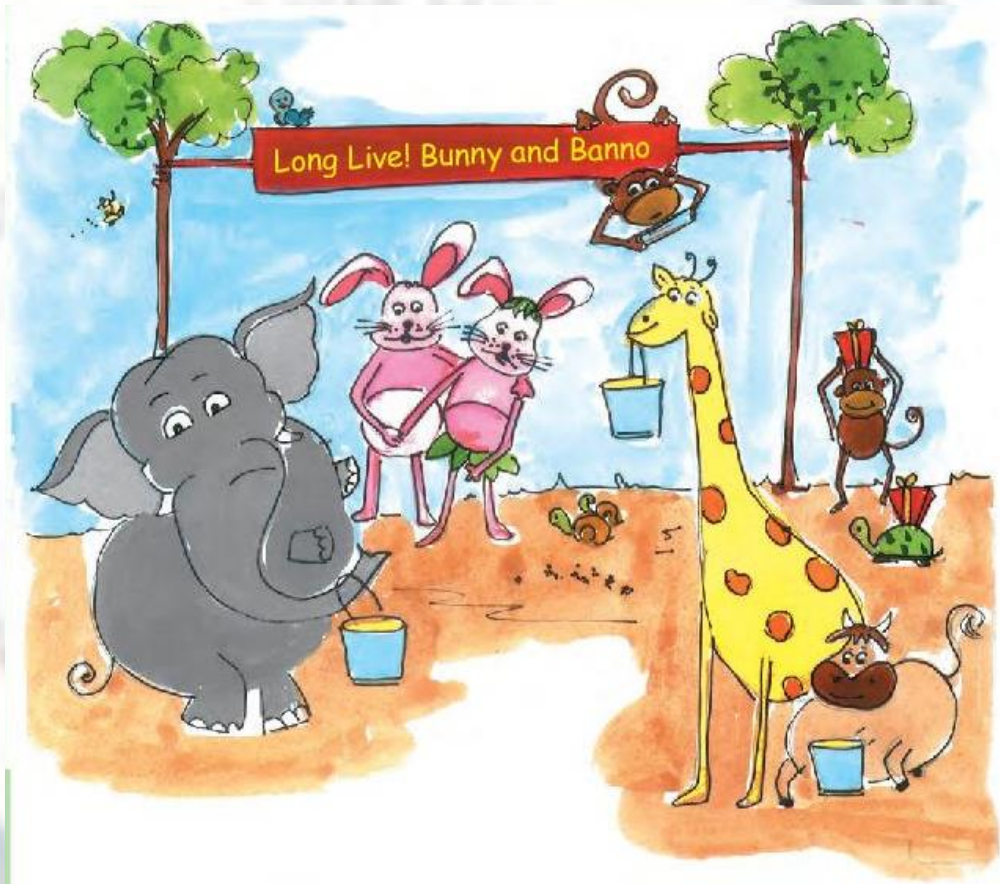


पुर्णमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade - IV
Maths
Specimen
copy
Year 21-22

CH-7

Jugs and Mugs



Key points to remember

- Introduction
- Convert litres into millilitres.
- Convert millilitres into litres.
- Word problem:
- Activity



• **Introduction -**

The maximum amount that something can hold is called capacity. The standard unit of capacity is litre. We use different units to measure different capacity. Millilitre, centilitre, decilitre is smaller unit used to measure smaller capacity, litre is commonly used to measure capacity.

• **Convert litres into millilitres.**

We always **multiply** when we change higher unit to lower unit.

$$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ ml}$$

Example - $6 \text{ L} = 6 \times 1000 \text{ ml} = 6000 \text{ ml}$

1) 44 L
 $= 44 \times 1000 \text{ ml} = 44000 \text{ ml}.$

2) $9 \text{ L } 236 \text{ ml}$
 $= 9 \times 1000 \text{ L} + 236 \text{ ml}$
 $= 9000 \text{ ml} + 236 \text{ ml}$
 $= 9236 \text{ ml}$

3) $7 \text{ L } 205 \text{ ml}$
 $= 7 \times 1000 \text{ L} + 205 \text{ ml}$
 $= 7000 \text{ ml} + 205 \text{ ml}$
 $= 7205 \text{ ml}$

4) $16 \text{ L } 115 \text{ ml}$
 $= 16 \times 1000 \text{ L} + 115 \text{ ml}$
 $= 16000 \text{ ml} + 115 \text{ ml}$
 $= 16115 \text{ ml}$

5) $75 \text{ L } 257 \text{ ml}$
 $= 75 \times 1000 \text{ L} + 257 \text{ ml}$
 $= 75000 \text{ ml} + 257 \text{ ml}$
 $= 75257 \text{ ml}$

• **Convert millilitres into litres.**

We always **divide** when we change lower unit to higher unit.

$$1000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ L}$$

Example - $8000 \text{ ml} = 8000 \div 1000 = 8.000 \text{ L}$

- 1) 7000 ml
 $= 7000 \div 1000$
 $= 7.000 \text{ L}$
- 2) 3279 ml
 $= 3279 \div 1000$
 $= 3.279 \text{ L}$
- 3) 9512 ml
 $= 9512 \div 1000$
 $= 9.512 \text{ L}$
- 4) 7027 ml
 $= 7027 \div 1000$
 $= 7.027 \text{ L}$
- 5) 8955 ml
 $= 8955 \div 1000$
 $= 8.955 \text{ L}$

• **Word problem:**

- 1) A container contains 15 L 170ml of oil. Out of which 6L 150ml of oil is used. How much oil is left in the container?

Solution - A oil container contain - 15 L 170 ml

No. Of oil used - 6 L 150 ml

| | | |
|-------|----|-----|
| | L | Ml |
| | 15 | |
| | 15 | 170 |
| - | 6 | 150 |
| <hr/> | | |
| | 9 | 020 |

No. Of oil remain in the container = 9 L 020 ml

2) A bottle contains 30 ml of medicine. How many bottles will be required for 9 L of medicine?

Solution - The capacity of bottle is - 30 ml

No. Of medicine = 9 L = 9000 ml

(1 L = 1000 ml)

$$\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 30 \overline{) 9000} \\ \underline{- 90} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

No. Of bottles need to fill 9 L medicine is 300.



Activity

Make the table and write the capacity of routine uses liquid objects in ml or L.

For example:

| Packet | How many mL or L? |
|--------|-------------------|
| Milk | 500 mL |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |