

Capacity – measuring jugs

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

To read a measuring jug, find the **scale line nearest to the surface** of the liquid. Most jugs are marked in **millilitres (ml)** — and **1 000 ml = 1 litre**.

→ If the surface sits halfway between **400** and **500**, it's about **450 ml**.

→ **1.5 l** poured into a 2-litre jug fills it to the **1 500 ml** mark — three-quarters of the way up.

ANSWER KEY

W1: 48 cm²

W2: 32 cm²

Q1: 16 cm

Q2: 3 m²

a) **Never** — Doubling each side multiplies the volume by $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

b) **Never** — $1 \times 1 \times 24$ and $2 \times 3 \times 4$ both have volume 24 cm³ but look very different.

c) **Always** — By definition — that's why 1 litre = 1,000 cm³.

d) **Always** — Length is cm, area is cm², volume is cm³ — one extra dimension each step.

e) **Never** — Volume is $l \times w \times h = 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24$ cm³, not the sum.

f) **Always** — A $2 \times 2 \times 2$ cube has volume 8; a $1 \times 2 \times 4$ cuboid also has volume 8.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 3.29 km

S2: 0.05969 km

S3: 0.07628 km

S4: 0.892 l

S5: 4.95 m