

## Class 4 Maths: Chapter 7- Jugs and Mugs- Test Worksheet 2 with Separate Answer Key

Class 4 Maths- Chapter 7- Jugs and Mugs

Name- \_\_\_\_\_

Date- \_\_\_\_\_

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the correct answer.

Which of the following is equal to 2 litres?

- a) 200 ml
- b) 2000 ml
- c) 20 ml

If you have a 1-litre bottle and pour out 250 ml, how much is left in the bottle?

- a) 750 ml
- b) 250 ml
- c) 1250 ml

What is the best unit to measure the amount of a drinking glass?

- a) Litres
- b) Milliliters
- c) Kilograms

Part B: Short Answer

Answer in one or two sentences.

If a jug can hold 1 litre and 500 ml of water, how many millilitres can it hold in total?

Describe one situation in everyday life where measuring volume is important.

Part C: Estimation

Estimate the capacity and write your answer.

What is the approximate capacity of a teapot?

Estimate the capacity of a regular-sized bathtub.

Part D: Conversion Practice

Convert the following:

Convert 3 litres to millilitres.

Convert 4500 millilitres to litres.

Part E: Problem Solving

Solve the following problem:

A school has a water cooler that can hold 20 litres of water. If each student drinks 250 ml of water, how many students can drink from the cooler when it's full?

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Bonus Activity:

Draw and label two containers of your choice with their approximate capacities.

## Answer Key

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

- b) 2000 ml (2 litres is equal to 2000 millilitres.)

a) 750 ml (1 litre - 250 ml = 750 ml left in the bottle.)

b) Milliliters (A drinking glass is best measured in millilitres due to its smaller capacity.)

Part B: Short Answer

A jug that can hold 1 litre and 500 ml can hold a total of 1500 millilitres. (Since 1 litre = 1000 ml, therefore  $1000 \text{ ml} + 500 \text{ ml} = 1500 \text{ ml}$ .)

Measuring volume is important in cooking, for example, when measuring ingredients for a recipe. Accurate measurements ensure the food is prepared correctly.

Part C: Estimation

The approximate capacity of a teapot might be around 1000 to 1500 millilitres.

A regular-sized bathtub might have a capacity of approximately 150 to 200 litres.

Part D: Conversion Practice

3 litres to millilitres:  $3 \text{ litres} = 3000 \text{ milliliters}$ . (1 litre = 1000 ml)

4500 millilitres to litres:  $4500 \text{ ml} = 4.5 \text{ liters}$ . (1000 ml = 1 litre)

Part E: Problem Solving

If the water cooler holds 20 litres and each student drinks 250 ml, it can serve  $20 \text{ litres} / 0.250 \text{ litres} = 80$  students. (Converting 250 ml to litres gives 0.250 litres, and 20 litres divided by 0.250 litres gives the number of students.)

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Bonus Activity:

This would involve drawing and labelling two containers, such as a milk carton (labelled as 1 litre) and a soda bottle (labelled as 500 ml).