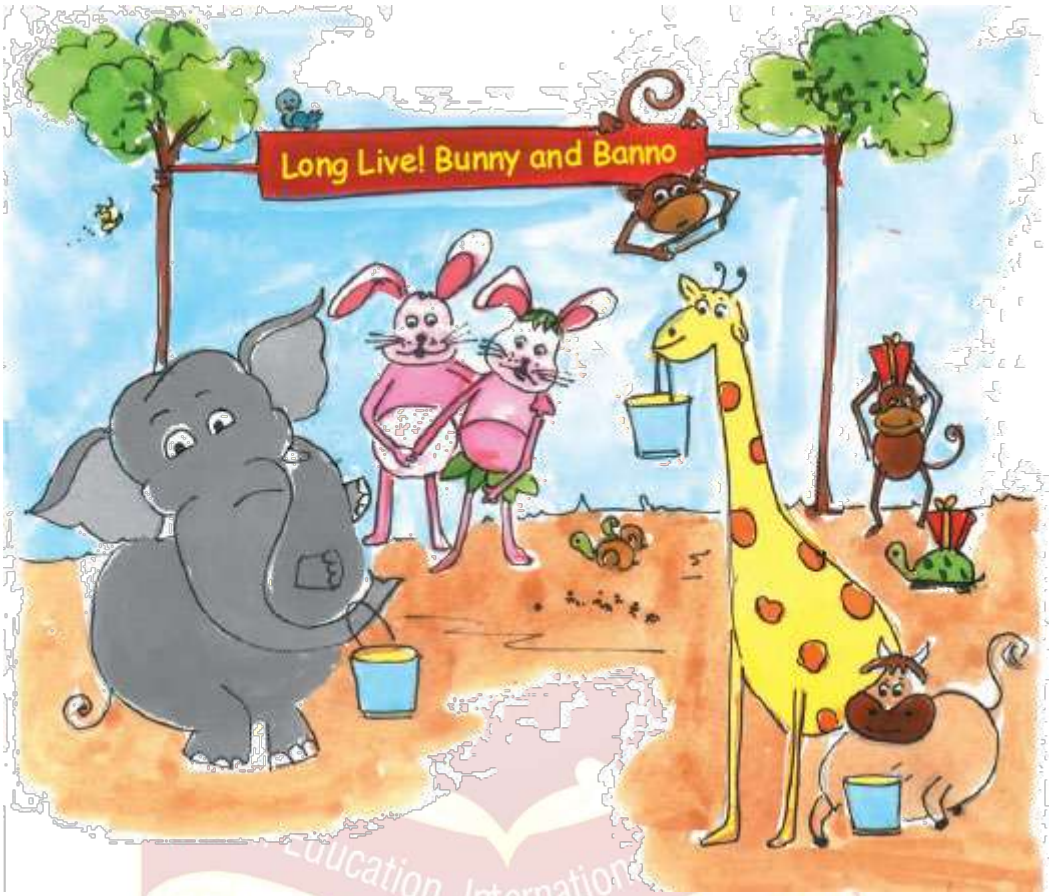
Jugs and Mugs

Question 1: Page 70



The elephant is drinking 50 litres of kheer.

The giraffe is drinking _____ litres.

The cow is drinking _____ litres.

Answer:

Do it by yourself. Answers may vary. Observe the picture, guess and answer the given questions.

Question 2: Page 71

The fox got another chance to show off! He said – Ah, that is simple! 10 times hundred millilitres is _____ millilitres = _____ litre.

Answer:

Multiply 10 by 100.

$10 \times 100 = 1000$

Therefore, 10 times hundred millilitres is 1000 millilitres.

1000 millilitres = 1 litre.

Hence, 10 times hundred millilitres is **1000** millilitres = **1** litre.

Question 3:

Now you write it 10 × 100 mL = _____.

Answer:

The correct answer is 10 × 100 mL = 1 litre.

Question 4: Page 72

Each ant drinks 1 millilitre of kheer.

So, 1000 ants drink: 1000 × 1 mL = _____ mL.

Answer:

Multiply 1000 by 1.

$1000 \times 1 = 1000$

So, 1000 ants drink: 1000×1 mL = **1000** mL.

Question 5: Page 73

Do you like kheer? What do you call it home?

How much kheer can you have?

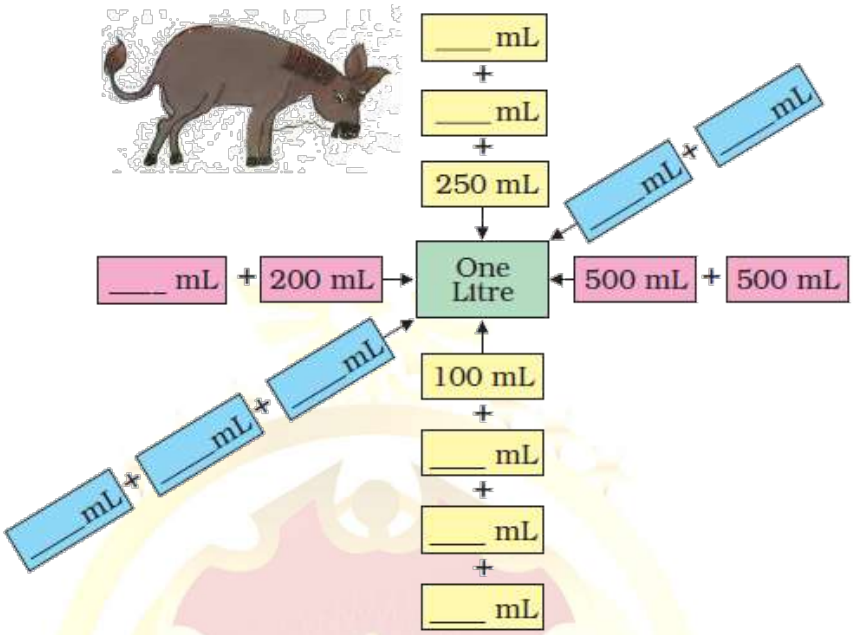
Can you drink 1 L water at one time?

Answer:

Kheer is a sweet dish which is made in almost every home. It has different names in different places. Answer this question by yourself.

Question 6:

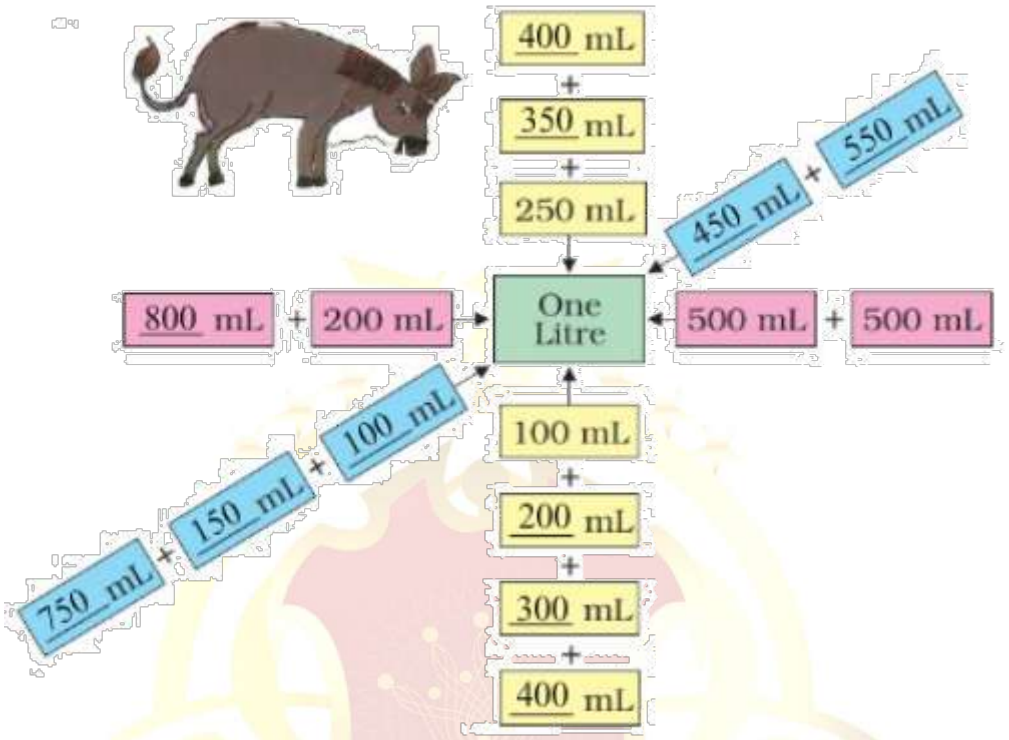
The donkey is trying to look for different ways to add up to 1 litre. Help him complete the chart.



Answer:

The relation between millilitre and litre is 1000 mL which is equal to 1 litre.

Answers may vary. The complete table is:



Question 7:

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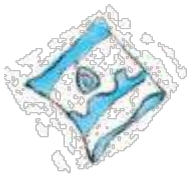
Look at these pictures. Now look for some other things we get in packets or bottles like these. Make your own list.



Packet	How many mL or L?
Milk	500 mL



Answer:

Observe the items that you get in packets or bottles and make your own list of the items and their weights in millilitres or litres. A sample answer is:

Packet	How many mL or L?
Milk	500 mL
Ketchup	950 mL
Coldrink	1 L
Juice	1000 mL
Water	1 L

Question 8:

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Have you seen a one-litre water bottle? Collect a 1-litre bottle and some other small bottles. Guess how many times you have to pour from each of the small bottles to fill the one litre bottle.

Check if your guess is correct and fill the table.

Bottles	*My guess*	*My measure*
Bottle 1		
Bottle 2		
Bottle 3		

Answer:

Do as directed.

Question 9:

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Look what Adithyan is saying.

How much water does the small bottle hold?

Answer:

The bigger bottle holds 1-litre of water which is equal to 1000 millilitre.

Adithyan poured two small bottles of water to fill 1000 mL bottle.

Divide 1000 by 2 to get the capacity of the small bottle.

$1000 \div 2 = 500$

Thus, the small bottle holds 500 mL of water.

Question 10:

Then how much water does Leela's bottle hold?

Answer:

The bigger bottle holds 1-litre of water which is equal to 1000 millilitre.

Leela poured five small bottles of water to fill 1000 mL bottle.

Divide 1000 by 5 to get the capacity of the small bottle.

$1000 \div 5 = 200$

Thus, the small bottle holds 200 mL of water.

Question 11:

Ramu got an empty 250 mL coconut oil bottle. Look at the picture and discuss what he did to make his big measuring bottle.

Answer:

- Ramu will fill 250 mL empty oil bottle with water and then pour that water in the bigger bottle and then he will mark the level in the bigger bottle as 250 mL.
- He will repeat the same thing again and this time he will mark the level as 500 mL.
- Again, he will do the same thing and mark the level in the bottle as 750 mL.
- Again, he will do the same thing and mark the level in the bottle as 1000 mL or 1 litre.

Question 12:

Find your own way to make a bottle which can measure 200 mL, 400 mL, 600 mL, 800 mL, and 1 litre. Discuss with your friends and teacher how you made this.

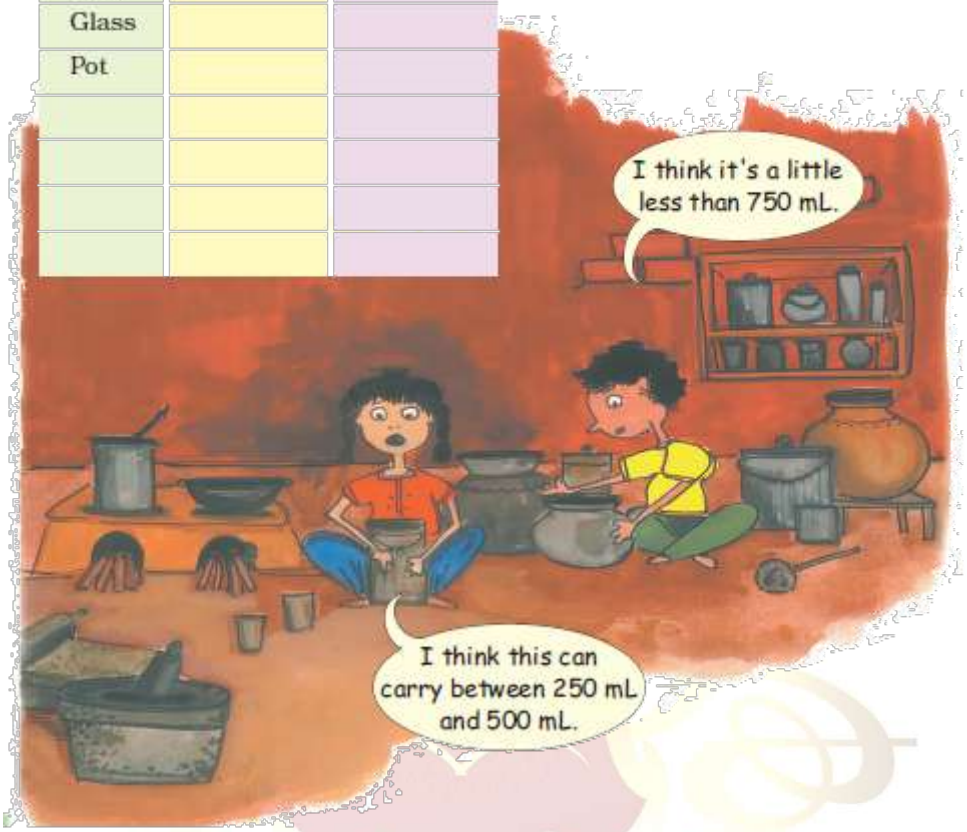
Answer:

Do it by yourself as directed. Take an empty bigger bottle and a small 200 mL bottle. Fill 200 mL bottle with water and then pour the entire water in the bigger bottle. Now mark the level in the bigger bottle as 200 mL. Repeat the process again and again and each time increase the mark of the level in the bigger bottle by 200 mL. In this way you can create your own measuring bottles.

Question 13:

Look at the buckets, mugs, glasses, and other things in your house. Guess how much water each can hold. Check if your guess is right by using your measuring bottle.

	My Guess	My Measure
Mug		
Glass		
Pot		



Answer:

Do it by yourself as directed. Observe the small containers that is used in your house such as mugs, buckets, jars, glasses, etc and guess the amount of water each container can hold.

Then measure the amount of water each container can hold by measuring bottles. Complete the table by writing the name of the container, guess value, and the measured value.

Question 14:

Neetu has to take 3 injections in a day for 5 days. How much medicine will she need for one day?

Answer:

One injection gives 5 mL of medicines. In one day Neetu takes 3 injections.

Multiply 5 by 3 to get the medicine she needs for one day.

$5 \times 3 = 15$

Therefore, she needs 15 mL medicines.

Question 15:

How much medicine in all for 5 days?

Answer:

In one day Neetu takes 15 mL medicines.

Multiply 15 by 5 to get the medicine she needs for 5 days.

$15 \times 5 = 75$

Therefore, she needs 75 mL medicines.

Question 16:

How much do we use at a time?

How much do we use at a time?

- Eye drops — We use less than 1 mL at a time.
- _____ — _____
- _____ — _____
- _____ — _____

Answer:

List the items and the amount it is used at a time.

The sample answer is:

Eye drops — We use less than 1 mL at a time.

Cough Syrup — We use less than 5 mL at a time.

Milk — We drink less than 250 mL at a time.

Injection — We use less than 9 mL at a time.

Question 17:

List things we use more than one litre at a time.

- Water for taking bath
- _____
- _____
- _____

Answer:

List such events that you see in your surrounding which requires more than one litre of amount at a time.

A sample answer is:

Water for taking bath.

Water for washing utensils.

Water for washing clothes.

Water for cleaning the vehicles.

Question 18: Page 78

Amina's water bottle holds one litre of water. She drank 250 mL of water and her friend Govind drank 150 mL. How much water is left in her bottle?

Answer:

Step 1: The capacity of Amina's water bottle is 1 litre which is equal to 1000 mL.

She drank 250 mL of water and Govind drank 150 mL.

Add 250 and 150 to get the total amount of water they drank.

$250 + 150 = 400$

Step 2: Subtract 400 from 1000 to get the water left.

$1000 - 400 = 600$

Therefore, 600 mL of water is left in her bottle.

Question 19:

Yusuf runs a tea shop. For making a glass of tea he uses 20 mL of milk. Yesterday he made 100 glasses of tea. How much milk did he use?

Answer:

Yusuf uses 20 mL of milk for making 1 glass of tea.

Multiply 20 by 100 to get the milk he used to make 100 glasses of tea.

$20 \times 100 = 2000$

Therefore, yesterday he used 2000 mL of milk.

Question 20:

Radha's grandma was ill. The doctor gave her a bottle with 200 mL of medicine. She has to take the medicine every morning for 10 days.

How many millilitres of medicine does she have to take every morning?

Answer:

200 mL of medicine is taken in 10 days. Divide 200 by 10 to get the medicine she has to take in one day.

$200 \div 10 = 20$

Therefore, she has to take 20 mL of medicine every morning.

Question 21:

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The table shows the water used in one day by a family of 5 people. They live in Goodallur village.

Activity	*Water in litres (L)*
Cooking and drinking	30 L
Washing clothes	40 L
Cleaning pots, pans	20 L
Bathing	75 L

Total water used by them _____.

Answer:

Add 30, 40, 20, and 75 to get the total water used.

$30 + 40 + 20 + 75 = 165$

Therefore, total water used by them is 165 L.

Question 22:

How many litres of water does your family use in a day? Guess and fill in this table.

Activity	*Water used (in buckets)*	*Water used (in litres)*
Cooking and drinking		
Washing clothes		
Cleaning pots, pans		

Answer:

Do it by yourself as directed.

Question 23:

Is there any tap in your school or your home which is leaking?

How much water do you think we waste through a leaking tap?

Answer:

We should not waste water. Check the taps in your school or in your home to check if there is any leaking tap or not. If there is any leaking tap then guess how much water is wasted.

Question 24:

Place your litre jar below the leaking tap so as to catch all the drops in the bottle. Note the time. After one hour check how much water is in the bottle.

Find out how much water is wasted in a day. _____

In a week? _____

In a month? _____

In a year? _____

Answer:

Do it by yourself as directed. If there is a leaking tap put a jar below the tap and collect the water for one hour.

Observe and approximate the amount of water collected in one hour.

One day is equal to 24 hours. Therefore, multiply the amount of water wasted in one hour by 24 to get the amount of water wasted in a day.

There are seven days in a week. Therefore, multiply the amount of water wasted in a day by 7 to get the amount of water wasted in a week.

There are 4 weeks in a month. Therefore, multiply the amount of water wasted in a week by 4 to get the amount of water wasted in a month.

There are 12 months in a year. Therefore, multiply the amount of water wasted in a month by 12 to get the amount of water wasted in a year.

Question 25:

Chelannur village has a milk society. Geetha and Ammini went there to buy 4 litres of milk. But the man could not find the one litre measure. He had only a 3 litre and a 5 litre bottle with him. But he gave them exactly 4 litres of milk. Explain how he did this?

Answer:

The milkman must have first filled the 5-litre bottle and then poured the milk from the 5-litre bottle to the 3-litre bottle. Therefore, 5 – 3 = 2 litre milk was left in 5-litre bottle and then he must have poured 2 litres milk in the containers of Geetha and Ammini. He repeated the same process again and poured another 2 litres of milk in their container. In this way he gave them exactly 4 litres of milk.