



Measurement of Capacity

Understanding the Topic

- **Capacity** means how much **liquid** a container can **hold**.
- We measure **water, milk, juice, oil**, etc. using **capacity**.
- The standard unit for measuring capacity is **liter (L)**.
- Smaller amounts are measured in **milliliters (mL)**.
- **1000 milliliters = 1 liter**

Examples of Capacity

- A **water bottle** may hold **1 liter** of water.
- A **teaspoon** holds a few **milliliters**.
- A **milk packet** may have **500 mL** or **1 L** of milk.
- A **bucket** can hold more liters than a **mug**.

Examples with Solutions

1. What is the standard unit to measure milk?

Answer: Liter (L)

2. A jug holds 2 liters of water. How many liters does it hold?

Answer: 2 liters

3. Which holds more—1 liter bottle or 500 mL bottle?

Answer: 1 liter bottle holds more

4. 1000 mL is equal to how many liters?

Answer: 1 liter

5. A cup holds 200 mL of juice. How many cups make 1 liter?

Answer: 5 cups (because $200 \times 5 = 1000 \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ L}$)

Summary Points

- **Capacity** means how much **liquid** a container can **hold**
- Measured in **liters (L)** and **milliliters (mL)**
- **1000 mL = 1 L**
- We use it to measure **milk, water, oil, juice**, etc.
- **Bigger containers** have **more capacity**, smaller ones have less