Multiplication and division in Measures of Capacity

Understanding Notes

- Capacity means the amount of liquid a container can hold
- The main units used are litre (L) and millilitre (mL)
- 1 litre = 1000 millilitres
- Use multiplication to find the total capacity of many same-sized containers
- Use division to find the capacity of each part when a total quantity is shared equally
- Convert litres to millilitres or millilitres to litres when needed
- Final answer should be written clearly in L and mL

Example: (Easy – Multiplication in mL)

One glass holds 250 mL of juice. What is the total capacity of 4 such glasses?

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\checkmark 250 × 4 = 1000 mL
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✓ 1000 mL = 1 L

Answer = 1 L

Example: (Easy – Division in L)

A 12 L can of water is divided into 4 equal jars

$$\checkmark 12 \div 4 = 3$$

Each jar gets 3 L

Example: (Moderate – Multiplication with L and mL)

One bottle contains 1 L 500 mL of milk. What is the capacity of 3 such bottles?

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\checkmark Litres = 1 × 3 = 3 L
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✓ Millilitres =
$$500 \times 3 = 1500 \text{ mL}$$

Answer = 4 L 500 mL

Example: (Moderate – Division in mL with conversion)

A tank has 3000 mL of water. It is divided into 5 equal bottles

 \checkmark 3000 ÷ 5 = 600 mL

Each bottle has 600 mL

Example: (Moderate – Division with L and mL)

A container has 6 L 600 mL of juice. It is divided equally into 3 jugs

- ✓ Convert = 6000 mL + 600 mL = 6600 mL
- \checkmark 6600 ÷ 3 = 2200 mL
- ✓ Convert = 2 L 200 mL

Answer = 2 L 200 mL for each jug

Summary Points

- Use multiplication when finding total for repeated containers.
- Use division when dividing total capacity into equal parts.
- 1 litre = 1000 millilitres
- Convert to same units before solving if needed.
- Write final answers clearly in litres and millilitres.