Understanding Notes

- Capacity means how much liquid a container can hold

- Standard units used are litre (L) and millilitre (mL)

- 1 litre = 1000 millilitres

- Read the word problem carefully to check if it needs addition or subtraction

- Convert all units to the same type before solving if needed

- Add or subtract litres and millilitres separately

- Borrow 1 L = 1000 mL when millilitres are not enough during subtraction

- Final answers should be written clearly in L and mL

Example 1 (Easy – Addition)

A jug has 2 L of water and a bottle has 1 L

What is the total capacity of water?

- ✓ 2 L + 1 L = 3 L

Answer = 3 L

Example 2 (Easy – Subtraction)

A bottle holds 900 mL of juice. 400 mL is poured out

- ✓ Remaining = 900 − 400 = 500 mL

Answer = 500 mL

Example 3 (Moderate – Mixed unit addition)

A can holds 3 L 600 mL of oil. Another can holds 2 L 450 mL

- ✓ Litres = 3 + 2 = 5 L

- ✓ Millilitres = 600 + 450 = 1050 mL

- ✓ 1050 mL = 1 L 50 mL

- ✓ Total = 5 L + 1 L 50 mL = 6 L 50 mL

Answer = 6 L 50 mL

Example 4 (Moderate – Mixed unit subtraction with borrowing)

From 5 L 200 mL of milk, 3 L 800 mL is used

- ✓ 200 – 800 not possible, borrow 1 L = 1000 mL
- ✓ Now 4 L and 1200 mL
- ✓ Millilitres = 1200 – 800 = 400 mL
- ✓ Litres = 4 – 3 = 1 L

Remaining = 1 L 400 mL

Example 5 (Moderate – Conversion before solving)

A tank contains 4250 mL of water. 2 L 500 mL is used

- ✓ Convert 2 L 500 mL = 2500 mL
- ✓ 4250 – 2500 = 1750 mL
- ✓ Convert to L and mL = 1 L 750 mL

Answer = 1 L 750 mL

Summary Points

- Capacity tells how much liquid a container can hold.
- 1 L = 1000 mL
- Use addition when combining quantities.
- Use subtraction when taking away or using liquid.
- Convert to same unit before solving if needed.
- Write answers clearly in litres and millilitres.