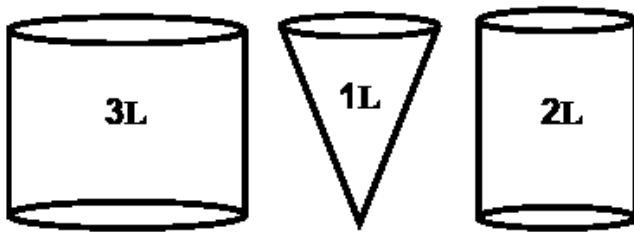


## What is Volume?

Volume is the quantity that all three-dimensional object has. It is the space occupied by an object.



## Formula:

**1)** 1 kiloliter (kL) = 1000 Liter (L)

$$1 \text{ Liter (L)} = \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \text{ kiloliter (kL)}$$

**2)** 1 hectoliter (hL) = 100 Liter (L)

$$1 \text{ Liter (L)} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ hectoliter (hL)}$$

**3)** 1 decaliter (daL) = 10 Liter (L)

$$1 \text{ Liter (L)} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \text{ decaliter (daL)}$$

**4)** 1 Liter (L) = 10 deciliter (dL)

$$1 \text{ deciliter (dL)} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \text{ Liter (L)}$$

**5)** 1 Liter (L) = 100 centiliter (cL)

$$1 \text{ centiliter (cL)} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ Liter (L)}$$

**6)** 1 Liter (L) = 1000 milliliter (mL)

$$1 \text{ milliliter (mL)} = \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \text{ Liter (L)}$$

**7)** 1 Liter (L) = 1000 cubic centimeter (cm<sup>3</sup>)

**8)** 1 Liter (L) = 1 m<sup>3</sup>

**Word problem:**

**a) A can contains 250mL of orange juice. When we buy 40 cans of this orange juice, how many litres of orange juice will we have?**

**Solution:**

There is juice in 1 can = 250mL

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{“ “ “ “ 40 “} &= (250 \times 40) \text{ mL} \\ &= 10000\text{mL} \\ &= (10000 \div 1000) \text{ L } [\because 1\text{mL} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ L}] \\ &= 10\text{L}\end{aligned}$$

Ans: 10L.

**Exercise (Do yourself)**

**a) There were 75cL of oil in a bottle. How many litres of oil would be left in the bottle if Santi used 180mL of it?**

**b) A can contains 350mL of mango juice. How many litres of mango juice there will be if there are 24 cans?**

**c) A family used up a tank of 20L drinking water in 8 days. In average, how many deciliters of water did they use a day?**