Measurement of Length, Mass and Capacity

Grade 4

Measure of Length, mass and capacity

Important words and its meaning.

Word	Kilo (k)	hecto (h)	deca (da)	Base unit	deci (d)	centi (c)	milli (m)
Meaning	1000	100	10		$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$

Metric system of measurement

higher units

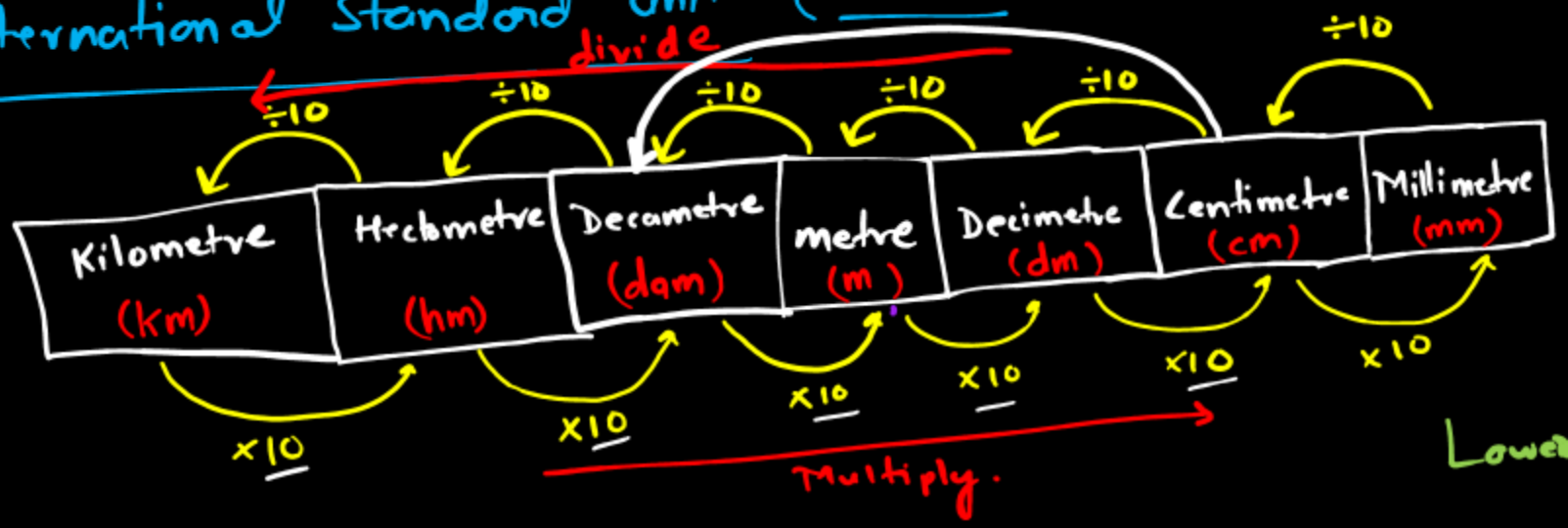
Smaller units

Measure of Length.

Base unit is metre (m)

Standard unit

International Standard unit (SI unit)



Lower unit to higher unit ⟹ Divide

Higher to Lower ⟹ Multiply.

1 km = 1×10 hm = 10 hm

3 km = 30 hm

×100000

2 hm = 200000 mm

12 km = 12000000 cm

$20000\ mm = 20000 \div 1000\ m$

$= 20\ m$

$\frac{20000}{1000}$

$1000 \overline{)\ 2\ (}$

$20000\ mm = \frac{0.002}{}\ km$

$\frac{2}{1000} = 0.002$

21 dam = 2100 dm

$21 \times 100 = 2100$

4 km = 400000 cm

411000 cm = 41 dam

$\frac{411000}{10000} = \frac{41}{1}$

- m into cm ⇒ $\times 100$
- cm into dm ⇒ $\div 10$
- km into hm ⇒ $\times 10$
- m into km ⇒ $\div 1000$

} Important

Convert 80 mm into cm.

$$80\,\text{mm} = \frac{80}{10}\,\text{cm} = \underline{8\,\text{cm}}$$

Q. Convert 6cm 6mm in mm.

$\Rightarrow$ 6cm + 6mm

$\Rightarrow$ 6 x 10 mm + 6mm

$\Rightarrow$ 60 mm + 6mm

$\Rightarrow$ 66 mm.

Q. Convert 5 km 7 hm 4 dam 3m into metres.

$\Rightarrow$ 5km + 7hm + 4 dam + 3m

$\Rightarrow$ (5 x 1000)m + (7 x 100)m + (4 x 10)m + 3m

$\Rightarrow$ 5000 m + 700m + 40m + 3m

$\Rightarrow$ 5743 m

Addition and Subtraction of lengths.

⇒ just like ordinary number.

1. Add 215m 35cm and 120m 59cm.

m	cm
215	35
120	59
335	94

$$\begin{array}{r} 215.35 \\ +\ 120.59 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

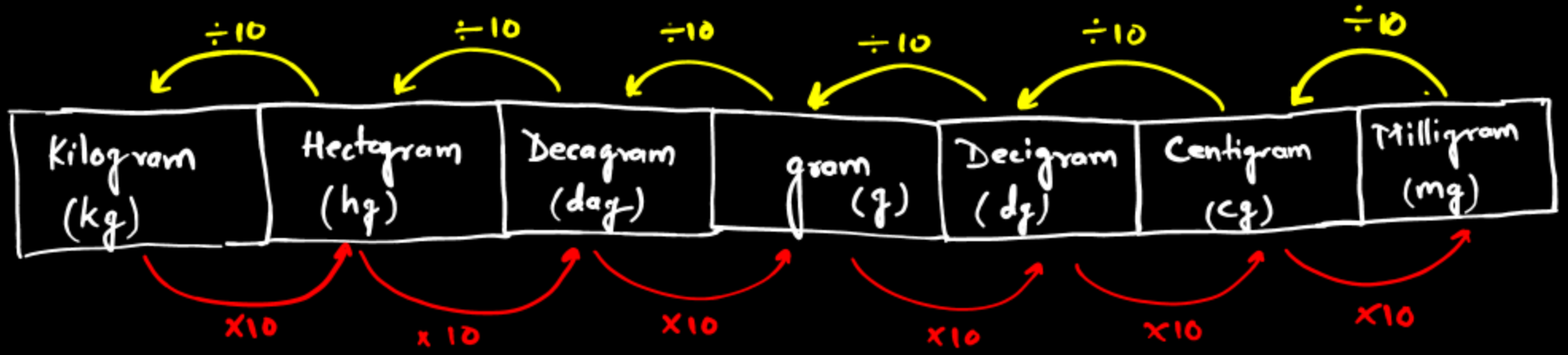
335m 94cm.

Subtract 20 km 315 m from 52 km 525 m.

	km	m
	52	525
−	20	315
	32	210

32 km 210 m

Measures of Mass/weight



1 kilogram (kg) = 1000 grams (g)

1 ÷ 1000

1 Hectogram (hg) = 100 grams (g)

1 milligram (mg) = $\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)$ grams (g)

$30\ mg = \frac{30}{1000}\ g = \frac{3}{100} = 0.03\ g$

$1000 \overline{)\ 30\ C}$

$1\ cg = \frac{1}{100}\ g$

$\boxed{1\ cg = 0.01\ g}$

$20\ cg = \frac{20}{100}\ g = \frac{0.2}{}\ g$

$\boxed{20\ cg = 0.2\ g}$

Quintal is another unit of mass.

1 quintal = 100 kg

Q. Convert 6 kg into grams.

$6\ kg = (6 \times 1000)\ g$

$= 6000\ g$

$1\ kg = 1000\ g$

$6\ kg = 6 \times 1000\ g$

$= 6000\ g$

Q. Convert 8 kg 235 g into grams.

$\Rightarrow$ 8 kg + 235 g.

$\Rightarrow$ (8×1000) g + 235 g

$\Rightarrow$ 8000 g + 235 g

$\Rightarrow$ 8235 g.

Convert 6 kg 8 hg 5 dag 9 g into grams.

Sol:

$6\text{ kg} + 8\text{ hg} + 5\text{ dag} + 9\text{ g} \rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow (6 \times 1000)\text{g} + (8 \times 100)\text{g} + (5 \times 10)\text{g} + 9\text{ g} \rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 6000\text{g} + 800\text{g} + 50\text{g} + 9\text{g} \leftarrow$

$\Rightarrow \underline{6859\text{ g}}$.

Add 12 kg 565 g and 27 kg 302 g

	kg	g
	12	565
+	27	302
	39 kg	867 g

Convert 2345 g into kg.

Sol: $1\,g = \frac{1}{1000}\,kg$

$2345\,g = \frac{2345}{1000}\,kg.$

$= 2.345\,kg.$

$\Rightarrow 2\,kg\ 345\,g.$

II method

$2345\,g = 2000\,g + 345\,g$

$= 2\,kg + 345\,g$

$= 2\,kg\ 345\,g$

Q. Convert 5205 mg into grams and milligrams.

Sol: $5205\ mg = \frac{5205}{1000}\ g$ $\quad [\ 1000\ mg = 1\ g\ ]$

$= 5.205\ g$

$= 5\ g\ 205\ mg$

$1680\ g = \underline{\quad 1 \quad}\ kg\ \underline{\quad 680 \quad}\ g$

$13440\ mg = \underline{\quad 13 \quad}\ g\ \underline{\quad 440 \quad}\ mg$

Addition / & Subtraction of mass.

eg: Add 12kg 565g and 27kg 302g

	kg	g
	12	565
+	27	302
	39 kg	867 g

$\Rightarrow$ 39.867 kg

Subtract 40 kg 630 g from 62 kg 460 g.

kg	g
62	460
− 40	630
21 kg	830 g

41.309 kg

32.841 kg

Subtract: 39 kg 842 g from 54 kg 201 g.

kg	g
54	201
− 39	842
14 kg	359 g

14.359 kg

54.201
− 39.842

Q. 80 g = 80 ÷ 10 dag

= 8 dag

k h da (b) d c m

[k h da (g) dg cg mg]

1000000

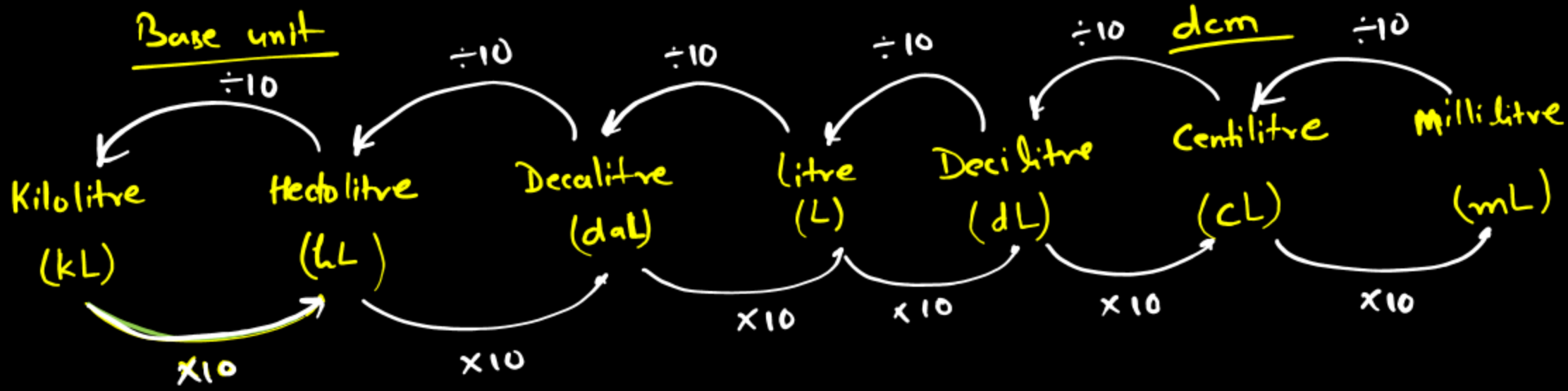
Q. 13 hg into mg

13 hg = 13 × 1000000 mg

= 13000000 mg.

Measures of capacity (volume)

Standard unit to measure capacity (volume) is litre (L)



1 kL = 1000 L

1 L = 1000 mL

10 × 10 × 10 × 10

Q. Convert 5 kL into daL.

$5\ kL = 5 \times 100\ daL = 500\ daL$

$5\ kL = 5000\ L$

Q. Convert 4 kL 320 L into litres.

$4\text{ kL } 320\text{ L} = (4 \times 1000)\text{ L} + 320\text{ L}$ $(\because 1\text{ kL} = 1000\text{ L})$

$= 4000\text{ L} + 320\text{ L}$

$= 4320\text{ L}$

Q. Convert 3 L into mL.

$3\text{ L} = 3 \times 1000\text{ mL}$ $(\because 1\text{ L} = 1000\text{ mL})$

$= 3000\text{ mL}$

11000 mL = 11 L

8080 L = 8.080 kL

$$\frac{8.080}{1000}$$

Convert 4 kL 320L into litres.

$$4\text{ kL }320\text{L} = 4\times1000\text{ L} + 320\text{ L}$$

$$= 4320\text{ L}$$

Convert 3L into mL

Convert 2kL 5hL 6daL 3L into litres.

$$= 2563\text{ L}$$

→ Subtract 8 m 65 cm from 12 m 30 cm.

→ Add 10 kg 375 g, 8 kg 285 g and 6 kg 780 g.

kg	g
	2
10	375
8	285
6	780
25	1440

Subtract 56 L 734 mL from 75 L 125 mL

Q. Shivani has ₹ 540. How many caps of ₹ 12 each can she buy?

(a) 35

(b) 40

~~(c)~~ 45

(d) 55

Q. Shilpa walks 5 km 50 m and Amit walks 3 km 212 m every morning. How much more distance does Shilpa walk than Amit.

km	m
5	50
3	212

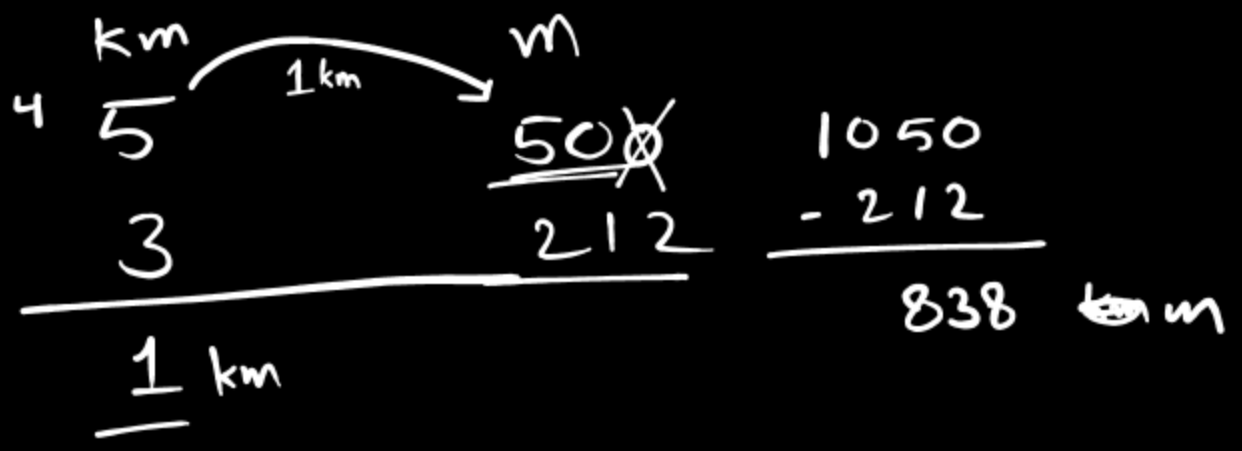
(A) 1 km 838 m

(B) 1 km 520 m

(C) 1852 km

(D) 1720 km

Subtract



Subtract 8m 65cm from 12m 30cm.

dcm

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ -\ 65 \\ \hline 65 \end{array}$$

Subtract 8m 65cm from 12m 3cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \quad\quad 65 \\ \hline 3\text{m} \quad 38\text{cm} \end{array}$$

Subtract

L	1L	mL
13		1083
7		241
5L		842mL

(1000 mL)

1083
241

Q. Mohit bought a cloth of length 15m. If he divided the cloth into 25 equal pieces, find the length of each piece of cloth.

(a) 55 cm

~~(b)~~ 60 cm ✓

(c) 75 cm

(d) 50 cm.

15m = 1500 cm

$$25 \overline{)1500}\ (\ 60 \text{ cm}$$

150

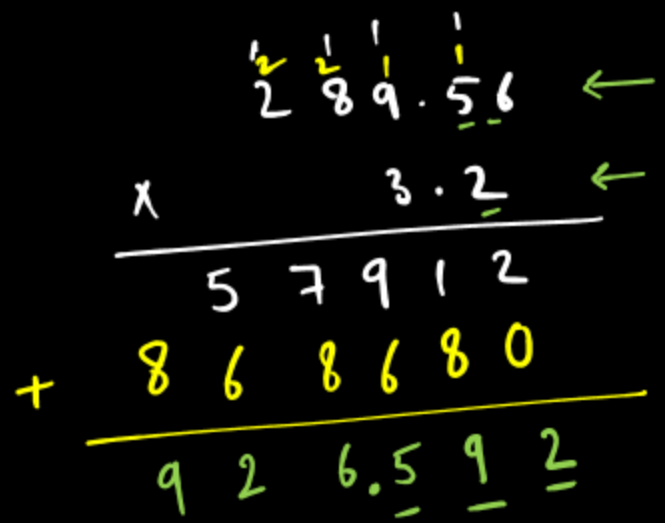
Q. A milkman has 20L 500mL of milk. He gives 3L 250 mL to Mr. X, 2L to Ms. Y and 4L 500 mL to Mr. Z. How much milk is left with the milkman?

(a) 10L 750 mL
(b) 7L 250 mL
(c) 9L 50 mL
(d) 8L 250 mL.

L	mL
13	1000
+ 3	250
10	750

14L − 3L 250 mL

Multiply 289.56 with 3.2



Multiply 862.53 with 13.91

$$\begin{array}{r} 86253 \\ 1391 \\ \hline 86253 \\ 7762770 \\ 25875900 \\ +\ 86253000 \\ \hline 11997.7923 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 862.53 \\ \times\ 13.91 \\ \hline 11997.7923 \end{array}$$

11997.7923

Q. The monthly salary of Mr. X is ₹45000. He spent $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{rd}$ of it on clothes and $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ of the remaining amount on groceries. How much money is left with him?

On clothes $\longrightarrow$ ₹ $\left(\frac{1}{3}\text{ of }45000\right) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{45000}{1} = \frac{45000}{3} = ₹15000$

$$3\overline{)45000}\ (15000$$
$$-3\downarrow$$
$$15$$
$$-15$$

Money Left = 45000 − 15000

Remaining amt = ₹ 30000

On groceries = $\frac{1}{2} \times 30000$

= ₹ 15000

$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{2\times5}{3\times4} = \frac{10}{12}$

Final amt. left = 30000 − 15000 = ₹15000

Amt. spent on cloth = ₹ $\left(\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 45000\right)$ = $\frac{1}{3} \times 45000$ = $\frac{45000}{3}$ = ₹ 15000

Remaining amt = ₹ (45000 − 15000) = ₹ 30000

Amt. spent on groceries = ₹ $\frac{1}{2}$ of (remaining amt.) = $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30000 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 30000$ = ₹ 15000

Final amt. left with Mr. X = ₹ 30000 − ₹ 15000

= ₹ 15000

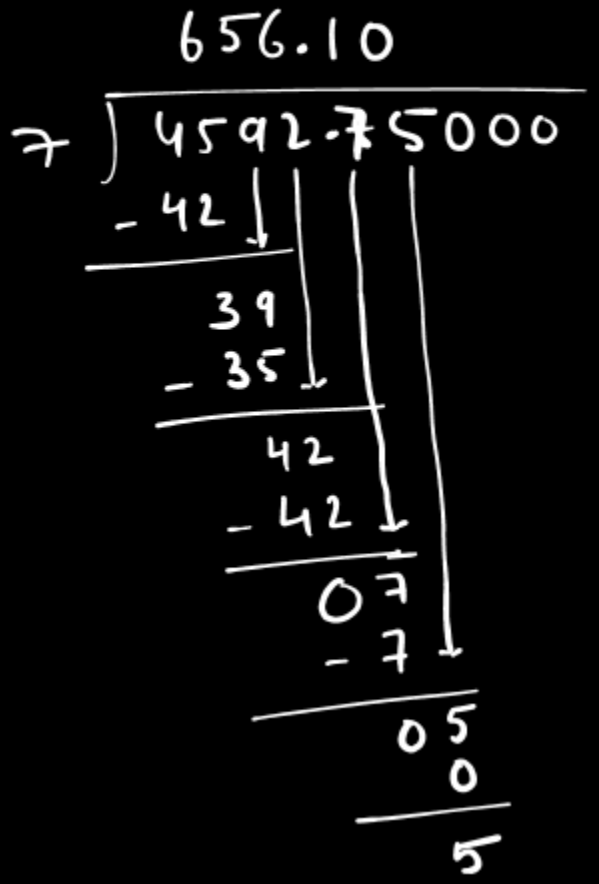
(A) ₹ 5000

(B) ₹ 10000

(C) ₹ 7500

(D) ₹ 15000

Divide 4592.75 by 7



Factors

Factors of 12

- 1 × 12 = 12
- 2 × 6 = 12
- 3 × 4 = 12

$$12 \overline{)12} \quad 1 \quad \frac{12}{0}$$

$$1 \overline{)12} \quad \frac{1}{0}$$

$$2 \overline{)12} \quad \frac{1}{0}$$

$$3 \overline{)12} \quad \frac{1}{0}$$

Factors of 13.

$1 \times 13 = 13$

$13 \times 1 = 13$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

Is 11 a factor of 1034?

11 divides 1034 completely.

Hence, 11 is a ~~fact~~ factor of 1034.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
94 \\
11 \overline{)\,1034} \\
-\,99\downarrow \\
\hline
44 \\
-\,44 \\
\hline
0 \leftarrow \text{Remainder}
\end{array}
$$

Find all the factors of 48

48

1

$1 \times 48 = 48$

$2 \times 24 = 48$

$3 \times 16 = 48$

$4 \times 12 = 48$

$6 \times 8 = 48$

3
× _
8

6
× 3
18

222

$3 \times 34 = 222$

$3 \times 1 = 3$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$3 \times 3 = 9$

$3 \times 4 =$

16
3
48

16
× 3
48

24
34
54
64
74

48 : 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48

$20 \div 0 = 15 \div 0$

26
× 3
8

$0 \div 2$

$0 \div 20$

$20 \div 0$ X

$3 \times 39 = 117$

$3 \times 1 = 3$

17
3

19
29
39
49

$3 \times 9 = 27$

Is 15 a factor of 1309

$15 \times 1 = 15$

$15 \times 2 = 30$

$15 \times 3 = 45$

$15 \times 4 = 60$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
87 \\
15 \overline{)\,1309} \\
\underline{120} \\
109 \\
\underline{-105} \\
4
\end{array}
\quad \leftarrow
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15 \\
\times\ 9 \\
\hline
135 \\
\underline{-\ 15} \\
0
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15 \\
\times\ 7 \\
\hline
105
\end{array}
$$

$\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{2}{0.9}$ $\frac{2}{0.01}$ $\frac{2}{0.0002}$ $\frac{2}{0}$

1 2 2.22 200 1000 1000000

$\frac{2}{0.0000002}$

$\frac{2}{0} = \infty$

$\frac{12}{0} = \infty$

Not Possible

$A = 2$

$B = 2$

$A = B$

$A = \infty$

$B = \infty$

$\frac{2}{0} = \frac{12}{0}$ X

$2 = 12$ X

factor of zero

1, 2, , 3, 4, ... ∞

84

1 x 84 = 84

2 x 42 = 84

3 x 28 = 84

4 x 21 = 84

6 x 14 = 84

7 x 12 = 84

~~4 x 7 = 84~~

2
28
x 3
84

~~22~~
2
~~44~~

12
7
84

7 x 12 =

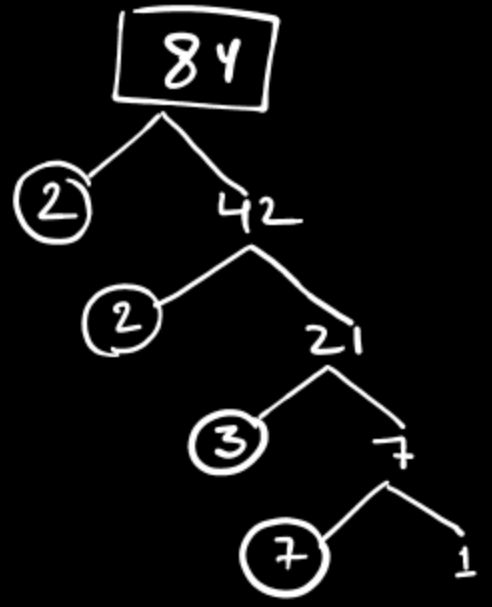
7 x 10 = 70
7 x 2 = 14
84

7 x (10 + 2) = 84

6 x 13 = 78

84

Prime Factor tree



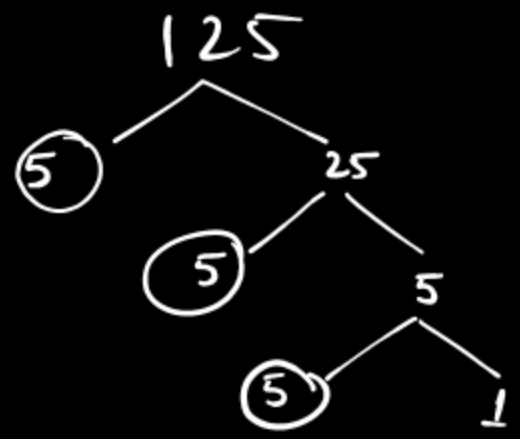
Division Method

2	84
2	42
3	21
7	7
	1

Prime Factors of 84 : $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$

$84 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7$

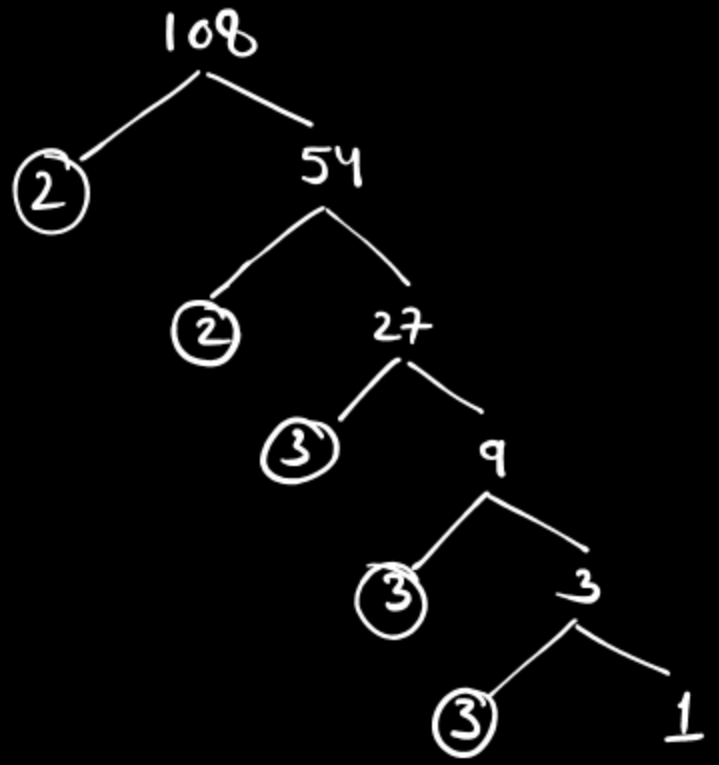
125 prime factor tree



$5 \overline{)125}$

$125 = 5 \times 5 \times 5$

108 factor tree



$2 \overline{)108}$

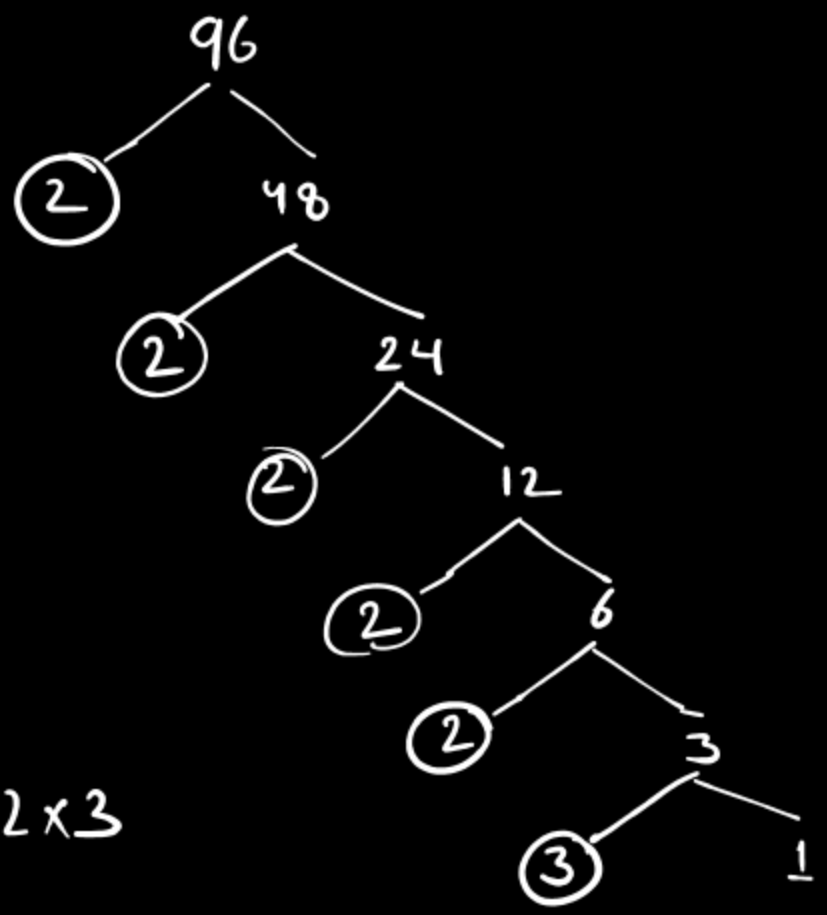
54 $50 + 4$

$25 + 2$

$108 = \underbrace{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}$

all the prime factors of 108

Q. Find all the prime factors of 96



$96 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

90 + 6

45 + 3

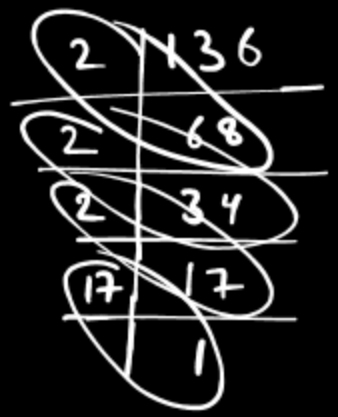
24 x 3 = 72

(20 + 4) x 3

60 + 12

72

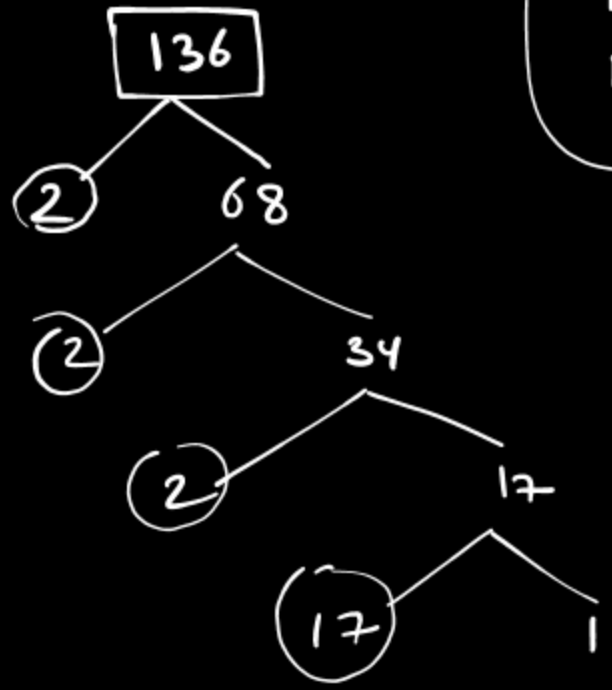
Factor 136 using division method.



$136 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 17$

$136 = 100 + 30 + 6$

$50 + 15 + 3$



H.C.F.

H.C.F. of 18 and 27

18 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

27 = 1, 3, 9, 27

H.C.F. of 18 and 27 is 9

Prime factorisation method :

2	18
3	9
3	3
	1

3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

18 = 2 x 3 x 3

27 = 3 x 3 x 3

(3) (3)

H.C.F. = product of common prime factor = 3 x 3 = 9

HCF of 16 and 24

16 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16

24 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

HCF = 8

Check whether 6 is a factor of 1296.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
216 \\
6\overline{)1296} \\
-12\downarrow \\
\hline
09 \\
-6\downarrow \\
\hline
36 \\
-36 \\
\hline
0 \quad \rightarrow
\end{array}
$$

Factor of 612

2	612
2	306
3	153
3	51
17	17
	1

$612 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 17$

306

612

2

153

306

2

51

153

3

17

51

3

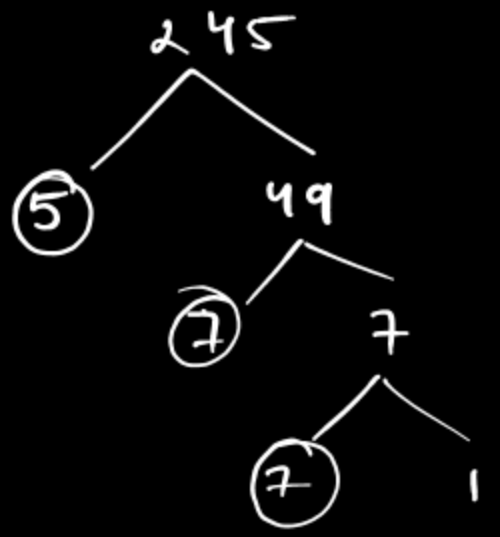
11, 13, 17, 19

Prime factors of 245

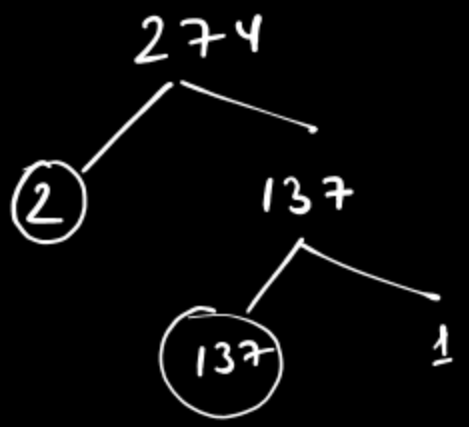
$245 = 5 \times 7 \times 7$

5	245
7	49
7	7
	1

49
5 | 245
5



Prime factors of 274 using factor tree.



137
~~274~~
2

Prime factors of 108

2	108
2	54
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

Find remainder when 5268 is divided by 15.

$$\begin{array}{r} 351 \\ 15\overline{)5268} \\ -45 \\ \hline 76 \\ -75 \\ \hline 18 \\ -15 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

→ $13 \times 6 = 78$

→ $32 \times 6 = 192$

$103 \times 6 =$

$(100+3) \times 6 = 618$

$14 \times 7 =$

$10+4$

$70 + 28$

$70 + 20 + 8$

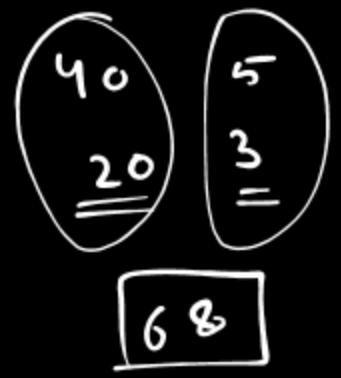
$54 \times 4 =$

$(50 + 4) \times 4 = 200 + 16 = 216$

13×2

$130 \times 2 = 260$

61 + 25



54 + 24

13 + 82

HCF of 15 and 25

15 = 3, 5, 15

25 = 5, 25

HCF = 5

HCF of 56 and 96

56 : 2, 4,

4) 56 (

① Find Prime factors of 56 and 96

56 : 2 x 2 x 2 x 7

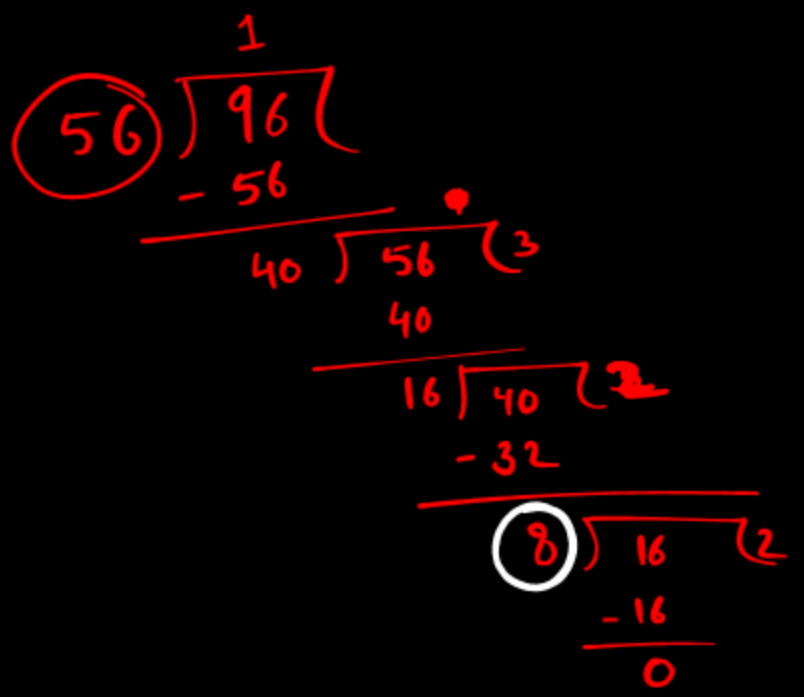
96 : 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 3

HCF = 2 x 2 x 2 = 8

2	56
2	28
2	14
7	7
	1

2	96
2	48
2	24
2	12
2	6
3	3
	1

HCF of 56 and 96



HCF = 8

LCM of 15 and 40

15 → 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, . .

40 → 40, 80,

Factorisation method:

3	15
5	5
	1

2	40
2	20
2	10
5	5
	1

$15 = 3 \times 5$

$40 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$

LCM of 15 and 40 = $3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 = 120$

Short- Division Method

2	15, 40
2	15, 20
2	15, 10
5	15, 5
3	3, 1
	1, 1

✓

∴ LCM = 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 5

Find LCM of 48 & 72

2	48, 72
2	24, 36
2	12, 18
2	6, 9
3	3, 9
3	1, 3
	1, 1

16×3

$48 \times 3 = (40+8)\ 3$

$120 + 24$

LCM = $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

$= 144$

LCM of 20, 30, 50

2	20, 30, 50
5	10, 15, 25
	2, 3, 5

2	20, 30, 50
5	10, 15, 25
2	2, 3, 5
3	1, 3, 5
5	1, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1

LCM = $2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5$

= 300

LCM of 96, 108, 80

2	96, 108, 80
2	48, 54, 40
2	24, 27, 20
2	12, 27, 10
3	6, 27, 5
2	2, 9, 5
3	1, 9, 5
3	1, 3, 5
5	1, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1

LCM = $\underbrace{2\times2\times2\times2\times2}_{32} \times \underbrace{3\times3\times3}_{27} \times 5$

$32 \times 27 = 864 \times 5$

$= 4320$

Compare $\frac{7}{12} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$ ☐ $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{12}$

(A) <

(B) =

(C) >

(D) Can't say

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{12}$

LCM (4, 6, 12) = 12

$\frac{1}{4} \times 3 \quad \frac{3}{12}$

$\frac{5}{6} \times 2 = \frac{10}{12}$

$\frac{3}{12} + \frac{10}{12} + \frac{3}{12}$

$\frac{16}{12}$

$\frac{7}{12} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{3}$

= LCM of denominators (12, 6, 3)

= 12

$\frac{3}{6} \times 2 = \frac{6}{12}$

$\frac{1}{3} \times 4 = \frac{4}{12}$

$\frac{7}{12} + \frac{6}{12} + \frac{4}{12} = \frac{17}{12}$

Find $\frac{2}{5}$ of 1750

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1750}{1} = \frac{3500}{5} = \frac{7}{35} \times 100$$

$$= 700$$

$$\frac{7}{3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{14}{6} - \frac{3}{6} = \boxed{\frac{11}{6}}$$

Q. If the perimeter of a square is 16 cm, then find the side of square

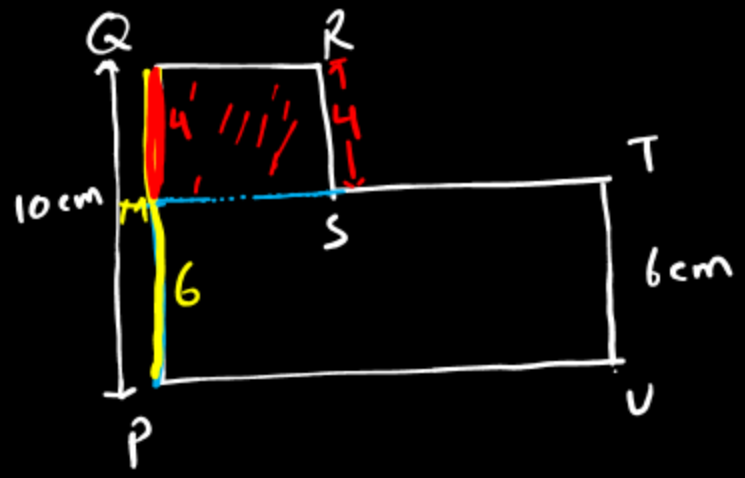
Q. If radius of a circle is 5 cm. Find its diameter in metres.

$$10 \text{ cm} = \text{\_\_\_\_} \text{ m}$$

$$10 \text{ cm} = \frac{10}{100} \text{ m}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.10 \text{ m}}}$$

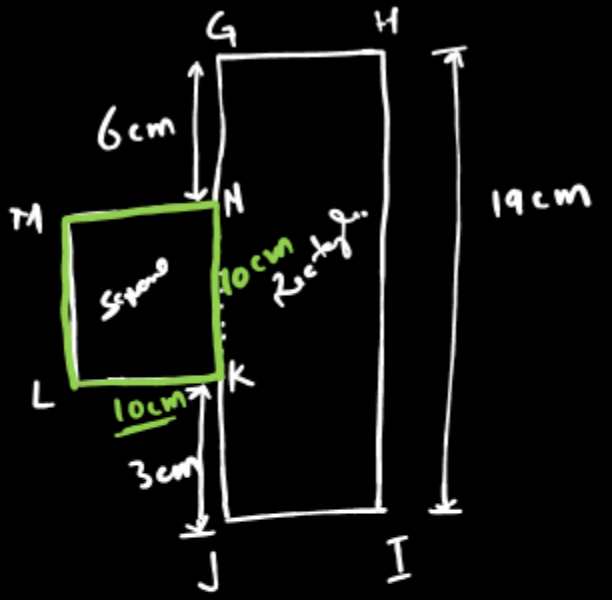
length of line segment $\underline{\underline{RS}}$



Rectangle + Square.

Find LK = 10cm

Sides



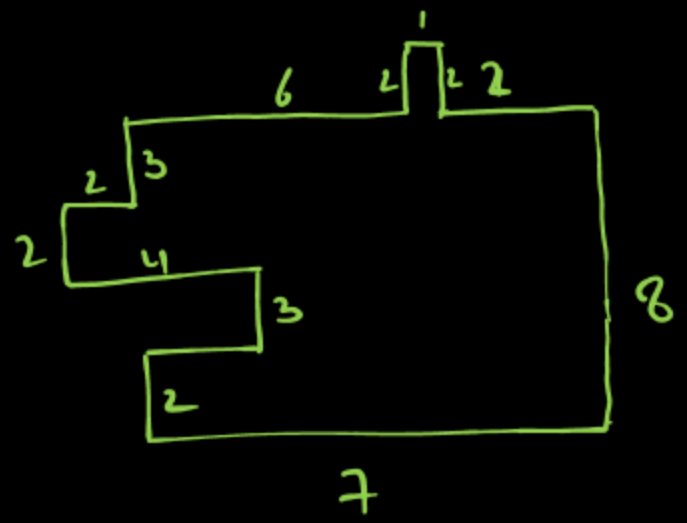
GJ = 19cm

GN + MK + KJ = 19cm.

MK + 6cm + 3cm = 19cm.

MK = 19 - 9 = 10 cm.

Find its perimeter.



There are 1750 students in a school. $\frac{2}{5}$ of them are boys and rest are girls. $\frac{4}{7}$ of the boys participated in different olympiads and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the girls did not participate in any olympiad. Among the students who participated in olympiads, if $\frac{1}{10}$ of the boys and $\frac{1}{12}$ of the girls won the gold medal, then find:

(i) How many of the students who participated in olympiad did not get gold medal?

(ii) How many more girls than boys won the gold medal?

	(i)	(ii)
(A)	1240	100
(B)	1130	30
(C)	1240	30
(D)	1130	70

No. of boys $= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1750}{1} = \frac{2 \times 1750}{5 \times 1}$

$= 2 \times 350$

$= 700$

No. of girls $= 1750 - 700 = 1050$

$\frac{1}{5} \times 1050 =$

$$x + \frac{11}{20} = \frac{19}{20}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{8}{20}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 5\frac{7}{3} + 9\frac{4}{7} + 11\frac{2}{3}$$

LCM = 21

$$\frac{49}{21}$$

$$5\frac{7}{3} = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$9\frac{4}{7} = \frac{67}{7}$$

$$11\frac{2}{3} = \frac{35}{3}$$

$$\frac{22}{3} + \frac{67}{7} + \frac{35}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{154}{21} + \frac{201}{21} + \frac{245}{21}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{600 \div 3}{21 \div 3}} = \boxed{\frac{200}{7}} = \boxed{28\frac{4}{7}}$$

$$\frac{72}{21} = \frac{24}{7}$$

10.

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{2:44\ \text{sec}}$$

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$= 700$

No. of girls $= 1750 - 700 = 1050$

$\frac{1}{5} \times 1050 =$

Participated (840)

gold medal $= \frac{1}{12} \times 840 = 70$ ($\frac{1}{10} \times 400 = 40$)

840 two $= 1240 - 110$

$= 1130$

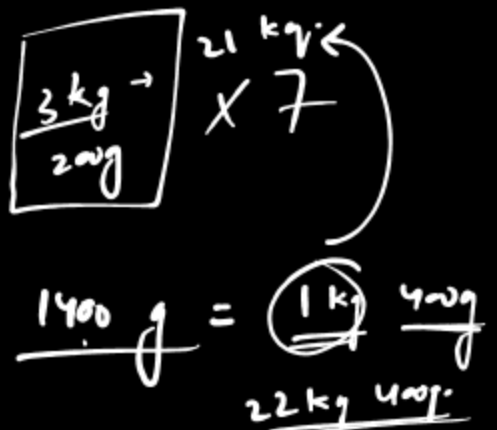
Karthik bought a sack of rice of weight 25 kg 325 g. If he packed 3kg 200g rice equally in 7 packets, then how much quantity of rice is left in the sack?

A) 2kg 925g

B) 2kg 350g

C) 3kg 150g

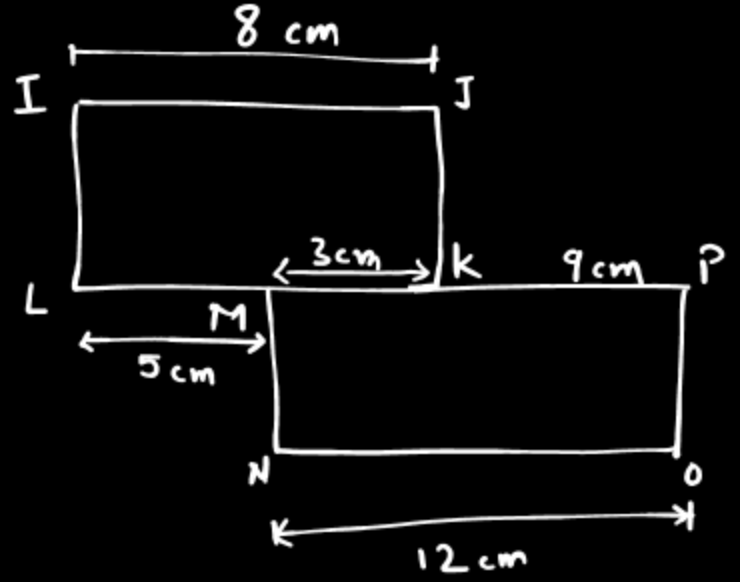
D) None of these



$$\begin{array}{r} 25\ \text{kg}\ 325\ \text{g} \\ 22\ \text{kg}\ 400\ \text{g} \\ \hline 2\ \text{kg}\ 925\ \text{g} \end{array}$$

IJKL and MNOP are two rectangles.

Find the length of KP.



A) 3 cm

B) 5 cm

C) 8 cm

~~D) 9 cm~~

Rashi walked 4 times around a square field each side of which is 55 m.
How much total distance did she cover?

A) 800 m

B) 440 m

C) 880 m

D) 220 m

Perimeter → 55 + 55 + 55 + 55 = 220

4 x perimeter ⇒

If, $G + G + B = ₹510$, and

$B + B + B = ₹630$

Find the value of G

A) 100

~~B)~~ 150

c) 205

D) 180

"$B + B + B = 630$"

$B \Rightarrow 3\overline{)630}$ (210

$B = 210$

$= 510 - 210$

$G + G = 300$

$G = \frac{300}{2} = 150$

$$\frac{3}{15} + \frac{7}{30} = \frac{13}{30}$$

$$\frac{15}{3} - \frac{3}{12}$$