

CLASS 4 MATHS - CHAPTER 8 (WEIGH IT, POUR IT)**WEIGHT, CAPACITY & LOGICAL REASONING WORKSHEET**

- Q1. Aman wants to weigh a 1 kg pumpkin, but he only has three standard iron weights: one 500 g weight, one 200 g weight, and one 100 g weight. What is the minimum additional weight he needs to place on the scale along with his weights to perfectly balance the 1 kg pumpkin?
- Q2. A large bucket contains 5 litres of water. Rohit uses a small jug with a capacity of 250 mL to scoop water out of the bucket. How many full jugs of water will Rohit need to scoop out to completely empty the bucket?
- Q3. Neha bought a 2 kg packet of sugar. She used 450 g to make sweets and 350 g to make a cake. She then packed the remaining sugar equally into three small containers. What is the weight of sugar in each container?
- Q4. A milkman has a 1-litre measuring container. A customer brings an empty bottle and asks for exactly 2 litres and 500 mL of milk. How many times must the milkman fill his 1-litre container completely, and how much should he fill it the last time to give the exact amount?
- Q5. An empty box weighs 300 grams. When 5 identical toy cars are placed inside the box, the total weight of the box and the cars becomes 1 kilogram. What is the weight of a single toy car in grams?
- Q6. A water dispenser holds exactly 10 litres of water. Every day, Riya drinks 1 litre 200 mL of water from it, and her brother drinks 800 mL of water. How much water will be left in the dispenser after one full day?
- Q7. A shopkeeper has a classic pan balance but only has two weights: a 5 kg weight and a 2 kg weight. Explain how he can measure exactly 3 kg of rice for a customer in a single weighing step using these two weights.
- Q8. A chef needs exactly 1 litre of soup broth. He looks at his measuring cups and finds four identical small bowls. Each bowl contains 150 mL of broth. How many more millilitres (mL) of broth does the chef need to make 1 litre?
- Q9. Five packages are placed on a digital scale. Their weights are:
- Package A: 1 kg 50 g

- Package B: 1500 g
- Package C: 1 kg 500 g
- Package D: 1050 g

Two pairs of packages have the exact same weight. Identify which packages are equal to each other.

Q10. A juice bottle has a total capacity of 2 litres. It is currently half-full.

Tina pours out 300 mL of juice into a glass. Then, she adds 500 mL of fresh water into the bottle. What is the final volume of the liquid inside the juice bottle now?

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FINAL ANSWER KEY (FOR TEACHERS / VERIFICATION)

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Ans 1: 200 g (Total weight he has = $500+200+100 = 800$ g. $1 \text{ kg} = 1000$ g. He needs $1000 - 800 = 200$ g more).

Ans 2: 20 jugs ($5 \text{ L} = 5000 \text{ mL}$. $5000 \div 250 = 20$).

Ans 3: 400 grams (Total sugar = 2000 g. Used = $450 + 350 = 800$ g. Leftover = 1200 g. Each container = $1200 \div 3 = 400$ g).

Ans 4: He must fill it completely 2 times, and fill it halfway (500 mL) the 3rd time.

Ans 5: 140 grams (Total weight = 1000 g. Cars weight = $1000 - 300 = 700$ g. One car = $700 \div 5 = 140$ g).

Ans 6: 8 litres (Total drunk = $1200 \text{ mL} + 800 \text{ mL} = 2000 \text{ mL} = 2 \text{ L}$. Leftover = $10 - 2 = 8 \text{ L}$).

Ans 7: He should place the 5 kg weight in one pan, and the 2 kg weight along with the rice in the opposite pan until they balance evenly ($5 - 2 = 3 \text{ kg}$).

Ans 8: 400 mL (He has $4 \times 150 = 600 \text{ mL}$. $1 \text{ Litre} = 1000 \text{ mL}$. Needed = $1000 - 600 = 400 \text{ mL}$).

Ans 9: Package A equals Package D (both are 1050 g); Package B equals Package C (both are 1500 g).

Ans 10: 1 litre 200 mL or 1200 mL (Half of 2 L = 1000 mL. $1000 - 300 = 700 \text{ mL}$. $700 + 500 = 1200 \text{ mL}$).

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