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# **The Cubic Metre**

## **Quick Review**

A line segment has only one dimension. It is measured using **linear units** such as centimetres and metres.

A flat surface has two dimensions. The area it covers is measured using square units such as square centimetres or square metres.

An object has three dimensions. The space it occupies is measured using **cubic units** such as cubic centimetres or cubic metres.

A cube with edge length 1 m has volume one cubic metre, or 1 m<sup>3</sup>.  $1 \text{ m}^3 = 100 \text{ cm} \times 100 \text{ cm} \times 100 \text{ cm}$  $= 1.000 000 \text{ cm}^3$ 



3.0 m

2.5 m

To find the volume of a rectangular prism in cubic metres, we find the product of the length, width, and height in metres. Volume =  $3.0 \text{ m} \times 2.0 \text{ m} \times 2.5 \text{ m}$ 

 $= 6.0 \text{ m}^2 \times 2.5 \text{ m}$  $= 15.0 \text{ m}^3$ 

The volume of this prism is 15 m<sup>3</sup>.



**Try These** 

- 1. Would you use a linear, square, or cubic unit to measure?
  - a) area of a desk pad <u>square unit</u> b) space in an elevator <u>cubic unit</u>

2.0 m

c) length of a pen <u>linear unit</u> d) perimeter of a dog run <u>linear unit</u>

Practice

1. Find the volume of each box in cubic metres.





# **Capacity and Volume**

## **Quick Review**

Units of both volume and capacity are used to measure the "size" of three-dimensional objects.

Units of capacity are used to measure liquids or gases and the containers that hold them. Units of volume are used to measure the space an object occupies.





Use these relationships to convert between units of volume and capacity: $1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ mL}$  $1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ L}$  $1000 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ L}$  $255 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{255}{1000} \text{ L}$  $6.7 \text{ m}^3 = 6.7 \times 1000 \text{ L}$  $724 \text{ L} = \frac{724}{1000} \text{ m}^3$ = 0.255 L= 6700 L $= 0.724 \text{ m}^3$ 

#### **Try These**

1. Complete.

a)	1750 mL =	1.75		b)	7 m <sup>3</sup> =	7 000 000	cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>c)</b>	200 000 cm <sup>3</sup> = _	0.2	m <sup>3</sup>	d)	6 m <sup>3</sup> =	6000	L
e)	75 mL =	75	cm <sup>3</sup>	<b>f)</b>	$317 \text{ cm}^3 = 1000$	0.317	L
g)	94 cm <sup>3</sup> =	94	mL	h)	4.2 L =	4200	cm <sup>3</sup>

2. How many litres of water would it take to fill a swimming pool 9 m long, 5 m wide, and 2 m deep? \_\_\_\_\_90 000 L\_\_\_\_

**Practice** 

1. Circle the best estimate of volume or capacity.

a) a barrel of water	75 mL	(180 L)	150 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>b)</b> a bowl of porridge	20 L	(400 mL)	35 cm <sup>3</sup>
c) a moving van	135 m <sup>3</sup>	4 m <sup>3</sup>	75 L

2. Selena's rectangular swimming pool holds 36 000 L of water.

- a) Find the volume of water in cubic metres. <u>36 m<sup>3</sup></u>
- **b)** The pool is 2 m deep. How long and how wide might it be?

Sample Answer: It could be 6 m long and 3 m wide.

**3.** Find the volume of water, in litres, needed to fill each fish tank.



4. Look at a milk carton. Sample Answers
How much milk does it contain in litres? 1

Write this amount in cubic centimetres. <u>1000 cm<sup>3</sup></u>

5. Describe how you might find the volume of a golf ball. Sample Answer Pour 250 mL of water into a measuring cup. Add the golf ball. Read the new level to find the volume of the water and the ball. Subtract

250 mL from the new level. Convert the reading to cubic centimetres.

#### **Stretch Your Thinking**

One kilolitre is equal to 1000 L.

How many kilolitres of water would it take to fill a pool 9 m  $\times$  6 m  $\times$  2 m?

108 kilolitres