## Knowledge of other metric units

a) How much does a litre of water weigh, in kilograms?
b) A pupil has a 0.2 -litre bottle of medicine for use at lunch-time. How many medicine-spoonfuls does this bottle hold?
c) In the medicine cupboard is a tube of 0.015 kg of hydrocortisone cream and an inhaler containing 100 micrograms ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ ) of Ventolin. Write these two quantities in grams.

## Answers to check-up 30

a) 1 kg .
b) 40 .
c) $0.015 \mathrm{~kg}=15 \mathrm{~g} ; 100 \mu \mathrm{~g}=0.0001 \mathrm{~g}$.

## Discussion and explanation of check-up 30

Liquid volume is usually measured in litres. A litre is the same volume as a thousand cubic centimetres. Imagine a cube with side 10 cm : that's the same volume as a litre! A kilogram is the weight of a litre of water. (NB: I use 'weight' in the colloquial sense. Some readers will be aware that we should say that a kilogram is the mass of a litre of water. For a discussion of the distinction, see chapter 22 of my book, Mathematics Explained for Primary Teachers, 3rd edition, 2006). Readers will be familiar with litre-cartons of milk and fruit juice. Since these materials are not very different in density from water - especially the economy range from the supermarket - if you put one of these cartons on the kitchen scales you will see that it registers about a kilogram or 1000 grams.

Units derived from the litre are: the millilitre, $\mathrm{ml}(1000 \mathrm{ml}=1$ litre, $1 \mathrm{ml}=$ 0.001 litres $=a$ thousandth of a litre $)$; the centilitre, $\mathrm{cl}(100 \mathrm{cl}=1$ litre, $1 \mathrm{cl}=$ 0.01 litres $=$ a hundredth of a litre $)$; the decilitre, $\mathrm{dl}(10 \mathrm{dl}=1$ litre, $1 \mathrm{dl}=0.1$ litres $=$ a tenth of a litre). A miserly cup of coffee in the head's office would be about 1 decilitre ( 100 ml ). The mid-morning mug of coffee in the staff-room would be about 2 decilitres ( 200 ml ). The bottle of wine you drink when you get home from school may be labelled 750 ml , or 75 cl , or 7.5 dl , or 0.75 litres. You should get five $150-\mathrm{ml}$ glasses out of this. The 0.2 litres in the medicine bottle is therefore 200 ml . Medicine spoons are usually designed for $5-\mathrm{ml}$ doses, hence 40 spoonfuls in the bottle. If you feel more at home with pints than litres, then you should note that a pint is about 568 ml or 0.568 litres, or rather more than half a litre. Even though petrol is no longer sold in gallons, this old imperial measure still surfaces occasionally in conversation. So, for reference, a gallon is about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ litres. Out of interest, ask your colleagues if they know roughly how many miles to the litre they can do in their car. I find that most people still talk about miles per gallon.

Since a kilogram is 1000 grams ( 1000 g ), we can convert between the two by multiplying or dividing by 1000 . So, for example, $0.015 \mathrm{~kg}=15 \mathrm{~g}$. The old imperial pound-weight is about 454 g , or 0.454 kg . Most produce that used to be sold in packs of one pound or half a pound are now sold in $500-\mathrm{g}$ or $250-\mathrm{g}$ packs. In (c) I have introduced another prefix, micro, symbolised by the Greek
letter $\mu(\mathrm{mu})$. This stands for 'one millionth'. So a microgram, used for very small quantities, is 0.000001 g . The $100 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ in this question is therefore $100 \times$ $0.000001 \mathrm{~g}=0.0001 \mathrm{~g}$.

## Summary of key ideas

- Liquid volume is measured in litres: a litre is the same volume as $1000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$.
- $\quad 1$ litre $=10 \mathrm{dl}(10$ decilitres $)=100 \mathrm{cl}(100$ centilitres $)=1000 \mathrm{ml}$ (1000 millilitres).
- 1 litre of water weighs the same as 1 kilogram ( 1 kg ).
- $\quad 1 \mathrm{~kg}=1000 \mathrm{~g}$ (1000 grams).
- A medicine spoon holds 5 ml ; a wine bottle holds 750 ml .
- Some useful equivalents in imperial units: a pint is rather more than half a litre (about 568 ml ); a gallon is about four and a half litres; a kilogram is rather more than two pounds (about 2.2 pounds).


## Further practice

Do not use a calculator.
30.1 Purchasing factor 20 sun-screen prior to a class field-trip, a teacher has a choice of paying $£ 6.50$ for half a litre or $£ 5$ for 400 ml . Without using a calculator, decide which is the better buy.
30.2 A medicine bottle is labelled 1.25 dl . Write this volume in litres and then in millilitres. How many medicine-spoonfuls is this?
30.3 Which is greater: a) a quarter of a pound or 100 g ? b) half a pint or 330 ml ? c) 40 litres or 8 gallons? d) 10 stone or 70 kg ? ( 1 stone $=14$ pounds)
30.4 Standard photocopier paper is 80 g per $\mathrm{m}^{2}$. So, what is the weight of one sheet of A4 paper? What is the weight of a ream, in kg ? Assuming an envelope weighs no more than four sheets, how many sheets of this paper can you confidently post with one first-class stamp (maximum weight allowed 60 g )?

