

Section A: Knowledge and Comprehension (Questions 1–5)

1. Write a clear, concise definition of **capacity**. (1 mark)
Answer: _____
2. Write a clear, concise definition of **volume**. (1 mark)
Answer: _____
3. True or False: The capacity of a container changes depending on how much liquid is poured inside it. (1 mark)
Answer: _____
4. Give one everyday example that demonstrates both capacity and volume using a single container. (1 mark)
Answer: _____
5. State which unit is more appropriate for measuring the capacity of a swimming pool: millilitres (ml) or kilolitres (kL). (1 mark)
Answer: _____

Section B: Application, Analysis, and Synthesis (Questions 6–10)

6. A cylindrical jug has a maximum capacity of 2 L. It currently contains 1300 ml of water. Calculate the volume of empty space (air) inside the jug in millilitres. (2 marks)
Answer: _____ ml
7. A learner makes an initial estimate that a bucket holds 4 L of water. After testing, they find the actual capacity is 5.5 L. Calculate the percentage error or absolute difference between the estimate and the actual capacity. (2 marks)
Answer: _____ L
8. A rectangular fish tank has dimensions 50 cm×30 cm×40 cm. Its capacity is filled up to 80% of its total height. Calculate the volume of water currently inside the tank in litres. (2 marks)
Answer: _____ L
9. Two containers, A and B, have identical capacities of 1 L. Container A is filled with 800 cm³ of oil. Container B is filled with 900 ml of water. Which container has a greater volume of contents, and by how many millilitres? (2 marks)
Answer: Container _____ by _____ ml
10. A container with a capacity of 3 L is half-full of liquid. If an irregular solid of volume 450 cm³ is completely submerged inside it, will the liquid overflow? Explain your reasoning. (2 marks)
Answer: _____