

**CBSE Class 5 Mathematics**  
**NCERT Solutions**  
**CHAPTER - 14**  
**HOW BIG? HOW HEAVY?**

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1. A stage platform is made with 5 Math-Magic books. The volume of this stage is the same as \_\_\_\_\_ cm cubes.

Ans. 546 cm.

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2. Guess the volume of these things in cm cubes.

(a) A matchbox is about \_\_\_ cm cubes.

Ans. (a) 24 cm.

(b) A geometry box is about \_\_\_ cm cubes.

Ans. (b) 90 cm.

(c) An eraser is about \_\_\_ cm cubes.

Ans. (c) 6 cm.

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2. How will you check your guess?

**Ans. In case of matchbox:** It is about 6 cm long, 4 cm wide and 1 cm thick. So,  $6 \times 4 \times 1$  i.e. 24 cm cubes will fit in it. Therefore, guess is correct.

**In case of geometry box:** It is about 16 cm long, 6 cm wide and 1 cm thick. So,  $16 \times 6 \times 1$  i.e. 96 cm cubes will fit in it.

**In case of eraser:** It is about 3 cm long, 2cm wide and 1 cm thick. So,  $3 \times 2 \times 1$  i.e. 6 cm cubes will fit in it.

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3. Matchbox Play:

Tanu is making a stage with matchboxes. She first puts 14 matchboxes like this in the first layer. She makes 4 such layers and her stage looks like this.

(a) She used \_\_ matchboxes to make this stage.

Ans. (a)  $4 \times 14 = 56$ .

(b) The volume of one matchbox is the same as 10 cm cubes. Then the volume of this stage is same as \_\_ cm cubes.

Ans. (b) 560 cm.

(c) If all these cubes are arranged in a line, how long will that line be?

Ans. (c) 56 cm.

(d) Which has more volume- your Math-Magic book or Tanu's platform?

Ans. (d) Tanu's platform has more volume.

4. With your friend's collect many empty matchboxes of the same size. Measure the sides and write here.



Ans. My matchbox is 3 cm wide. It is 5 cm long. It is 1 cm high.

5. Use 56 matchboxes to make platforms of different height. Fill this table.

Ans.

	How high is it?	How long is it?	How wide is it?
Platform 1	4 layers	7 matchboxes	2 matchboxes
Platform 2	2 layers	7 matchboxes	4 matchboxes
Platform 3	1 layer	8 matchboxes	7 matchboxes

The volume of each platform if equal to 56 matchboxes.

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**6. Mohan arranged his matchboxes like this.**

**How many matchboxes did he use to make it? What is its volume in matchboxes? \_\_\_ matchboxes.**

**Ans.** Mohan first puts  $4 \times 4 = 16$  matchboxes on the lower most layer. In the second he puts  $3 \times 3 = 9$  matchboxes. In the third he puts  $2 \times 2 = 4$  matchboxes and 1 matchboxes on the top most layer.

Total number of matchboxes used =  $(16 + 9 + 4 + 1) = 30$

$\therefore$  The volume of this platform is 30 matchboxes.

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**7. How big is your cube?**

**(a) How long is the side of your cube?**

**Ans. (a)** The side of the cube is 7 cm.

**(b) How many centimetres cubes can be arranged along its:**

**Length?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Width?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Height?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans. (b)** Number of centimetres cubes that can be arranged along its:

Length = 7 Width= 7 and Height =7.

**(c) Answer Thimpu's questions:**

**To make the first layer on the table how many cm cubes will I use? How many such layers will I need to make?**

**Ans. (c)** 49 cm cubes are needed for the first layer.

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7 such layers are needed to make the cube.

**(d) So the total cm cubes = \_\_\_\_**

**Ans. (d)** The total cm cubes = 343.

**(e) The volume of the paper cube is same as \_\_ cm cubes.**

**Ans. (e)** The volume of the paper cubes is same as 343 cm cubes.

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**8. Anan made big cube having double the side of your paper cube. How many of the your paper cubes will fit in it? Try doing by collecting all the cubes made in your class.**

**Ans.** Side of Anan's cube =  $2 \times 7$  cm = 14 cm

In its first layer, we can arranged  $2 \times 2 = 4$  paper cubes (of side 7 cm). And 2 such layers of 4 paper cubes each can be packed. So, in Anan's cube, we can arranged  $4 \times 2 = 8$  cubes.

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**9. Ganesh and Dinga went to pack 4000 centimetre cubes in boxes. These are to be sent to a school. There are three different boxes available for packing.**

**(a) What is your guess? Who is right?**

**Ans. (a)** I think Ganesh is right.

**(b) How can Ganesh and Dinga test their guesses before packing the cubes in the boxes? Discuss with your friend.**

**Ans. (b)** Ganesh and Dinga should find the number of cubes to be fitted in the first layer and find the number of layers to fill the cubes. Their products gives us the total number of cubes that can be packed in each cube. In this way, they are able to check up their guesses.

**(c) Use Ganesh's method and write:**

\_\_\_\_ centimeter cubes can be arranged in box B.

\_\_\_\_ centimeter cubes can be arranged in box C.

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**Ans. (c)** In first layer of box B, we can arrange  $11 \times 11 = 121$  cubes. And 10 such layers of 121 cubes each can be packed. So,  $121 \times 10 = 1210$  centimetre cubes can be arranged in box B.

In first layer of box C, we can arrange  $15 \times 9 = 135$  cubes. And 10 such layers of 135 cubes each can be packed. So,  $135 \times 10 = 1350$  centimetre cubes can be arranged in box C.

**(d) So \_\_\_ centimeter cubes in all can be packed in the three boxes.**

**Ans. (d)** So,  $2000 + 1210 + 1350 = 4560$  centimetre cubes in all can be packed in the three boxes.

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**10. (a) For 6 days, each person will need**

**Rice and flour \_\_\_ g**

**Pulses \_\_\_ g**

**Dried onion \_\_\_ g**

**Ans. (a)** For 6 days, each person will need

Rice and flour =  $6 \times 200 = 1200$  g

Pulses =  $\left(\frac{1200}{3}\right) = 400$  g

Dried onions =  $6 \times 10 = 60$  g

**(b) How much of fresh tomatoes should be dried for 6 days for 10 people?**

**Ans. (b)** Dried tomatoes need for 6 days for 10 people

=  $6 \times 10 \times 10 = 600$  g

**(c) What is the total weight of food (for 6 days) in each person's bag?**

**Ans. (c)** The total weight of food (for 6 days) in each person's bag

$$= 1200 \text{ g} + 400 \text{ g} + 60 \text{ g} + 50 \times 6 \text{ g} + 50 \times 6 \text{ g} + 40 \times 6 \text{ g} + 10 \times 6 \text{ g} + 40 \times 6 \text{ g} + 5 \times 6 \text{ g} + 10 \times 6 \text{ g}$$
$$= (1200 + 400 + 60 + 300 + 240 + 60 + 240 + 30 + 60) = 2890 \text{ g}$$

**11. Can you guess the weight of the heaviest animal on this Earth? No, it's not me. I weigh only 5000 kg! It is the Blue Whale. Its weight is around 35 times more than me. So how many thousand kg does it weigh?**

**Ans.** The weight of the blue whale =  $35 \times 5000 \text{ kg} = 175000 \text{ kg} = 175 \text{ thousand kg}$ .

**12. Guess how many children of your weight will be equal to the weight of an elephant of 5000 kg.**

**Ans.** Since my weight is 31 kg, I think that about 160 children of my weight will be equal to the weight of an elephant of 5000 kg.

**13. At birth, a baby elephant weighs around 90 kg. How much did you weigh when you were born? Find out. How many times is a baby elephant heavier than you were at birth?**

**Ans.** Weight of a baby elephant at birth = 90 kg

My weight at the time of birth = 3 kg

Therefore, a baby elephant was  $\frac{90}{3} = 30$  times heavier than me at birth.

**14. If a grown up elephant eats 136 kg of food in a day than it will eat around \_\_ kg in a month. Guess about how much it will eat in a year.**

**Ans.** Weight of food eaten by a grown elephant in 1 day = 136 kg

Weight of food eaten by a grown elephant in 1 month i.e. 30 days =  $136 \times 30 \text{ kg} = 4080 \text{ kg}$

Weight of food eaten by a grown elephant in a year i.e. 12 months

=  $4080 \times 12 \text{ kg} = 48960 \text{ kg}$

15. Shahid works in a bank. He sits at the cash counter. Whenever there are too many coins he does not touch them. He just weighs them. Can you hold these coins and say which is the heaviest?

(1) How many coins are there in a sack of 5 rupees coins if it weighs:

(a) 18 kg?

Ans. (a) Since 1 kg = 1000 g. So, 18 kg = 18000 g.

If one coin weighs 9g, then the sack weighing 18000 g has  $\frac{18000}{9} = 2000$  coins in it.

(b) 54 kg?

Ans. (b) Since 1 kg = 1000 g. So, 54 kg = 54000 g.

If one coin weighs 9g, then the sack weighing 54000 g has  $\frac{54000}{9} = 6000$  coins in it.

(c) 4500 g?

Ans. (c) If one coin weighs 9g, then the sack weighing 4500 g has  $\frac{4500}{9} = 500$  coins in it.

(d) 2kg and 250 g?

Ans. (d) 2 kg and 250 g =  $2 \times 1000$  g + 250 g = 2000 g + 250 g = 2250 g.

If one coin weighs 9g, then the sack weighing 2250 g has  $\frac{2250}{9} = 250$  coins in it.

(e) 1 kg and 125 g?

Ans. (e) 1 kg and 125 g =  $1 \times 1000$  g + 125 g = 1000 g + 125 g = 1125 g

If one coin weighs 9g, then the sack weighing 4500 g has  $\frac{4500}{9} = 500$  coins in it.

**(2) A 2 rupee coin weighs 6 g. What is the weight of a sack with:**

**(a) 2200 coins? \_\_\_ kg \_\_\_ g**

**Ans. (a)** Weight of 2 rupee coins = 6 g

Weight of 2200 such coins =  $2200 \times 6 \text{ g} = 13200 \text{ g} = 13000 \text{ g} + 200 \text{ g} = 13 \text{ kg } 200 \text{ g}$

**(b) 3000 coins? \_\_\_ kg**

**If 100 one rupee coins weigh 485 g then how much will 10000 coins weigh? \_\_ kg \_\_ g.**

**Ans. (b)** Weight of 2-rupee coins = 6 g

Weight of 3000 such coins =  $3000 \times 6 \text{ g} = 18000 \text{ g} = 18 \times 1000 \text{ g} = 18 \text{ kg}$

If 100 one-rupee coins weigh 485 g, then 10000 such coins weigh

$= 485 \times 100 \text{ g} = 48500 \text{ g} = 48 \times 1000 \text{ g} + 500 \text{ g} = 48 \text{ kg } 500 \text{ g}$