

CBSE Class –VIII Mathematics
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER - 11
Mensuration (Ex. 11.4)

1. Given a cylindrical tank, in which situation will you find surface area and in which situation volume.

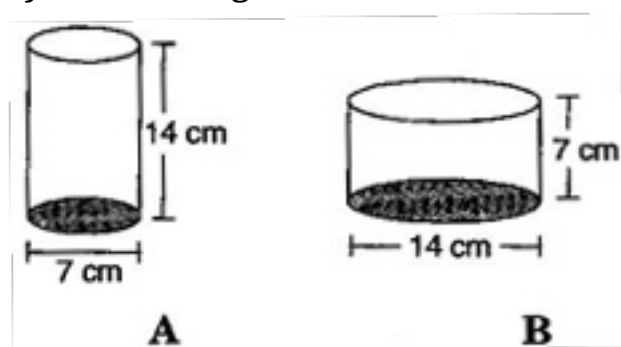
- (a) To find how much it can hold.
- (b) Number of cement bags required to plaster it.
- (c) To find the number of smaller tanks that can be filled with water from it.

Ans. (a) Volume (*it is measure of the amount of space inside of a solid figures*)

(b) Surface area (*the outside part or uppermost layer of the solid figures*)

(c) Volume

2. Diameter of cylinder A is 7 cm and the height is 14 cm. Diameter of cylinder B is 14 cm and height is 7 cm. Without doing any calculations can you suggest whose volume is greater? Verify it by finding the volume of both the cylinders. Check whether the cylinder with greater volume also has greater surface area.



Ans. Yes, we can say that volume of cylinder B is greater, Because radius of cylinder B is greater than that of cylinder A.

Diameter of cylinder A = 7 cm

\Rightarrow Radius(r) of cylinder A = $\frac{7}{2}$ cm and Height(h) of cylinder A = 14 cm

$$\therefore \text{Volume of cylinder A} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \times 14$$

$$= 539 \text{ cm}^3$$

Now Diameter of cylinder B = 14 cm

$$\Rightarrow \text{Radius of cylinder B} = \frac{14}{2} = 7 \text{ cm and Height of cylinder B} = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{Volume of cylinder A} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 \times 7 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 1078 \text{ cm}^3$$

Since the cylinder A and cylinder B is open from upper end then it will exclude from the Total surface area

Total surface area of cylinder A = (Area of lower end circle + curved surface area of cylinder)

$$= (\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h)$$

$$= \pi r (r + 2h)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{7}{2} \left(\frac{7}{2} + 2 \times 14 \right)$$

$$= 11 \left(\frac{7}{2} + 28 \right)$$

$$= 11(31.5) \text{ cm}^2 = 346.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Total surface area of cylinder B} = \pi r (2h + r)$$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 7 (2 \times 7 + 7)$$

$$= 22 \times (14 + 7)$$

$$= 22 \times 21 = 462 \text{ cm}^2$$

Yes, cylinder with greater volume also has greater surface area.

3. Find the height of a cuboid whose base area is 180 cm^2 and volume is 900 cm^3 ?

Ans. Let the Length, breadth and height of the cuboid be l , b , h .

Base of the cuboid is form a Recatangle so,that the Base(Reactangle) Area is (Length x Breadth)

$$\text{Base area of cuboid} = 180 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$L \times B = 180 \text{ cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$\text{Volume of cuboid} = l \times b \times h$$

$$\text{Volume of cuboid} = 900 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$(lb)h = 900 \text{ (From eq. 1)}$$

$$(180) h = 900$$

$$h = \frac{900}{180}$$

$$= 5 \text{ m}$$

Hence the height of cuboid is 5 m.

4. A cuboid is of dimensions $60 \text{ cm} \times 54 \text{ cm} \times 30 \text{ cm}$. How many small cubes with side 6 cm can be placed in the given cuboid?

Ans. Given: Length of cuboid (l) = 60 cm,

Breadth of cuboid (b) = 54 cm and

Height of cuboid (h) = 30 cm

We know that, Volume of cuboid = $l \times b \times h$

$$= (60 \times 54 \times 30) \text{ cm}^3$$

And Volume of cube = $(\text{Side})^3$

$$= 6 \times 6 \times 6 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of small cubes} = \frac{\text{Volume of cuboid}}{\text{Volume of cube}} = \frac{60 \times 54 \times 30}{6 \times 6 \times 6}$$

$$= 450$$

Hence required number of small cubes are 450.

5. Find the height of the cylinder whose volume is 1.54 m^3 and diameter of the base is 140 cm.

Ans. Given: Volume of cylinder = 1.54 m^3 and Diameter of cylinder = 140 cm

$$\therefore \text{Radius } (r) = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{140}{2} = 70 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{70}{100} \text{ m} = 0.7 \text{ m} [1 \text{ cm} = 1/100 \text{ m}]$$

$$\text{Volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.54 = \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{1.54 \times 7}{22 \times 0.7 \times 0.7}$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{154 \times 7 \times 10 \times 10}{22 \times 7 \times 7 \times 100}$$

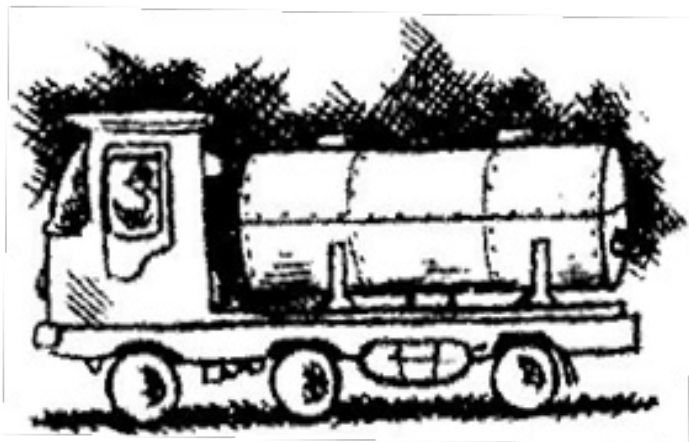
$$= 1 \text{ m}$$

Hence height of the cylinder is 1 m.

6. A milk tank is in the form of cylinder whose radius is 1.5 m and length is 7 m. Find the quantity of milk in liters that can be stored in the tank.

Ans. Given: Radius of cylindrical tank (r) = 1.5 m

Height of cylindrical tank (h) = 7 m



Volume of cylindrical tank = $\pi r^2 h$

$$= \frac{22}{7} \times 1.5 \times 1.5 \times 7$$

$$= 49.5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 49.5 \times 1000 \text{ liters [}\because 1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ liters]}$$

$$= 49500 \text{ liters}$$

Hence required quantity of milk is 49500 liters that can be stored in the tank.

7. If each edge of a cube is doubled,

(i) how many times will its surface area increase?

(ii) how many times will its volume increase?

Ans. Let l units be the edge of the cube.

Surface area = $6l^2$ and Volume of the cube = l^3

When its edge is doubled = $2l$

(i) Surface area = $6(\text{side})^2$

$$= 6(2l)^2 = 6(4l^2)$$

$$= 4(6l^2)$$

$$= 4 (\text{Surface area})$$

The surface area of the new cube will be 4 times that of the original cube.

(ii) Volume of cube (V) = l^3

When edge of cube is doubled = $2l$, then

$$\text{Volume of cube (V')} = (2l)^3 = 8l^3$$

$$V' = 8(\text{Volume of cube})$$

Hence volume will increase 8 times.

8. Water is pouring into a cuboidal reservoir at the rate of 60 liters per minute. If the volume of reservoir is 108 m^3 , find the number of hours it will take to fill the reservoir.

Ans. Volume of reservoir = 108 m^3

$$= 108 \times 1000 \text{ litres } [1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ l}]$$

$$= 108000 \text{ litres}$$

Since water is pouring into reservoir @ 60 litres per minute and in

$$\text{Time taken to fill the reservoir} = \frac{108000}{60} \times \frac{1}{60} \text{ hours}$$

$$= 30 \text{ hours}$$

Hence, 30 hours it will take to fill the reservoir.