



SUREKEY EXAMINATIONS BOARD
PRIMARY SEVEN PLE PREPARATION SET ONE
2023
MATHEMATICS GUIDE

PREPARED BY:

MR. MUBIRU SULAIMAN: 0700 758668

MR. NTAMBI ABDULNASSER 0751871589



“Don’t speak for Quality, Let the Quality Speak for
itself”

SECTION A: 40 MARKS

Answer **all** questions in this Section

Questions **1** to **20** carry two marks each

1. Fill in the box correctly.

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{6} = 6$$

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{6} = 6$$

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{6} \times \frac{6}{1}$$

$$\boxed{} = 6 \times 6$$

$$\boxed{} = 36$$

OR,

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{6} = 6$$

$$\cancel{6} \times \frac{\boxed{}}{\cancel{6}} = 6 \times 6$$

$$\boxed{} = 36$$

2. Solve for x : $3 - x = 2x$.

$$3 - x = 2x$$

$$3 - x + x = 2x + x$$

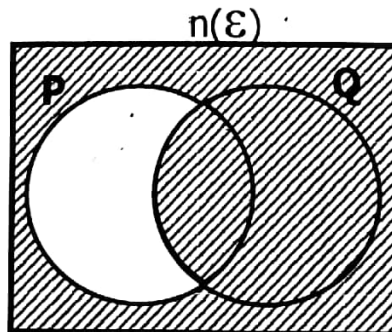
$$3 = 3x$$

$$\frac{3}{3} = \frac{3x}{3}$$

$$1 = x$$

$$\therefore x = 1$$

3. Describe the shaded region in the Venn diagram below.



$$\underline{\underline{(\text{Set P only})' \cup (P - Q)'}}$$

4. Workout: $1 \frac{3}{12} \div \frac{5}{6}$

$$= \frac{(12 \times 1) + 3}{12} \div \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{12 + 3}{12} \div \frac{5}{6}$$

$$= \frac{15}{12} \div \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{15}{12} \times \frac{6}{5}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

2

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

5. Find the square of the missing number in the sequence below:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 2 & 5 & 7 & 10 & 12 & \dots & 15 \\
 & \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow \\
 & +3 & +2 & +3 & +2 & +3 & \\
 \hline
 \text{Square} & & & & & & \\
 15^2 & & & & & & \\
 = 15 \times 15 & & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{s/w} \\
 15 \\
 \times 15 \\
 \hline
 75 \\
 + 150 \\
 \hline
 225
 \end{array}$$



6. A store received 100 boxes where each box contained 6 plates. A donation of 80 boxes was made to Paragon. How many plates remained at the store?

Total number of plates

$$100 \times 6$$

600 plates

Plates donated to Paragon

$$80 \times 6$$

480 plates

Number of plates that remained

~~500~~ plates

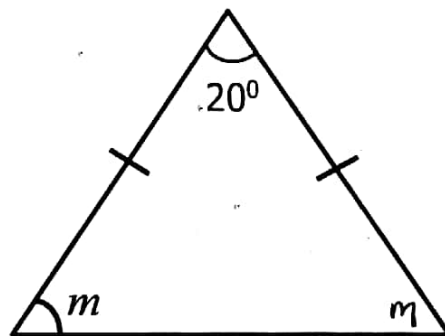
~~- 480~~ plates

120 plates

$\therefore 120$ plates remained at the store

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{s/w} \\
 80 \\
 \times 6 \\
 \hline
 480
 \end{array}$$

7. Find the value of m in the figure below.



$$\begin{aligned}
 m + m + 20^\circ &= 180^\circ \\
 2m + 20^\circ &= 180^\circ \\
 2m + 20^\circ - 20^\circ &= 180^\circ - 20^\circ \\
 2m &= 160^\circ \\
 \frac{2m}{2} &= \frac{160^\circ}{2} \\
 m &= 80^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{m = 80^\circ}}$$

8. How many 500ml cups would Sarah, the school cook, serve to the nursery kids if she had prepared a big 20 litre kettle of milk?

ml to litres

$$1 \text{ ml} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ litres}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 500 \text{ ml} &= 500 \times \frac{1}{1000} \\
 &= \frac{500}{1000} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ litres}
 \end{aligned}$$

Number of 500ml cups

$$20 \div \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 20 \times \frac{2}{1}$$

$$= 40 \text{ cups}$$

9. Express 25% as a ratio.

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \hline 100 \\ \hline 20 \\ \hline = \frac{25}{20} \\ \hline = \frac{5}{4} \\ \hline = \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

Ratio
1:4

10. Arinaitwe made a profit of sh.80,000 after selling a sofa set to Bruno at sh.520,000. At how much did Arinaitwe buy the sofa set?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Buying Price} &= \text{Selling Price} - \text{Profit} \\ &= \text{sh.}(520,000 - 80,000) \\ &= \text{sh. } 440,000 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Arinaitwe bought the sofa set at sh. 440,000.

11. The numbers in the square puzzle below sum up to 18 when added vertically, horizontally and diagonally. Use it to calculate the values of

Value of x

$$x + 2 + 7 = 18$$

$$x + 9 = 18$$

$$x + 9 - 9 = 18 - 9$$

$$x = 9$$

x	2	7
4	6	8
5	y	3

Value of y

$$5 + y + 3 = 18$$

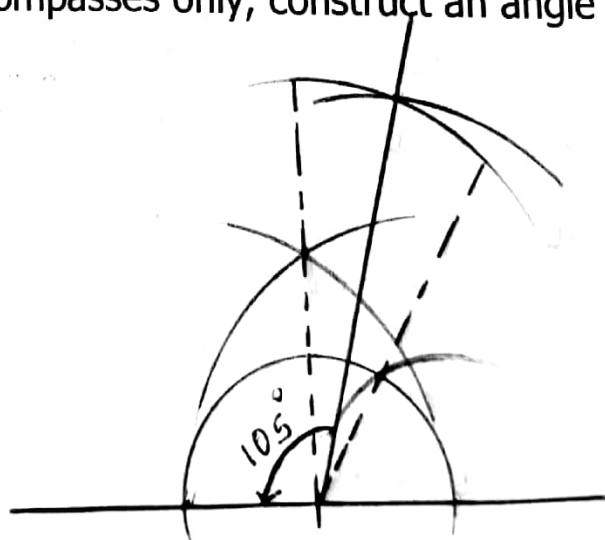
$$5 + 3 + y = 18$$

$$8 + y = 18$$

$$8 - 8 + y = 18 - 8$$

$$y = 10$$

12. Using a ruler, a pencil and a pair of compasses only, construct an angle of 105° in the space below.



13. Mr. Okoth, whose class has a total number of 130 pupils, he counted the number of pupils present on a certain day and tallied them as below.

|||| |||

Write the number of pupils who were absent in Roman Numerals.

Number of pupils present

$$\begin{aligned} & |||| \quad |||| \quad ||| \\ & = (5 + 5) + 3 \\ & = 10 + 3 \\ & = 13 \end{aligned}$$

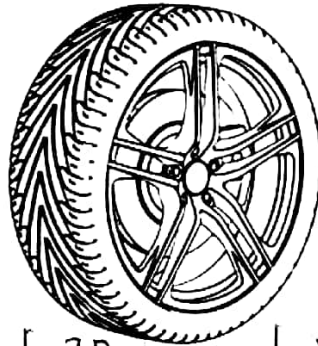
Number of pupils absent

$$\begin{aligned} & 130 - 13 \\ & \quad \quad \quad 2 \\ & \quad \quad \quad 130 \\ & \quad \quad \quad - 13 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \hline & \quad \quad \quad 117 \text{ pupils} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 117 &= 100 + 10 + 7 \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ &\quad C \quad X \quad VII \end{aligned}$$

$$117 = CXVII \text{ pupils}$$

14. The circumference of the car tyre below is 110cm. Calculate the radius of the rim of the car tyre. (Use π as $\frac{22}{7}$)



$$C = \pi D$$

$$\frac{110}{1} = \frac{22}{7} D$$

$$110 \times 7 = 22D$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{770}{22} &= D \\ \frac{770}{22} &= D \\ \frac{35}{1} &= D \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radius} &= \frac{D}{2} \\ &= \frac{35}{2} \\ &= 17.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radius} &= 17\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm} \\ \text{or radius} &= 17.5 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

15. Our school is 120 metres away from the dispensary. How far in kilometres is our school from the dispensary?

$$1 \text{ metre} = \frac{1}{1000} \text{ kilometres}$$

$$120 \text{ metres} = \left(120 \times \frac{1}{1000} \right) \text{ kilometres}$$

$$= \frac{120}{1000} \text{ kilometres}$$

$$= \frac{12}{100}$$

$$100$$

$$= 0.12 \text{ kilometres}$$

16. Work out the Greatest Common Factor (GCF) of 24 and 28.

Method 1

2	24	28
2	12	14
	6	7

$$\text{GCF} = 2 \times 2$$

$$\text{GCF} = 4$$

$$F_{24} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24\}$$

$$F_{28} = \{1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28\}$$

$$\text{CF} = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$5 \quad \text{GCF} = 4$$

Turn Over

17. Shakirah bought 5 more blue pens than red pens. If she bought a dozen of pens altogether. Find the probability of randomly picking a red pen from the box.

Number of pens in a dozen.
1 dozen = 12 pens
Let the number of red pens be r .
Red pens = r
blue pens = $r + 5$

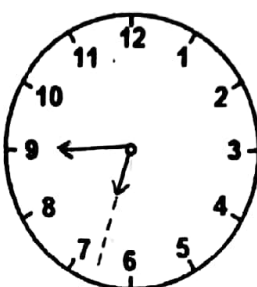
$$\begin{aligned} r + 5 &= 12 \\ r + 5 - 5 &= 12 - 5 \\ r &= 7 \text{ pens.} \end{aligned}$$

Number of red pens.
7 red pens.

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{Chances}}{\text{Sample Space}}$$

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{7}{12}$$

18. Show the time 'a quarter to seven o'clock' on the clock face below.



$$\frac{1}{4} \times 60$$

15 minutes

$$60 - 15$$

45 minutes

19. Find the quotient of $(0.12 - 0.06)$ and 0.06 .

$$\begin{aligned} (0.12 - 0.06) \div 0.06 &= 1 \\ 0.06 \div 0.06 &= \frac{6}{100} \div \frac{6}{100} \\ &= \frac{6}{100} \times \frac{100}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{s/w} \\ 0.12 \\ - 0.06 \\ \hline 0.06 \end{array}$$

20. Annet banked Sh.4,000,000 in a bank and after 9 months, she found out that the money on her account had accumulated to Sh.4,360,000. At what simple interest rate had the bank increased the money on her account?

Simple Interest

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sh. } 4,360,000 \\ - \text{sh. } 4,000,000 \\ \hline \text{sh. } 360,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$SI = \text{sh. } 360,000$$

$$P = 4,000,000$$

$$SI = \text{sh. } 360,000$$

$$\text{Time} = 9 \text{ months}$$

Interest rate.

$$SI = P \times R \times T$$

$$360,000 = 4,000,000 \times \frac{R}{100} \times \frac{9}{12}$$

$$360,000 = \frac{10000}{4} \times R \times \frac{3}{4}$$

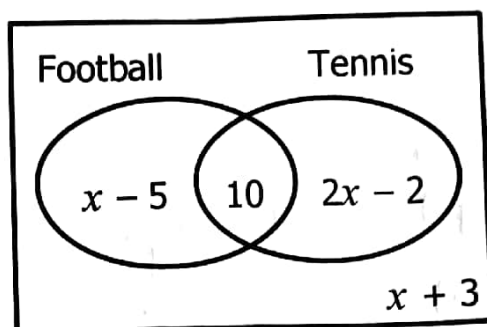
$$360,000 = \frac{10000}{6} \times R \times 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 360,000 &= 30,000 R \\ \frac{360,000}{30,000} &= \frac{30,000 R}{30,000} \\ 12 &= R \\ \text{Rate} &= 12\% \end{aligned}$$

SECTION B: 60 MARKSAnswer **all** questions in this section

Marks for each question are indicated in brackets.

21. Study the Venn diagram below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Given that the number of pupils who play Tennis is twice the number of those who don't play it. Find the value of x .

(03 Marks)

$$2x - 2 + 10 = 2(x - 5 + x + 3)$$

$$2x + 8 = 2(x + x - 5 + 3)$$

$$2x + 8 = 2(2x - 2)$$

$$2x + 8 = 4x - 4$$

$$8 + 4 = 4x - 2x$$

$$12 = 2x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ + 2 \\ \hline 14 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} = 2x \\ = 2x \\ \hline 2x \end{array}$$

$$6 = x$$

$$\therefore x = 6 \text{ pupils}$$

- (b) How many pupils who don't play football?

(02 Marks)

$$= 2x - 2 + x + 3$$

$$= 2(6) - 2 + 6 + 3$$

$$= (2 \times 6) - 2 + 6 + 3$$

$$= 12 - 2 + 6 + 3$$

$$= (12 + 6) + 3 - 2$$

$$= (18 + 3) - 2$$

$$= 21 - 2$$

$$= 19 \text{ pupils}$$

$\therefore 19$ pupils don't play football.

Turn Over

22. (a) Workout: $332_{\text{five}} - 23_{\text{five}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3^2 2^1 2^0_{\text{five}} \\ - 2^1 3^0_{\text{five}} \\ \hline 3^2 0^1 4^0_{\text{five}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{slw} \\ 5+2=7 \\ 7-3=4 \end{array}$$

(02 Marks)

(b) Given that $203_g = 165_{\text{ten}}$ find the value of g .

$$\begin{aligned} 2^2 0^1 3^0_g &= 165_{\text{ten}} \\ (2 \times g^2) + (0 \times g^1) + (3 \times g^0) &= 165 \\ (2 \times g \times g) + (0 \times g) + (3 \times 1) &= 165 \\ 2g^2 + 0 + 3 &= 165 \\ 2g^2 + 3 &= 165 \\ 2g^2 + 3 - 3 &= 165 - 3 \\ 2g^2 &= 162 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2g^2 &= \frac{81}{2} \\ g^2 &= \frac{81}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{g^2} = \sqrt{81}$$

$$\sqrt{g^2} = \sqrt{(3 \times 3) \times (3 \times 3)}$$

$$g = 3 \times 3 \therefore g = \text{base } 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{slw} \\ 3 \overline{) 81} \\ 3 \overline{) 27} \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ 3 \overline{) 3} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

(03 Marks)

23. Two radio stations CBS and KFM play Omutume Planet's song "Chai we Njaye" at intervals of 30 and 40 minutes respectively.

(a) After how many minutes will the two radio stations play the song together at the same time? (02 Marks)

2	30	40
2	15	20
2	15	10
3	15	5
5	5	5
	1	1

$$\begin{aligned} (2 \times 2) \times (2 \times 3) \times 5 \\ (4 \times 6) \times 5 \\ 24 \times 5 \\ \hline 120 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{slw} \\ 24 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$$

The two stations will play the song after 120 minutes

(b) If the two stations first played the song at 11:30a.m. At what time will they play the same song again at the same time? (02 Marks)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{120 minutes to hours.} \\ 1 \text{ hr} &= 60 \text{ minutes} \\ 120 \text{ minutes} &= \frac{120}{60} \\ &= 2 \text{ hours} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11:30 \\ + 2:00 \\ \hline 13:30 \text{ hours} \\ 13:30 \text{ hours to 12 hour} \\ \text{clock system.} \\ 8 \quad 13:30 \\ - 12:00 \\ \hline 1:30 \text{ p.m.} \end{array}$$

\therefore They will play the same song again at 1:30p.m.

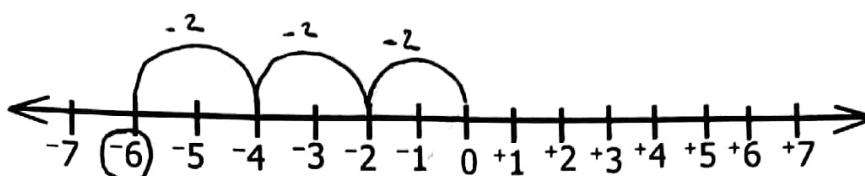
24. (a) Work out: $-9 + -5$

(02 Marks)

$$\begin{aligned} & -9 + -5 \\ & -9 - 5 \\ & = -14 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Use the numberline below to work out 3×-2 .

(02 Marks)



$$\therefore 3 \times -2 = -6$$



25. Given the number **496.532**. Use it to answer the questions about it.

(a) Write the place value of **3** in the above number.

(01 Marks)

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} & . & \text{t} & \text{h} & \text{th} \\ 4 & 9 & 6 & . & 5 & 3 & 2 \\ & & & & & \text{L} & \text{Hundredths} \end{array}$

\therefore The place value of 3 is hundredths.

(b) Work out the quotient of the value of digit **9** and the place value of **3** in the above number.

(03 Marks)

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} & . & \text{t} & \text{h} & \text{th} \\ 4 & 9 & 6 & . & 5 & 3 & 2 \\ & & & & & \text{L} & \text{hundredths } (\frac{1}{100}) \end{array}$
 \rightarrow Value of 9

$$9 \times 10$$

$$= 90.$$

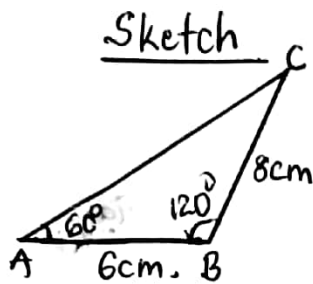
Quotient

$$90 \div \frac{1}{100}$$

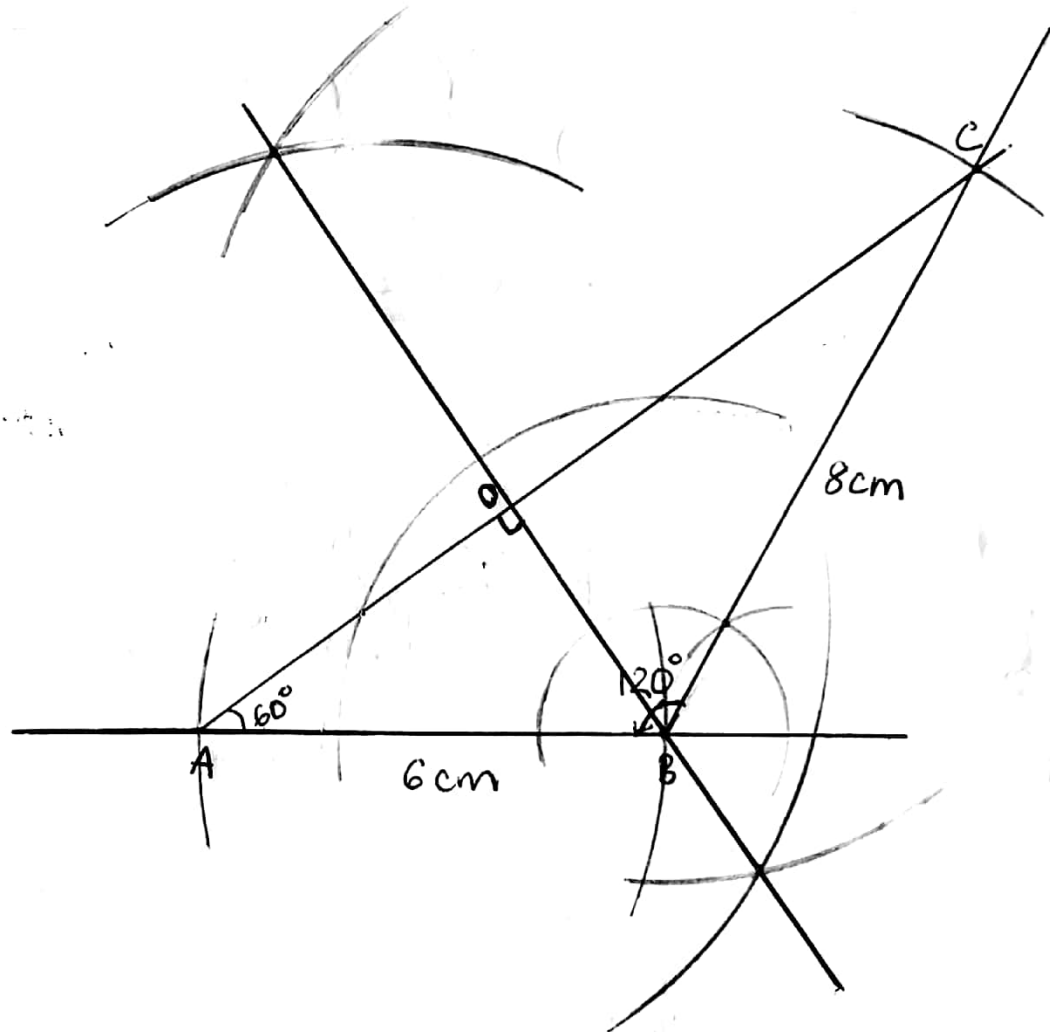
$$90 \times \frac{100}{1}$$

$$\approx 9,000$$

26. (a) Using a ruler, a pencil and a pair of compasses only, construct triangle **ABC** where line **AB** = 6cm, angle **CAB** = 60° , angle **ABC** = 120° and length **BC** = 8cm. Drop a perpendicular from **B** to meet length **AC** at point **O**. (05 Marks)

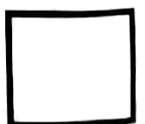


Accurate diagram.

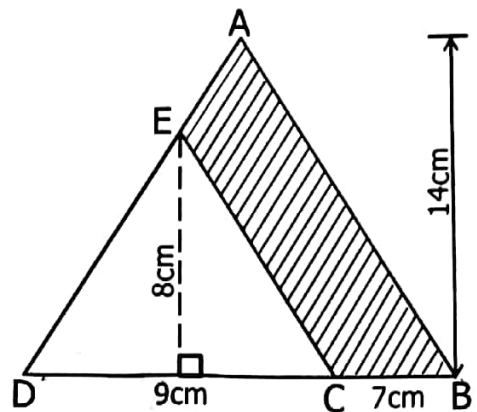


- (b) Measure the length **AC**. 11.9, 12, 12.1.....cm

(01 Mark)



27. The diagram below shows a small triangle **EDC** enclosed in big triangle **ADB**. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Find the area of triangle **ADB**.

(02 Marks)

<u>Base of ADB</u> $= 9 + 7$ $= 16 \text{ cm}$ <hr/> <u>Height = 14 cm</u>	$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 14$ $\text{Area} = 8 \times 14$ $\text{Area} = 112 \text{ cm}^2$
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5	14
3	14
X	8
112	

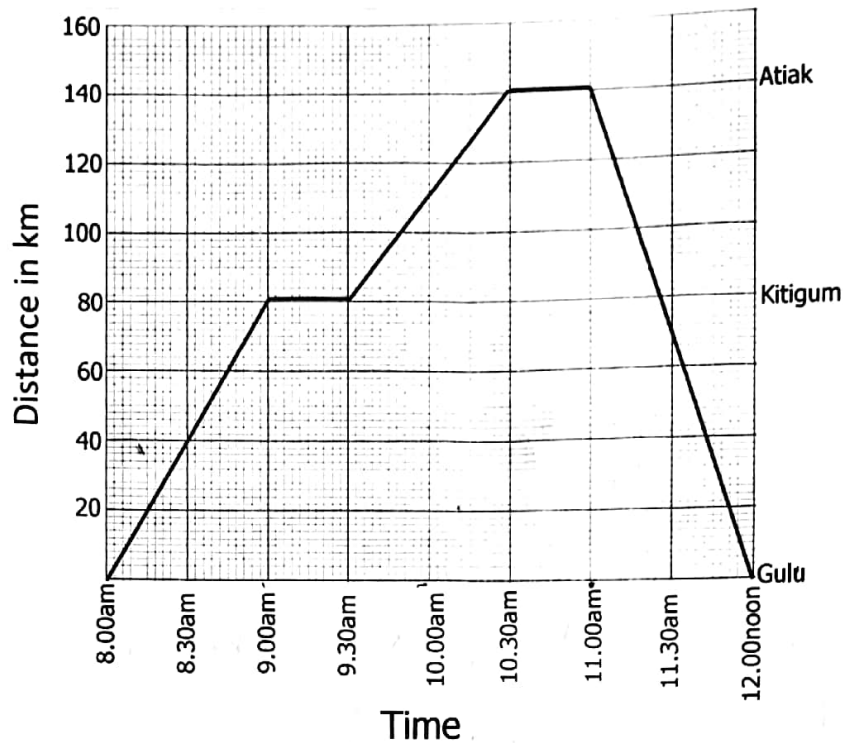
- (b) Calculate the area of the shaded part.

(03 Marks)

<u>Area of triangle EDC</u> $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$ $\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 8$ $\text{Area} = 9 \times 4$ $\text{Area} = 36 \text{ cm}^2$	<u>Area of triangle ADB</u> $A = 112 \text{ cm}^2$ <hr/> <u>Area of the shaded part.</u> 112 cm^2 $- 36 \text{ cm}^2$ <hr/> 76 cm^2
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\therefore The area of the shaded part is 76 cm^2

28. The travel graph below shows Opoloti's journey from Busega to Lukaya and back. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Calculate the total time Opoloti rested during his journey. (01 Mark)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9:30 \\
 - 9:00 \\
 \hline
 30 \text{ minutes}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 10:30 \\
 - 10:00 \\
 \hline
 30 \text{ minutes}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 (30+30) \text{ minutes} \\
 60 \text{ minutes} \\
 \text{But } 1 \text{ hour} = 60 \text{ minutes}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 \therefore \text{Opoloti} \\
 \text{rested for} \\
 \text{One hour.}
 \end{array}$$

- (b) At what speed did Opoloti drive from Atiak back to Gulu?

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} \quad (02 \text{ Marks})$$

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{140 \text{ km}}{1 \text{ hr}}$$

$$\text{Speed} = 140 \text{ km/hr}$$

- (c) Work out Opoloti's average speed for the whole journey. (03 Marks)

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance covered}}{\text{Total time taken.}} \quad \text{Average speed} = 70 \text{ km/hr.}$$

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{140 \text{ km} + 140 \text{ km}}{4 \text{ hours}}$$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{280 \text{ km}}{4 \text{ hours}}$$

29. There are seven classes at our school. Each class has 4 streams, each stream has pupils seated in 3 columns and each column has 6 desks.

- (a) If a teacher seats 3 pupils on each desk, find the number of pupils in each stream. (02 Marks)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1 \text{ column} = 6 \text{ desks} \\
 &\text{Number of pupils in a column} \\
 &1 \text{ desk} = 3 \text{ pupils} \\
 &6 \text{ desks} = 6 \times 3 \\
 &\quad = 18 \text{ pupils}
 \end{aligned}$$

Number of pupils in a stream:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &18 \times 3 \\
 &54 \text{ pupils}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{s/w} \\
 18 \\
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 54
 \end{array}$$

- (b) How many pupils are in each class? (02 Marks)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1 \text{ class} = 4 \text{ streams} \\
 &\text{but: } 1 \text{ stream} = 54 \text{ pupils} \\
 &4 \text{ streams} = (54 \times 4) \text{ pupils} \\
 &\quad = 216 \text{ pupils}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{s/w} \\
 54 \\
 \times 4 \\
 \hline
 216
 \end{array}$$

\therefore Each class has 216 pupils.

- (c) Calculate the total number of pupils in the school. (02 Marks)

Method 1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &1 \text{ class} = 216 \text{ pupils} \\
 &7 \text{ classes} = 216 \\
 &\quad \times 7 \\
 &\quad \hline
 &1512 \text{ pupils}
 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore The school has 1512 pupils

Method 2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &216 \\
 &216 \\
 &216 \\
 &+ 216 \\
 &216 \\
 &216 \\
 &216 \\
 &\hline
 &1512 \text{ pupils}
 \end{aligned}$$

30. Patrick has four sons. Jumba, Jack, John and Joseph. Joseph is two years older than John while Jack and Jumba's age is $\frac{2}{3}$ Joseph's age. If the total age of the four boys is 30 years.

(a) How old is John?

(03 Marks)

Let John's age be m

John = m years

Joseph = $(m+2)$ years

Jack and Jumba = $\frac{2}{3}(m+2)$ years

Total age = 30 years.

$$m + m + 2 + \frac{2}{3}(m+2) = 30$$

$$3 \times (2m + 2) + \frac{2}{3}(m+2) \times 3 = 30 \times 3$$

$$3(2m+2) + 2(m+2) = 90$$

$$6m + 6 + 2m + 4 = 90$$

$$6m + 2m + 6 + 4 = 90$$

$$8m + 10 = 90$$

$$8m + 10 - 10 = 90 - 10$$

$$8m = 80$$

$$\frac{8m}{8} = \frac{80}{8}$$

$$m = 10$$

John

m
= 10 years

\therefore John is 10 years

- (b) Work out the range between the age of the oldest boy and that of Jack and Jumba.

(02 Marks)

Joseph

= $(m+2)$ years

= $(10+2)$ years

= 12 years

Range = Highest - Lowest

Range = $(12 - 8)$ years

Range = 4 years

Jack and Jumba

= $\frac{2}{3}(m+2)$ years

= $\frac{2}{3}(10+2)$

= $\frac{2}{3} \times 12$

= 2×4

= 8 years



31. Samson bought a rectangular piece of land measuring 400m by 300m and divided it into equal square plots as shown below.

(a) Shade $\frac{2}{3}$ of Samson's land.

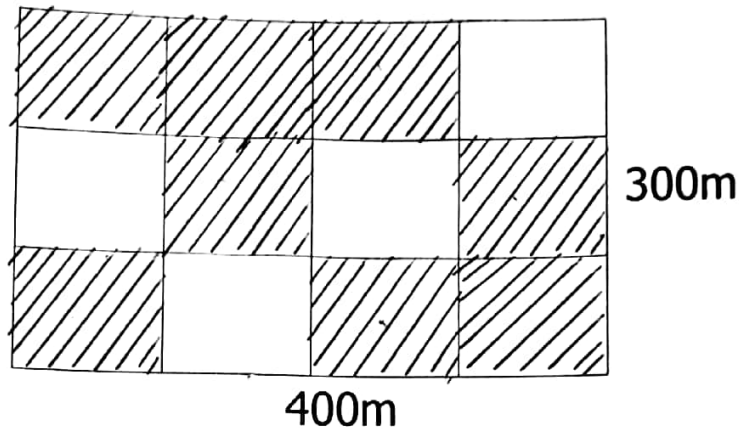
(02 Marks)

Number of parts

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{1}$$

$$= 2 \times 4$$

$$= 8 \text{ parts}$$



- (b) If Samson sold $\frac{1}{2}$ of the unshaded plots of land to Tom. How much land did he remain with?

(03 Marks)

Total area

$$\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Width}$$

$$= (400 \times 300) (\text{m} \times \text{m})$$

$$= 120,000 \text{ m}^2$$

Area of the unshaded parts

$$\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{10,000}{1}$$

$$(4 \times 10,000) \text{ m}^2$$

$$40,000 \text{ m}^2$$

Plot sold to Tom

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{40,000}{1}$$

$$20,000 \text{ m}^2$$

Land that remained

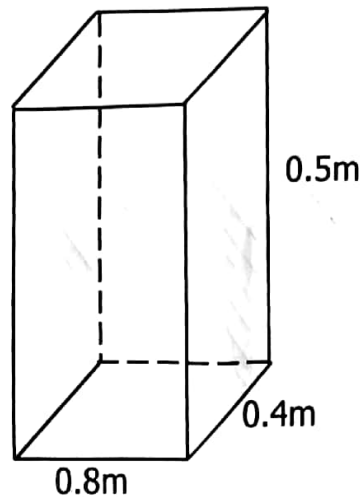
$$40,000 \text{ m}^2$$

$$- 20,000 \text{ m}^2$$

$$20,000 \text{ m}^2$$

Samson remained with 20,000 m² of land.

32. A rectangular container measures 0.8m long, 0.4m wide and 0.5m high as shown below.



What is the capacity of the container in litres?

(05 Marks)

Length to cm

$$1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$$

$$0.8\text{m} = \frac{8}{10} \times 100$$

$$= 80\text{cm}$$

Width to cm

$$1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$$

$$0.4\text{m} = \frac{4}{10} \times 100$$

$$= 40\text{cm}$$

Height to cm

$$1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$$

$$0.5\text{m} = \frac{5}{10} \times 100$$

$$= 50\text{cm}$$

Volume

$$\text{Volume} = L \times W \times H$$

$$= (80 \times 40) \times 50$$

$$= 3200 \times 50$$

$$= 160,000\text{cm}^3$$

Capacity in litres

$$1000\text{cm}^3 = 1\text{ litre}$$

$$160,000\text{cm}^3 = \frac{160,000}{1000}$$

$$= 160\text{ litres}$$

s/w
'32
x 5
160