Measuring in Metric

In Canada we use <u>2</u> systems of measurement: The **SI** (Systeme International d'unites) which is the <u>mperiod</u> (US system).

Metric System

The SI system, or metric system was first developed during the French Revolution in the 1790s. It became the adopted system of measurement to make trade with other countries easier. We use the SI system in our daily lives but the imperial system is used in most trades. For example plumbers and builders take measurements in OCH. Therefore, it is important to understand both systems.

Did you know?

When the metric system was developed in France, a metre (the base of the metric system) was defined as one ten-millionth of the distance from the North Pole to the equator.

In 1983 the definition changed as science needed a more precise measurement. It is now agreed upon that a metre is the length traveled by light in a vacuum during $\frac{1}{299,792,458}$ of a second. In the metric system the base unit for measuring length is the meter (m). The base unit for measuring volume is the LHCP (L). or metre The metric system is based on tens This is important because for any SI unit, it can be converted to another SI unit by either OX **Converting Metric Units** 10 X [Usually] Chocolate Milk King Henry Doesn't Drink hector deka deci kilo centi milli \div 10

The unit can change between meters (for distance), grams (for mass), or litres (volume). The ones that you will use the most are kilo, unit (mostly metre), centi and milli. It is important to know the rest so that you can see how many times to multiply or divide.

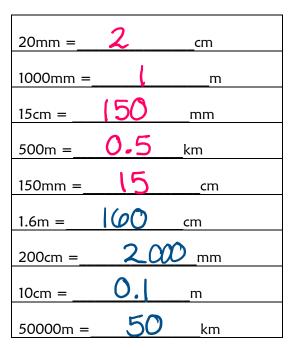
* when x or -, we more the decimal

Convert the following units to the desired metric units.

Converting Metric measurements	
1cm =	mm
1cm = 0.0(m
1m = 000	mm
1km = 1 000	m
1m = 100	cm
1m = _0.00 (km



Convert the following units: (hint: be sure to look at the units, ask yourself 'am I going from small to large or large to small?")



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