MEASUREMENTS

9.1. Vocabulary

Ex. 1. *Look at the following abbreviations. What do they stand for?*

1. cm

2. in

3. kg

4. kPa

5. mm

6. lb

7. psi

Ex. 2. *Complete the sentences with the given words. There are two extra words.*

kilopascal metric millimeter inch centimeter kilogram conversion pound pound per square inch

The website's (1) _____ rate is very high.

She bought five (2) _____ of rice at the store.

The pressure in the tire is 200 (3) _____.

The (4) _____ system is widely used around the world.

The diameter of this circle is 50 (5) _____.

My baby weighed eight (6) _____ when he was born.

The car's tires are inflated to 30 (7) _____ ____ ____ _____.

9.2. Reading

Ex. 1. *Read the text.*

The difference between metric and imperial systems.

The metric system is a decimal-based system of measurement that is used around the world. It is based on powers of ten, which makes it easy to convert between different units. The main units in the metric system are meters for length, grams for weight, and liters for volume.

On the other hand, the imperial system is a system of measurement used primarily in the United States. Unlike the metric system, the imperial system is not based on powers of ten. Some of the main units in the imperial system are inches for length, pounds for weight, and gallons for volume.

One of the reasons why the metric system is more widely used than the imperial system is because it is more consistent and easier to use. For example, there are 100 centimeters in a meter, 1000 milliliters in a liter, and 1000 grams in a kilogram. In contrast, there are 12 inches in a foot, 16 ounces in a pound, and 128 fluid ounces in a gallon.

In conclusion, the metric system and the imperial system are two different systems of measurement. While the metric system is used by most countries around the world, the imperial system is used primarily in the United States.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the metric system and what are its main units?

2. How does the imperial system differ from the metric system in terms of its basis for measurement?

3. What are some of the main units in the imperial system?

4. Why is the metric system more widely used than the imperial system?

5. How does the metric system ensure consistency and ease of use?

6. Can you provide examples of conversions between different units in the metric system?

7. Can you provide examples of conversions between different units in the imperial system?