

Metric measurements

milli = 1/1000

centi = 1/100

kilo = 1000

	Length	Weight	Capacity
milli = 1/1000	millimetre	milligram	millilitre
centi = 1/100	centimetre		centilitre
	metre	gram	litre
kilo = 1000	kilometre	kilogram	kilolitre

To go from a small measure to a large one (e.g. cm to m), divide.

To go from a large measure to a small one (e.g. m to cm), multiply.

Are Imperial measurements really that easy?

- Old English measurements are based on nature and everyday activities.
- Smaller length measurements were based on the human body, such as the foot and the thumb (inch).
- Larger measures, such as the mile, were defined as multiples of smaller measures.
- Fourteenth-century statutes (Acts of Parliament) noted a yard of 3 feet, each foot containing 12 inches, each inch equalling the length of 3 barleycorns.
- The Imperial system was set up by the Weights and Measures Act of 1824 to create precise definitions of selected existing units.

Length	Weight	Capacity
<p>12 inches = 1 foot 3 feet = 1 yard 6 feet (2 yards) = 1 fathom 5½ yards = 1 pole, rod or perch 22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links 10 chains = 1 furlong (horse racing) 8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1760 yards 3 miles = 1 league (obsolete!)</p>	<p>Apothecaries' measures: 20 grains = 1 scruple 3 scruples = 1 drachm 8 drachms = 1 ounce 12 ounces = 1 pound</p> <p>Avoirdupois weight: 27^{11/32} grains = 1 drachm 16 drachms = 1 ounce 16 ounces = 1 pound 14 pounds = 1 stone 2 stones = 1 quarter 4 quarters = 1 hundredweight 20 hundredweight = 1 ton (2240 lbs)</p>	<p>Liquid 60 minims = 1 fluid drachm 8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce 5 fluid ounces = 1 gill 4 gills = 1 pint 2 pints = 1 quart 4 quarts = 1 gallon</p> <p>Dry 8 quarts = 1 peck 4 pecks = 1 bushel 3 bushels = 1 sack 12 sacks = 1 chaldron 8 bushels = 1 quarter 5 quarters = 1 load</p>