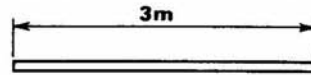


*Language of measurement (i): Basic metric units*

Study the diagrams and memorize the examples.

*linear dimensions* A linear dimension is one which we can measure in a straight line.

(a) length



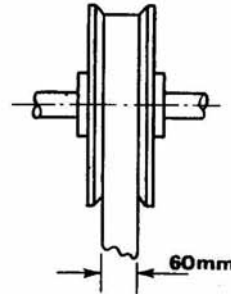
We can describe the length of this bar in four ways:

- The bar is three metres long.
- The bar is three metres in length.
- The bar has a length of three metres.
- The length of the bar is three metres.

(b) width or breadth

We can describe the width or breadth of this driving belt in four ways:

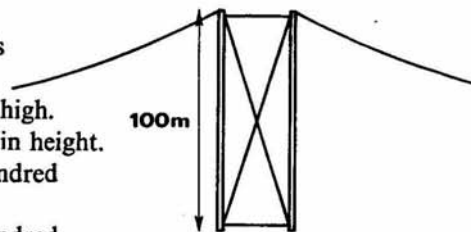
- The belt is sixty millimetres wide/broad.
- The belt is sixty millimetres in width/breadth.
- The belt has a width/breadth of sixty millimetres.
- The width/breadth of the belt is sixty millimetres.



(c) height

We can describe the height of this support tower in four ways:

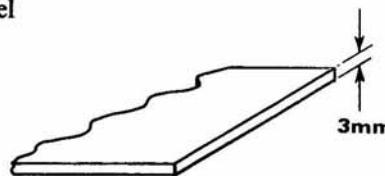
- The tower is a hundred metres high.
- The tower is a hundred metres in height.
- The tower has a height of a hundred metres.
- The height of the tower is a hundred metres.



(d) thickness

We can describe the thickness of this steel sheet in three ways:

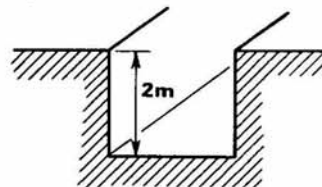
- The sheet is three millimetres thick.
- The sheet has a thickness of three millimetres.
- The thickness of the sheet is three millimetres.



(e) depth Depth is usually measured vertically downwards from a surface. This surface is often ground level or the surface of a liquid.

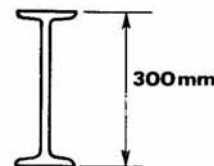
We can describe the depth of this trench in four ways:

- The trench is two metres deep.
- The trench is two metres in depth.
- The trench has a depth of two metres.
- The depth of the trench is two metres.



Other examples of depth:

(i) The depth of the beam is three hundred millimetres.



(ii) The depth of the screw thread is one point seven five millimetres.



*mass*

We can describe the mass of this block in three ways:

- The block has a mass of fifty kilogrammes.
- The block is of mass fifty kilogrammes.
- The mass of the block is fifty kilogrammes.

