

Sec. 1.3 – Relating SI and Imperial Units (Gr. 10)

SI Units to Imperial Units	Imperial Units to SI Units
$1 \text{ mm} = \frac{4}{100} \text{ in.}$	$1 \text{ in.} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$
$1 \text{ cm} = \frac{4}{10} \text{ in.}$	$1 \text{ ft.} = 30 \text{ cm}$ $1 \text{ ft} = 0.3 \text{ m}$
$1 \text{ m} = 39 \text{ in.}$ $1 \text{ m} = 3 \frac{1}{4} \text{ ft.}$	$1 \text{ yd.} = 90 \text{ cm}$ $1 \text{ yd.} = 0.9 \text{ m}$
$1 \text{ km} = \frac{6}{10} \text{ mi.}$	$1 \text{ mi.} = 1.6 \text{ km}$

1. Convert from Imperial Units to SI Units:

a) 17 ft to metres

b) 5 mi. to kilometres

2. Converting from SI units to Imperial Units

a) 16 cm to inches

b) 58 m to feet

Problem Solving with Conversions

3. Canadian football field is approximately 59 m wide. What is this measurement to the nearest foot?
4. After meeting in Osoyoos, B.C., Takoda drove 114 km north and Winona drove 68 mi. south. Who drove farther?
5. Nora knows that she is 5 ft. 7 in. tall. What height in centimetres will she list on her driver's license application?
6. A truck driver knows that his load is 15ft. wide. Regulations along his route state that any load over 4.3 m wide must have wide-load markers and an escort with flashing lights. Does this vehicle need wide-load markers? Justify your answer