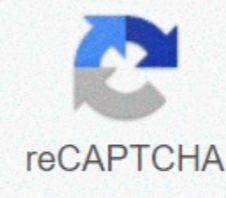




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Smallest unit of measurement on a ruler

Rulers are an essential tool to have, but if you are struggling with how to read a ruler, you are not alone. There are so many lines on a ruler, it can get confusing to figure out what all this means. In this guide, we'll explain why you should know how to read a ruler and give you step-by-step instructions on how to read a ruler in inches and centimeters. We'll also provide you with some useful resources that you can use to continue honing your ruler reading skills. Why you need to know how to read a ruler Knowing how to read a ruler is important, not only for school, but also for everyday life. For example, if you wanted to do something from the construction document, you would probably have to use a ruler to measure out how much of the material you would need. Or what if you wanted to frame a picture you have? In this case, you may need to measure the image to see what kind of frame it would fit in. The truth is that there are tons of moments in life when you need to know how to read a ruler. And if you don't know how to read a ruler, then you'll probably suffer some consequences. For example, what if you make two pieces of something that don't fit together because one is smaller or larger than it was supposed to be? Or what happens if you spoil a scientific experiment because you didn't accurately read the measurement of a piece of string you cut? It is quite obvious that knowing how to read a governor is important not only for your grades at school but also your daily life. How to read a ruler: Imperial vs Metric There are two types of rulers you can use: the inch, or imperial, ruler and the centimeter, or metric, ruler. The inches correspond to the imperial system, which is the main measurement system used in the U.S. and a smattering of other countries. Meanwhile, centimeters are part of the metric system, which is used around the world in both everyday life and science. While we will provide images that you can use to follow our instructions, we recommend that you exit your ruler or measure the film so you can follow along in real time. How to read a ruler in inches Let's start by looking at how to read a ruler in inches. If you're An American, this is the measurement you probably know better than the centimeters, which are sometimes included in the standard 12-inch, or 1-foot, ruler (we'll go over how to read a ruler in cm in the next section). Here's a picture of an inch ruler: Right away, you should be able to say that this ruler uses inches as it is divided into 12 equally distributed areas (labeled 1-12), and we know that there are 12 inches on one foot (ignore the cm below). Now, notice the lines between each inch, with some longer and some smaller than others. Each of these tiny lines represents a fraction of an inch. There are a total of five different line lengths. Each inch is divided into 16 lines, meaning that the space between each line is 1/16 inch is the shortest length you can measure with a ruler. (Note that some rulers only go down to 1/8-inch lines, while others go down to 1/32-inch lines.) The inch is the largest unit in a ruler and is represented by the longest line. Each 1-inch line is marked with a number indicating which inch is on the ruler (as shown in the image above). Example: If you were to measure the length of a sheet of computer paper, the piece of paper would come up to the 11-inch mark on your ruler, indicating that it is exactly 11 inches long. The second largest unit on a ruler is 1/2 inch, which is represented by the second largest line. These are usually not marked, but may be in some rulers (so you would see numbers such as 1 1/2 in, 2 1/2 in, etc.). The 1/2-inch line is in the middle between each inch on a ruler. The average point between 7 and 8 inches, for example, would be 7 1/2 (or 7.5) inches. Example: If you were to measure the width (instead of length) of a piece of computer paper, the piece should come up just in the 1/2 inch line between 8 and 9 inches, indicating that the width is 8 1/2 (8.5) inches. The third longest lines on a ruler are the 1/4 inch lines, which appear in the middle between 1/2 inch and entire inch lines: If you measured to 1/4 inches on a ruler, you would see that the fourth line after 0 inches equals 1/4 inch, the eighth line equals 2/4 (1/2) inch, and the 12th line equals 3/4 inch. Example: Suppose you count a piece of cloth and the ruler ends in the fourth line after the 10-inch mark. This would mean that the fabric is 10 1/4 (10.25) inches long. Next is 1/8 inch, which is the second smallest unit of a ruler. 1/8 lines are in the middle between each 1/4 inch line: If you measured in 1/8 inch increments, you will find that the second line after 0 equals 1/8 inch, the fourth line 2/8 (1/4) inch, the sixth line 3/8 inch, the eighth line 4/8 (2/4 or 1/2) inch, the 10th line 5/8 inch, the 12th line 6/8 (3/4) inch, and the 14th line 7/8 inch. Example: Let's say you decide to measure the length of a corn in the corn. You can find that your ruler comes to the second line after the 6-inch mark. That would mean corn is 6 1/8 inches long. Finally, the smallest unit on a ruler is 1/16 inch. These tiny lines representing 1/16 inch come between all 1/8 inch lines: If you measured each line within the first inch of a ruler, you will get the following measurements: 1/16 inch 2/16 (1/8) inch 3/16 inch 4/16 (1/4) inch 5/16 inch 6/16 (3/8) inch 7/16 inch 8/16 (1/2) inch 9/16 inch 10/16 (5/8) 11/16 inch 12/16 (3/4) inch 13/16 inch 14/16 (7/8) inch 15/16 inch Example: You are trying to measure the length of your index finger. The ruler comes to the seventh line after 3 inches. This would mean that your finger is 3 7/16 inches long. Inch Ruler Practice Questions Look at the picture above. What measurement, in inches, does it show? If a pen pen on the 14th line after 5 inches, how long is it? Answers 11 3/4 inches 5 7/8 inches (also acceptable: 5 14/16 inches) How to read a ruler in centimeters Now that we've looked at how to read a ruler in inches, let's go over how to read a ruler in cm. This is especially important to know if you're studying science (remember that science generally uses the metric system rather than the imperial system). Knowing how to read a ruler in cm is also useful for people who would rather not work with fractions (which you should do with inches) and who would like to work with other units instead (in this case, millimeters). The standard metric ruler is 30 cm long. You may see inches on the other side of the metric ruler. In this case, refer to the instructions above to learn how to read a ruler in inches. Also, be aware that 30 cm does not directly equal 12 inches, even if they are often put on the same ruler! Now, then, here's what a typical metric ruler looks like: You can say that this is a metric ruler because it is divided into 30 equally distributed sections and has cm written on it (ignore the inches below). Like the ruler inches, you will see tons of lines on a metric ruler, with some larger and some smaller. Each line represents 1 mm, which is equal to 1/10 or 0.1 cm (so 10 mm make up 1 cm). There will always be 10 lines from one centimeter to the next centimeter. In total, there are three different line lengths in a metric ruler. The longest line represents the largest unit on the ruler: 1 cm. Each centimeter is marked on the ruler (1-30). Example: Take out a ruler to measure the width of your nail. The ruler stops at 1 cm, which means that your nail is exactly 1 cm wide. The medium-length line on a metric ruler is the 1/2 (0.5) centimeter line, which comes in the middle between each centimeter (in other words, it's the fifth line after each whole centimeter): So if you count five lines from 9 cm, for example, you'll get 9.5 cm (or 95 mm). Example: Suppose you measure the width of your smartphone and it reaches the fifth line after 4 cm on your ruler. This would mean that the phone is 4.5 cm (45 mm) wide. The smallest unit that a metric ruler can measure is 1 mm or 0.1 cm. These are the smallest lines on the ruler, i.e. those that come between the entire centimeter and 1/2 centimeters: Within the first centimeter alone, each line from 0 shall be equal to the following: 1 mm (0.1 cm) 2 mm (0.2 cm) 3 mm (0.3 cm) 4 mm (0.4 cm) 5 mm (0.5 or 1/2 cm) 6 mm (0.6 cm) 7 mm cm) 8 mm (0.8 cm) 9 mm (0.9 cm) 10 mm (1 cm) Example: Measure the length of a hair. The strand comes in the ninth line after 16 centimeters on the ruler. This would mean that the strand is 16.9 cm long (i.e. 16 cm + 9 mm). Hundred Ruler Practical Questions Look at It Above. What measurement, in centimeters, does it show? Measure a pair of glasses, from the end of one lens to the end of the other lens. Your ruler reaches the seventh line after 12 centimeters. How long does the pair of glasses last? Answers 24.1 cm 12.7 cm (or 127 mm) 6 Additional resources for learning to read a ruler If you want any extra help with learning how to read a ruler in cm or inches, videos and worksheets can be excellent resources. Here are two easy-to-watch videos to help you learn how to read a ruler: How to read a ruler in inches How to read a ruler in cm If you prefer to try your ruler-reading knowledge with practice questions, then it's a great idea to download free measuring worksheets from these math sites: K12 Math Worksheets DadsWorksheets.com Math-Aids.com TechEd LLC All these resources , in addition to the handful of practice questions we gave you above, it should be enough to get you reading a ruler in no time at all! What's next? Do you have questions about decimal places and fractions? Our special guides will teach you how to convert decimal places to fractions and how to add and remove fractions. Metric rulers usually only have centimeters and millimeters on them. But did you know there's an even thinner unit called a nometer? Learn how to convert nometers to counters and other measurements with our in-depth guide. Have you ever seen Latin numbers, but you didn't know how to read them? Check out our detailed guide and you'll be on your way to understanding this ancient numerical system! System!

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