

Im·por·tant Sys·tem^S of Mea·Sure·ment

Peo·ple have al·way^S had to mea·sure th·ing^S. They u^S·u·a·lly tried to set up a sys·tem that wa^S ea·sy to un·der·stand. The ear·ly mea·sure·ment^S were made u^S·ing the hu·man body. In·che^S were mea·sured by the length of an arm. Feet were mea·sured by the length of a per·son's foot.

The num·ber 12 be·c^ame ver·y im·por·tant in mea·sur·ing. A ru·ler that i^S a foot long ha^S 12 in·che^S (30 Cen·ti·me·ter^S). A yard·stick ha^S 3 time^S 12 in·che^S, or 36 in·che^S (90 Cen·ti·me·ter^S).

On a cal·en·dar, you will see 12 months in ea^{ch} year. A clock fa^{ce} i^S num·ber·ed from 1 to 12. Ea^{ch} day i^S 2 time^S 12, or 24 hour^S.

In the 1700s, a way of mea·sur·ing called the me·tric sys·tem wa^S set up. It wa^S based on deC·i·mal^S or the num·ber 10. To·day the me·tric sys·tem i^S u^Sed more and more th^{rough}·out the world. In the U·ni·ted State^S, both mea·sur·ing sys·tem^S are u^Sed. You can get bot·tle^S of li·quid^S in ou·nce^S and in li·ter^S. You can see food^S mea·sured in gram^S a^S well a^S in pound^S.