

Conversion Table

WHEN YOU KNOW

MULTIPLY BY

TO FIND

SYMBOL

LENGTH

inches	2.54	centimetres	cm
feet	0.30	metres	m
yards	0.91	metres	m
miles	1.61	kilometres	km

AREA

square inches	6.45	square centimetres	cm ²
square feet	0.09	square metres	m ²
square yards	0.84	square metres	m ²
square miles	2.59	square kilometres	km ²

MASS

ounces (avoir.)	28.35	grams	g
ounces (troy)	31.10	kilograms	kg
pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
short tons (2000 lbs.)	0.91	tonnes	t

VOLUME

fluid ounces	28.41	millilitres	ml
pints	0.57	litres	l
quarts	1.14	litres	l
gallons	4.55	litres	l
cubic feet	0.03	cubic metres	m ³
cubic yards	0.76	cubic metres	m ³

TEMPERATURE

$$(^{\circ}\text{F}-32) \times 5/9 = ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

1 degree Celsius (1°C) = 1/100 of the difference between the boiling and freezing points of pure water at sea level. 0°C is freezing point; 100°C is boiling point.

HINT: To convert °F to °C (Multiply degrees x 2) + 30

Example: 20 Celsius x 2 + 30 = 70° Fahrenheit

In metric, volume and weight and size are inter-related: 1 litre water weighs 1 kilogram and would fill a 10 centimetre cube. Similarly, 1 ml water weighs 1 g and equals 1 cm³ (cubic centimetre).

DRIVING SPEED

50 km/h is the speed limit on most urban streets. This equates to 30 mph.

80 or 90 km/h is the speed limit on most rural highways. These limits equate to 50 and 55 mph respectively.

100 or 110 km/h is the speed limit on most rural controlled access highways. These limits equate to 65 and 70 mph respectively.