

similar triangles and indirect measurement

Similar triangles and indirect measurement are fundamental concepts in geometry that have practical applications in fields ranging from construction and engineering to navigation and astronomy. Understanding how similar triangles work allows us to measure distances and sizes that are otherwise difficult or impossible to determine directly. This article explores the principles of similar triangles, their properties, and how they are used in indirect measurement techniques to solve real-world problems efficiently and accurately.

Understanding Similar Triangles

What Are Similar Triangles?

Similar triangles are triangles that have the same shape but may differ in size. They have corresponding angles that are equal and corresponding sides that are proportional. This means that if two triangles are similar, their corresponding angles are congruent, and the ratios of their corresponding sides are equal.

Properties of Similar Triangles

The key properties that define similar triangles include:

- Corresponding angles are equal: *Angle A = Angle A', Angle B = Angle B', and so on.*
- Corresponding sides are proportional: $AB / A'B' = BC / B'C' = AC / A'C'$.
- They can be scaled versions of each other, meaning one can be enlarged or reduced to become the other.

Criteria for Triangle Similarity

There are specific criteria to determine if two triangles are similar:

1. **AA (Angle-Angle) Criterion:** If two angles in one triangle are equal to two angles in another triangle, the triangles are similar.
2. **SAS (Side-Angle-Side) Criterion:** If one angle of a triangle is equal to

one angle of another triangle and the sides including these angles are in proportion, the triangles are similar.

3. **SSS (Side-Side-Side) Criterion:** If the three sides of one triangle are proportional to the three sides of another triangle, the triangles are similar.

Applications of Similar Triangles in Indirect Measurement

What Is Indirect Measurement?

Indirect measurement involves determining the length, height, or distance of an object by using related measurements and the properties of similar triangles, rather than measuring directly. This technique is especially useful when direct measurement is impractical, dangerous, or impossible.

Common Examples of Indirect Measurement

Some common scenarios where indirect measurement is applied include:

- Measuring the height of a tall building or tree.
- Finding the distance across a river or canyon.
- Determining the depth of a well or underwater structure.

How Similar Triangles Enable Indirect Measurement

The principle behind using similar triangles for indirect measurement involves creating a smaller, manageable triangle that is similar to the larger, inaccessible one. By measuring the smaller triangle, which can be measured directly, and knowing the scale factors, we can calculate the unknown measurement.

Practical Techniques Using Similar Triangles for Indirect Measurement

Measuring Heights of Tall Objects

One of the most common applications is determining the height of a tall object, like a building or a tree, using basic tools such as a protractor and a ruler.

Method Steps:

1. Stand a known distance away from the object (say, a few meters). Mark this distance on the ground.
2. Use a protractor or an angle-measuring device to measure the angle of elevation from your eye level to the top of the object.
3. Construct a right triangle with your eye level, the base point, and the top of the object.
4. Using the properties of similar triangles, set up proportional relationships to find the height.

Example Calculation:

Suppose you stand 20 meters from a building and measure the angle of elevation to the top as 30° . If your eye level is 1.5 meters above the ground, the height (H) of the building can be estimated as follows:

- The triangle formed by your line of sight and the ground is similar to the large triangle involving the building's height.
- Using the tangent function: $\tan(30^\circ) = (H - 1.5) / 20$
- Solving for H: $H = 20 \times \tan(30^\circ) + 1.5 \approx 20 \times 0.577 + 1.5 \approx 11.54 + 1.5 = 13.04$ meters

This approach leverages the properties of similar triangles to accurately estimate the building's height without direct measurement.

Determining Distances Across Unreachable Areas

Another common application involves measuring the width of a river or canyon where crossing directly is not feasible.

Method Steps:

1. At a point A on one side of the river, measure the angle between the line to a point directly across and a landmark on your side (say, point B).
2. Move a known distance along the bank to point C and measure the angle to

the same landmark.

3. Construct similar triangles based on these measurements and known distances.
4. Calculate the width of the river using proportional relationships derived from the similar triangles.

Example Application:

Suppose at point A, the angle to the landmark is 45° , and after moving 30 meters downstream to point C, the angle is 30° . Using these angles and the known distance moved, you can set up similar triangles to solve for the width of the river.

Benefits of Using Similar Triangles in Indirect Measurement

Accuracy and Precision

By leveraging the properties of similar triangles, measurements can be highly accurate, especially when direct measurement is impossible or risky.

Cost-Effectiveness

This method reduces the need for expensive or specialized equipment, relying instead on basic tools like a ruler, protractor, or measuring tape.

Safety and Accessibility

Indirect measurement allows for safe assessment of tall or inaccessible objects and locations, minimizing risk to personnel.

Real-World Examples and Applications

Engineering and Construction

Engineers often use similar triangles to determine the heights of structures during construction, ensuring safety and compliance with design specifications.

Astronomy and Navigation

Astronomers measure the distance to celestial bodies indirectly using triangulation based on similar triangles, as direct measurement is impossible.

Environmental Science

Scientists estimate the depth of lakes, glaciers, or underwater features using indirect measurement techniques based on similar triangles.

Summary: The Power of Similar Triangles in Geometry and Measurement

Similar triangles are a versatile and powerful tool in geometry that facilitate indirect measurement techniques across various fields. By understanding their properties and criteria for similarity, you can solve complex measurement problems efficiently and accurately. Whether measuring the height of a tall building, determining the width of a river, or calculating distances in astronomy, the principles of similar triangles provide a reliable method to obtain measurements that would otherwise be difficult to achieve directly.

Harnessing the concept of similar triangles allows for safer, more cost-effective, and precise measurements, making it an indispensable part of applied mathematics and real-world problem-solving. As you explore further, you'll find that the applications of similar triangles extend into many innovative and practical areas, demonstrating the timeless importance of this fundamental geometric principle.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are similar triangles and how are they identified?

Similar triangles are triangles that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size; they have equal corresponding angles and proportional side lengths.

How can the properties of similar triangles be used in indirect measurement?

By setting up proportions based on corresponding sides of similar triangles, we can determine unknown distances or heights that are difficult to measure directly.

What is the AA (Angle-Angle) similarity criterion?

The AA criterion states that if two triangles have two pairs of corresponding angles equal, then the triangles are similar.

How does the concept of proportionality aid in solving problems involving similar triangles?

Proportionality allows us to set up ratios between corresponding sides, enabling the calculation of unknown lengths using known measurements.

What is indirect measurement and when is it used?

Indirect measurement involves determining an unknown length by using related measurements and similar triangles, especially when direct measurement is difficult or impossible.

Can you give an example of a real-life application of similar triangles and indirect measurement?

Yes, estimating the height of a tall building by measuring the length of its shadow and applying similar triangles is a common real-world application.

What are the steps to solve a problem involving similar triangles in indirect measurement?

Identify the similar triangles, set up proportions of corresponding sides, solve for the unknown length, and verify units and reasoning.

Why is angle correspondence important in establishing similarity?

Matching angles ensure the triangles are similar, which is essential for correctly setting up proportions and solving measurement problems.

How do you determine if two triangles are similar based on side lengths?

Check if the ratios of corresponding sides are equal; if they are, the triangles are similar.

What are common pitfalls to avoid when using similar triangles for indirect measurement?

Common pitfalls include misidentifying corresponding sides, using incorrect angle pairs, or forgetting to verify similarity criteria before setting up

ratios.

Additional Resources

Understanding Similar Triangles and Indirect Measurement: A Comprehensive Guide

In the realm of geometry, the concepts of similar triangles and indirect measurement are fundamental tools that unlock solutions to complex problems involving distances, heights, and other measurements that are not directly accessible. Whether you're a student striving to excel in geometry or a professional engineer, mastering these concepts allows you to approach real-world problems with confidence and precision. This guide aims to provide a detailed exploration of similar triangles and the technique of indirect measurement, illustrating their principles, applications, and problem-solving strategies.

What Are Similar Triangles?

Definition and Properties

Similar triangles are triangles that have the same shape but not necessarily the same size. They are distinguished by their corresponding angles being equal and their corresponding sides being proportional.

Key properties of similar triangles include:

- Corresponding angles are equal: If two triangles are similar, then angle A = angle D, angle B = angle E, and angle C = angle F.
- Corresponding sides are proportional: The ratios of the lengths of corresponding sides are equal, i.e., $AB / DE = BC / EF = AC / DF$.

Criteria for Triangle Similarity

There are several criteria to determine if two triangles are similar:

1. Angle-Angle (AA) Criterion: If two angles of one triangle are respectively equal to two angles of another triangle, the triangles are similar.
2. Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Criterion: If one side of a triangle is proportional to a side of another triangle and the included angles are equal, the triangles are similar.
3. Side-Side-Side (SSS) Criterion: If all three pairs of corresponding sides are proportional, the triangles are similar.

Applications of Similar Triangles

Solving for Unknown Lengths

Similar triangles are often used to find unknown lengths in diagrams where direct measurement is impossible or impractical—like tall buildings, distant mountains, or underground structures.

Real-World Examples

- Architectural Design: Ensuring proportional scaling of models.
- Navigation and Surveying: Measuring inaccessible distances or heights.
- Photography and Art: Creating perspective and scale.

Indirect Measurement: An Essential Technique

What Is Indirect Measurement?

Indirect measurement is a method used to determine a length or distance that cannot be measured directly. Instead, it relies on the properties of similar triangles or other geometric principles to compute the unknown.

Common scenarios include:

- Measuring the height of a tall object like a tower or tree.
- Finding the width of a river where direct measurement is impossible.
- Estimating distances in navigation or surveying.

How Does It Work?

Using similar triangles, you set up a proportion between known and unknown lengths. By constructing auxiliary lines, angles, or triangles, you create a scenario where the unknown quantity relates proportionally to a measurable segment.

Step-by-Step Guide to Using Similar Triangles in Indirect Measurement

1. Identify the Objective

Determine what you need to measure (e.g., height, width, distance).

2. Gather Necessary Tools

- A straightedge or ruler
- A protractor (if needed for angle measurements)
- A measuring tape or other reference measurements
- A calculator (for computations)

3. Set Up the Scenario

Create a diagram representing the problem, marking known lengths, angles, and the position of the observer or measuring device.

4. Construct Auxiliary Lines

Draw lines or angles to form similar triangles. For example:

- Cast a shadow of a tall object and measure its length.
- Use a protractor to measure angles of elevation or depression.

5. Apply Triangle Similarity Principles

Identify pairs of similar triangles within your diagram. Verify their similarity based on the criteria (AA, SAS, SSS).

6. Write and Solve the Proportions

Set up ratios based on corresponding sides. Solve for the unknown length using cross-multiplication or algebraic manipulation.

Practical Examples and Problem-Solving Strategies

Example 1: Measuring the Height of a Tree

Suppose you cannot climb the tree or access its top directly. You can use the following method:

- Measure the length of your shadow, say s meters.
- Measure the length of the shadow of a nearby object of known height, say h meters.
- Measure the height of the object, H meters.

Using similar triangles:

- The ratio of the height of the object to its shadow: $H / \text{shadow length of object}$.
- The ratio of your height to your shadow: $\text{your height} / s$.

Assuming your height is known, you can set up:

$$(\text{Your Height}) / s = H / (\text{shadow length of object})$$

Rearranged to solve for H (height of the tree):

$$H = (\text{Your Height}) (\text{shadow length of object}) / s$$

Alternatively, if your height is unknown, but you can measure the angles of elevation to the top of the tree and to the tip of your shadow, you can employ trigonometry combined with similar triangles.

Example 2: Measuring a Tall Building

Suppose an observer measures the angle of elevation to the top of a building as 30° , from a point 50 meters away from the building. They want to find the height H of the building.

- Construct a right triangle with the ground and the line of sight.
- Use the tangent function:

$$\tan(\text{angle}) = H / \text{distance}$$

Solution:

$$H = \text{distance} \tan(\text{angle}) = 50 \tan(30^\circ) \approx 50 \cdot 0.577 \approx 28.85 \text{ meters}$$

If the observer then moves back to a different point and measures the angle again, they can use the two angles and their distances from the building to set up similar triangles and solve for H more accurately, especially if the building's base isn't accessible.

Common Challenges and Tips

- Ensuring Accurate Measurements: Small errors in measuring angles or lengths can significantly affect the calculated result.
- Constructing Precise Diagrams: Use tools like protractors and rulers carefully to avoid inaccuracies.
- Understanding Proportions: Remember that similar triangles have proportional sides; carefully identify the correct pairs of sides.
- Using Multiple Measurements: When possible, take multiple measurements at different points to average out errors.

Conclusion

Similar triangles and indirect measurement are powerful concepts that extend the reach of our measurement capabilities beyond direct access. By understanding the principles of similarity, recognizing when triangles are similar, and applying proportional reasoning, you can solve a wide range of real-world problems—from measuring the height of a skyscraper to estimating the width of a river. These techniques combine geometric insight with practical problem-solving, making them essential tools in both academic and professional contexts.

Mastery of these methods requires practice and careful attention to detail, but once mastered, they greatly enhance your ability to approach complex measurement challenges with confidence and precision.

Similar Triangles And Indirect Measurement

similar triangles and indirect measurement: A Teacher's Guide to Indirect Measurement by Similar Triangles David Stanley Jones, 1969

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Mathematics, Junior High School Grades VII, VIII, and IX ... San Francisco (Calif.). Board of Education, 1927

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Standard Service Arithmetics: Grade eight Frederic Butterfield Knight, John W. Studebaker, Giles Murrel Ruch, 1928

similar triangles and indirect measurement: E-math Iii Tm' 2007 Ed.(geometry) ,

similar triangles and indirect measurement: School Science and Mathematics , 1911

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Standard Service Arithmetics Frederic Butterfield Knight, John Ward Studebaker, Giles Murrel Ruch, 1928

similar triangles and indirect measurement: CK-12 Middle School Math Grade 6, Volume 2 Of 2 CK-12 Foundation, 2012-01-27 CK-12's Middle School Math Grade 6 covers the fundamentals of fractions, decimals, and geometry. Also explored are units of measurement, graphing concepts, and strategies for utilizing the book's content in practical situations. Volume 2 includes the last 6 chapters.

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Parallel Curriculum Units for Mathematics, Grades 6-12 Jann H. Leppien, Jeanne H. Purcell, 2011-04-07 Parallel Curriculum Units for Mathematics, Grades 6-12 combines four essential models for improving student understanding and growth in mathematics. The lessons provided in the textbook build on students' abilities, so they can see all parts of a math problem and are able to tackle and understand it at various levels. —Elizabeth Alvarez, Assistant Principal John C. Dore Elementary, Chicago, IL Maximize your mathematics curriculum to challenge all students This collection of lessons, building on material presented in the best-selling *The Parallel Curriculum*, is written by experienced teachers who provide innovative and challenging learning opportunities for students in Grades 6-12. The four sample units focus on fractions, linear programming, geometry, and quadratic relationships. The authors provide user-friendly methods for creating high-quality lessons and demonstrate how to differentiate these lessons for the benefit of all students. Included are field-tested and standards-based strategies that guide students through: Understanding secondary-level mathematics concepts Discovering connections between mathematics and other subjects Developing critical thinking skills Connecting mathematics learning to society through the study of real-world data, proportional reasoning, and problem solving Each unit includes subject matter background, a content framework, study components, teacher reflections, and sample lessons. Learn from the experts and enhance your mathematics curriculum with these proven strategies.

similar triangles and indirect measurement: ,

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Illustrated Manual in Mathematics for Grades 7 and 8 Chicago (Ill.). Board of Education, 1922

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Surveying with Geomatics and R Marcelo de Carvalho Alves, Luciana Sanches, 2022-02-03 Surveying with Geomatics and R This book explains basic concepts of surveying science and techniques with geomatics using R software and R packages. It engages students in learning about surveying through real field examples and using differing degrees of complexity while exploring surveying problems based on field observations and advanced geospatial technology. It includes a wide range of case studies as hands-on and self-paced tutorials along with detailed computer programming routines that are linked to the theories and applications explained in each chapter. This innovative textbook also teaches how to explore other possibilities of using geomatics in geocomputation, remote sensing, geography and cartography courses focused on surveying tasks. Features include: Provides modern surveying practices with free software algorithm and R toolset for active learning Includes case studies from different geographical areas using arbitrary and international cartographic reference systems Enables and

demonstrates the integration of traditional geomatics with modern geospatial big data technologies Explains data standards, equipment used, possible analyses and the importance of error evaluation for scientific surveying Discusses different scales of landscapes and brings together the experiences of leading experts in the field

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Teaching Junior High School Mathematics
Harry Clark Barber, 1924 This book is addressed to teacher and school officials, and considers recent proposals for improvement in the content and teaching of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. It discusses the question whether it is possible to vie the children of these grades a broad and interesting view of the field of elementary mathematics, without sacrificing sound scholarship. Nearly all of the material presented here has been used repeatedly and effectively, not only in defining the new mathematics in the minds of educators, but also in giving them practical assistance in putting it into successful operation. It may be of interest to all educators who deal with the problems of the mathematics from grade six through the high school, and the pages on approximate computation may be of interest also to teachers of science.--Preface.

similar triangles and indirect measurement: OGT Ohio Graduation Test Mathematics
3rd Ed. J. Brice, 2013-01-01 Every student in Ohio must pass the OGT - Are you ready for the OGT Mathematics exam? REA's OGT Mathematics test prep with bonus online tests helps you sharpen your skills and pass the exam! This second edition of our popular test prep provides the up-to-date instruction and practice high school students need to improve their math skills and pass this state-required exam. Based on Ohio's Academic Content Standards for Mathematics, the comprehensive review features student-friendly, easy-to-follow lessons and examples that reinforce the key concepts tested on the OGT mathematics exam, including: • Data Analysis and Probability • Geometry and Spatial Sense • Measurement • Patterns • Functions • Algebra Focused lessons explain math principles in easy-to-understand language that's suitable for students at any learning level. Our tutorials and targeted drills increase comprehension while enhancing your skills. Color icons and graphics throughout the book highlight must-know concepts. Test-taking tips and strategies in each chapter give you an added boost of confidence so you can do your best on the exam. Four practice exams help you prepare for the OGT! The book contains two full-length practice exams that allow you to test your knowledge while reinforcing what you have learned. Two additional practice tests not found in the book are available online - for a total of four exams! Each practice test comes complete with detailed explanations of answers, allowing you to focus on areas in need of further study. Whether used in a classroom, at home for self-study, or as a textbook supplement, Ohio teachers, parents, and students will consider this book a "must-have" prep for the OGT. REA test preps and software have proven to be the extra support students need to pass their challenging state-required tests. Our comprehensive test preps are teacher-recommended and written by experienced educators.

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Academic Language in Diverse Classrooms: Mathematics, Grades 6-8
Margo Gottlieb, Gisela Ernst-Slavit, 2013-05-09 Make every student fluent in the language of learning. The Common Core and ELD standards provide pathways to academic success through academic language. Using an integrated Curricular Framework, districts, schools and professional learning communities can: Design and implement thematic units for learning Draw from content and language standards to set targets for all students Examine standards-centered materials for academic language Collaborate in planning instruction and assessment within and across lessons Consider linguistic and cultural resources of the students Create differentiated content and language objectives Delve deeply into instructional strategies involving academic language Reflect on teaching and learning

similar triangles and indirect measurement: Geometry
Sonal Bhatt, Rebecca Dayton, 2014-07-01 Just about everyone takes a geometry class at one time or another. And while some people quickly grasp the concepts, most find geometry challenging. Covering everything one would expect to encounter in a high school or college course, Idiot's Guides: Geometry covers everything a student would need to know. This all-new book will integrate workbook-like practice questions to

reinforce the lessons. In addition, a glossary of terms, postulates, and theorems provide a quick reference to need-to-know information as well. Easy-to-understand, step-by-step explanations walk the reader through: - Basics of Geometry - Reasoning and Proof - Perpendicular and Parallel Lines - Congruent Triangles - Properties of Triangles - Quadrilaterals - Transformations - Similarity - Right Triangles and Trigonometry - Circles - Area of Polygons and Circles - Surface Area and Volume

similar triangles and indirect measurement: *Barron's Math 360: A Complete Study Guide to Pre-Algebra with Online Practice* Barron's Educational Series, Caryl Lorandini, 2021-09-07

Previously published under the titles Pre-algebra: the easy way and E-Z pre-algebra.

similar triangles and indirect measurement: *A Second Course in the New Mathematics* Edward Ira Edgerton, Perry Amherst Carpenter, 1928

similar triangles and indirect measurement: United States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Motion Pictures and Filmstrips United States. Interdepartmental Committee on Visual and Auditory Materials for Distribution Abroad. Subcommittee on Catalog, 1956

similar triangles and indirect measurement: *Teaching to Learn, Learning to Teach* Alan J. Singer, 2013-07-24 Teaching to Learn, Learning to Teach uniquely addresses three problems that frequently concern pre-service and beginning teachers: classroom control, satisfying state and federal mandates, and figuring out exactly what is the role of the teacher. Integrating practical, theoretical, and critical teaching considerations, it presents a model student-centered approach for designing lessons, developing personal connections with students, and building classroom communities: PRO/CLASS Practices (Planning, Relationships, Organization, Community, Leadership, Assessment, Support, Struggle). Pre-service teachers are encouraged to reinterpret the principles and continually redefine them as they develop their own reflective practice. Changes in the Second Edition • Updates throughout with attention to the Common Core State Standards, high stakes testing, the possibilities and limitations of technology use in the classroom, and preparing for the job market • Fully revised chapter on literacy • New interviews with teachers • Companion Website: Supplemental planning, teaching, and assessment materials; 32 extended essays including a number of the author's widely read Huffington Post columns; interviews with beginning and veteran teachers; Ideas for Your Professional Portfolio, Resume, and Cover Letter; Recommended Websites for Teachers

similar triangles and indirect measurement: [na](#) ,

Related to similar triangles and indirect measurement

similar to or similarly to - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange Using the example "to obtain similar to or similarly to," the latter sounds very strange even though similarly is definitely being used as an adverb. The sentence: "The

Idioms or phrases to answer to obvious (yes) questions? I've come across this analogous question for the opposite case Idioms/Phrase for Obvious No but couldn't find one for mine. I'm looking for phrases like "Does the Pope

word choice - Identical Meaning of "similar to" and "like" - English Broadly, "similar to" and "like" are interchangeable (and MS should leave your style choices to you). Quite separately, I think you'll have a hard time explaining the difference you

"in a similar way as" or "in a similar way to"? Consider the two statements: A is constructed in a similar way as B and A is constructed in a similar way to B Which one is correct, or can they both be? By the way, I originally thought of the

idioms - "in the same vein as" vs. "in a similar vein to" vs. "along a The other options "in a similar vein to" and "along the same vein" sound a little odd to my ear. I guess you'd be better off using "in a similar way to" and "along the same lines"

Is there a single word which means "similar but not quite the A book is similar to a kindle (they hold pages, pg. numbers, chapters, introductions, glossary, credits, acknowledgements, information..etc). Yet there are some characteristics which set

Is "similar in A and B" means equal to "similar between A and B"? The difference is a bit

subtle. "The microbial activity level was similar in A and B" means the same behavior was observed in two distinct cases, perhaps without A and B being

Another word for ensure but less absolute The word promote is less absolute than ensure, but it won't fit your sentence. What would make your sentence make sense would be to drop the and and insert so that. The lesser

what is the difference between 'similarity to' and 'similarity with'? Both are found, but there is no obvious difference in meaning. Similarity to is the preferred construction in both American and British English. The Corpus of Contemporary

Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? For example, Similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we have $y=1$. Or I should say "it is similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we

similar to or similarly to - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange Using the example "to obtain similar to or similarly to," the latter sounds very strange even though similarly is definitely being used as an adverb. The sentence: "The

Idioms or phrases to answer to obvious (yes) questions? I've come across this analogous question for the opposite case Idioms/Phrase for Obvious No but couldn't find one for mine. I'm looking for phrases like "Does the Pope

word choice - Identical Meaning of "similar to" and "like" - English Broadly, "similar to" and "like" are interchangeable (and MS should leave your style choices to you). Quite separately, I think you'll have a hard time explaining the difference you

"in a similar way as" or "in a similar way to"? Consider the two statements: A is constructed in a similar way as B and A is constructed in a similar way to B Which one is correct, or can they both be? By the way, I originally thought of the

idioms - "in the same vein as" vs. "in a similar vein to" vs. "along a The other options "in a similar vein to" and "along the same vein" sound a little odd to my ear. I guess you'd be better off using "in a similar way to" and "along the same lines"

Is there a single word which means "similar but not quite the A book is similar to a kindle (they hold pages, pg. numbers, chapters, introductions, glossary, credits, acknowledgements, information..etc). Yet there are some characteristics which set

Is "similar in A and B" means equal to "similar between A and B"? The difference is a bit subtle. "The microbial activity level was similar in A and B" means the same behavior was observed in two distinct cases, perhaps without A and B being

Another word for ensure but less absolute The word promote is less absolute than ensure, but it won't fit your sentence. What would make your sentence make sense would be to drop the and and insert so that. The lesser

what is the difference between 'similarity to' and 'similarity with'? Both are found, but there is no obvious difference in meaning. Similarity to is the preferred construction in both American and British English. The Corpus of Contemporary

Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? For example, Similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we have $y=1$. Or I should say "it is similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we

similar to or similarly to - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange Using the example "to obtain similar to or similarly to," the latter sounds very strange even though similarly is definitely being used as an adverb. The sentence: "The

Idioms or phrases to answer to obvious (yes) questions? I've come across this analogous question for the opposite case Idioms/Phrase for Obvious No but couldn't find one for mine. I'm looking for phrases like "Does the Pope

word choice - Identical Meaning of "similar to" and "like" - English Broadly, "similar to" and "like" are interchangeable (and MS should leave your style choices to you). Quite separately, I think you'll have a hard time explaining the difference you

"in a similar way as" or "in a similar way to"? Consider the two statements: A is constructed in a

similar way as B and A is constructed in a similar way to B Which one is correct, or can they both be? By the way, I originally thought of the

idioms - "in the same vein as" vs. "in a similar vein to" vs. "along a The other options "in a similar vein to" and "along the same vein" sound a little odd to my ear. I guess you'd be better off using "in a similar way to" and "along the same lines"

Is there a single word which means " similar but not quite the same A book is similar to a kindle (they hold pages, pg. numbers, chapters, introductions, glossary, credits, acknowledgements, information..etc). Yet there are some characteristics which set

Is "similar in A and B" means equal to "similar between A and B"? The difference is a bit subtle. "The microbial activity level was similar in A and B" means the same behavior was observed in two distinct cases, perhaps without A and B being

Another word for ensure but less absolute The word promote is less absolute than ensure, but it won't fit your sentence. What would make your sentence make sense would be to drop the and and insert so that. The

what is the difference between 'similarity to' and 'similarity with'? Both are found, but there is no obvious difference in meaning. Similarity to is the preferred construction in both American and British English. The Corpus of Contemporary

Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? For example, Similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we have $y=1$. Or I should say "it is similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we

similar to or similarly to - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange Using the example "to obtain similar to or similarly to," the latter sounds very strange even though similarly is definitely being used as an adverb. The sentence: "The

Idioms or phrases to answer to obvious (yes) questions? I've come across this analogous question for the opposite case Idioms/Phrase for Obvious No but couldn't find one for mine. I'm looking for phrases like "Does the Pope

word choice - Identical Meaning of "similar to" and "like" - English Broadly, "similar to" and "like" are interchangeable (and MS should leave your style choices to you). Quite separately, I think you'll have a hard time explaining the difference you

"in a similar way as" or "in a similar way to"? Consider the two statements: A is constructed in a similar way as B and A is constructed in a similar way to B Which one is correct, or can they both be? By the way, I originally thought of the

idioms - "in the same vein as" vs. "in a similar vein to" vs. "along a The other options "in a similar vein to" and "along the same vein" sound a little odd to my ear. I guess you'd be better off using "in a similar way to" and "along the same lines"

Is there a single word which means " similar but not quite the A book is similar to a kindle (they hold pages, pg. numbers, chapters, introductions, glossary, credits, acknowledgements, information..etc). Yet there are some characteristics which set

Is "similar in A and B" means equal to "similar between A and B"? The difference is a bit subtle. "The microbial activity level was similar in A and B" means the same behavior was observed in two distinct cases, perhaps without A and B being

Another word for ensure but less absolute The word promote is less absolute than ensure, but it won't fit your sentence. What would make your sentence make sense would be to drop the and and insert so that. The lesser

what is the difference between 'similarity to' and 'similarity with'? Both are found, but there is no obvious difference in meaning. Similarity to is the preferred construction in both American and British English. The Corpus of Contemporary

Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? For example, Similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we have $y=1$. Or I should say "it is similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we

similar to or similarly to - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange Using the example "to

obtain similar to or similarly to," the latter sounds very strange even though similarly is definitely being used as an adverb. The sentence: "The

Idioms or phrases to answer to obvious (yes) questions? I've come across this analogous question for the opposite case Idioms/Phrase for Obvious No but couldn't find one for mine. I'm looking for phrases like "Does the Pope

word choice - Identical Meaning of "similar to" and "like" - English Broadly, "similar to" and "like" are interchangeable (and MS should leave your style choices to you). Quite separately, I think you'll have a hard time explaining the difference you

"in a similar way as" or "in a similar way to"? Consider the two statements: A is constructed in a similar way as B and A is constructed in a similar way to B Which one is correct, or can they both be? By the way, I originally thought of the

idioms - "in the same vein as" vs. "in a similar vein to" vs. "along a The other options "in a similar vein to" and "along the same vein" sound a little odd to my ear. I guess you'd be better off using "in a similar way to" and "along the same lines"

Is there a single word which means " similar but not quite the same A book is similar to a kindle (they hold pages, pg. numbers, chapters, introductions, glossary, credits, acknowledgements, information..etc). Yet there are some characteristics which set

Is "similar in A and B" means equal to "similar between A and B"? The difference is a bit subtle. "The microbial activity level was similar in A and B" means the same behavior was observed in two distinct cases, perhaps without A and B being

Another word for ensure but less absolute The word promote is less absolute than ensure, but it won't fit your sentence. What would make your sentence make sense would be to drop the and and insert so that. The

what is the difference between 'similarity to' and 'similarity with'? Both are found, but there is no obvious difference in meaning. Similarity to is the preferred construction in both American and British English. The Corpus of Contemporary

Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? Can I use "similar to" at the beginning of a sentence? For example, Similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we have $y=1$. Or I should say "it is similar to the proof showing $x=1$, we

Related Articles

- [weather forecast script sample](#)
- [medieval crochet patterns](#)
- [in praise of idleness pdf](#)

[Back to Home](#)