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kW is the correct abbreviation for kilowatt. The symbol "k" represents a scientific prefix meaning one thousand. According to the American Heritage Dictionary and the Concise OED, kW is the standard abbreviation. ===== Metric prefix usage has evolved over time, with many conventions having fallen out of practice. The kilometer symbol, for instance, is often written as kilometre, despite being a compound word that was never used in this way before. ===== The use of prefixes such as "kilo" and "hecto" remains consistent, but other symbols like the hyphen (-) have been lost over time. Many people distinguish between units with and without prefixes, such as micrometer versus micron or decametre versus decimetre. However, this distinction does not appear to be universally accepted. Some writers do use -meter for measurements and -metre for lengths being measured, while others reserve these terms exclusively for actual measurements. The standardization of prefix usage varies between British English and American English. In Britain, the convention is to use -meter for measurements and -metre for lengths, whereas in the US, both prefixes are used interchangeably. Despite the inconsistencies in usage, the term "micron" remains an unofficial unit of length, although it is sometimes written as micron /maɪkrɒn/n (pl -crons, -cra / -krə/). In contrast, the metric system's official symbol for micrometre is being phased out in favor of the equivalent SI unit. Another question raised by the author concerns the proper usage of the word "government". While it may be tempting to capitalize certain instances of this term, such as "the Government", the conventional wisdom holds that "the" should not be used when referring to a general concept of government rather than a specific one. The difference between government and governance has sparked debate among linguists and laymen alike. ===== Government refers specifically to the system of organizations that govern a state or community, whereas governance encompasses not only this formal structure but also the processes and relationships involved in exercising control over people's lives. In essence, governance represents the broader realm of power dynamics at play within an institution, encompassing its goals, objectives, structures, policies, and practices. ===== The distinction between these two terms is often blurred in casual conversation, as evidenced by examples like: "It's the responsibility of government to protect its citizens from criminals." However, this usage still falls under the umbrella of governance. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies. ===== I think we had a bit of over-exuberance earlier with all the capital letters. In proofreading, we often use double underscoring or writing "Cap" or "Caps" on the margin to indicate changes to capitals. To switch to small letters, you simply write "l.c." on the margin. It's interesting to note that capitals are contrasted with lower case. Zsuzu mentioned that words like "Write in capital letters" and "Write in upper case letters" are essentially synonymous. However, when I hear "capital letters," I think about legal capitalization, which is related to Capitalism. As someone who doesn't have a background in law, I understand that lawyers often use a language called "legalese" that can be difficult for non-experts to comprehend. My point is that using the same term for both upper case and capital letters could lead to misunderstandings. Unless you're 100% sure about the implications of using a particular word, it's better to err on the side of caution. Instead of making assumptions, we should focus on understanding the nuances of language and being mindful of our usage. The key takeaway is that knowing the difference between upper case and capital letters can help us communicate more effectively. By taking the time to understand these subtleties, we can avoid confusion and ensure that our message is conveyed clearly. Pat Lawyers often use capital letters for two reasons. One reason is because they know it helps, and the other is because they think it looks smart. The first is that, if a word is given a special meaning in a document, which is different from its usual meaning, then making its first letter big helps to show it should be understood in the way it was defined. The other is an untrained writer who thinks putting big letters everywhere makes it look official. There's also small caps, where all letters are big, but the normal capital letters are bigger than the rest. If that makes sense. If not, you can see it on Wikipedia.