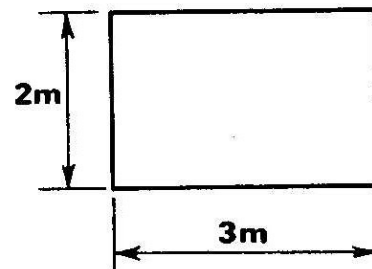


## Language of measurement (ii): Derived metric units

Study the diagrams and memorize the examples.

Derived metric units are products of the basic units.

**area** Area is measured in squared linear units, for example, square metres –  $m^2$ .



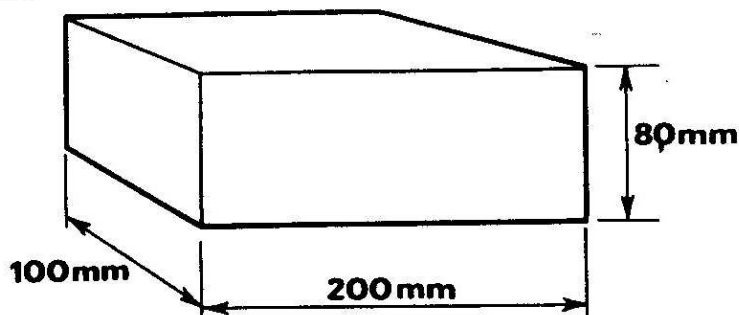
We can describe the area of this steel plate in three ways:

The plate has an area of six square metres.

The plate is six square metres in area.

The area of the plate is six square metres.

**volume** Volume is measured in cubed linear units, for example cubic metres –  $m^3$ . The volume of a liquid may be measured in litres and subdivisions of a litre.



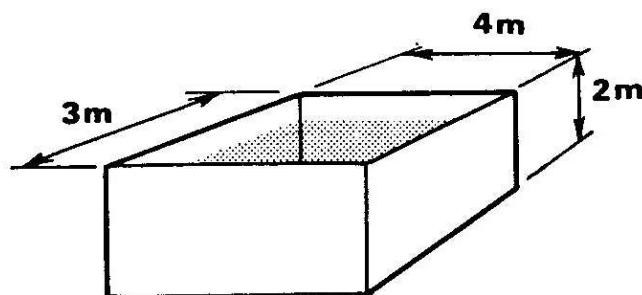
We can describe the volume of this brick in three ways:

The brick has a volume of 1600 cubic centimetres.

The brick is 1600 cubic centimetres in volume.

The volume of the brick is 1600 cubic centimetres.

**capacity** Capacity is the ability of a container to hold something. Like volume it is measured in cubed linear units. For liquids, litres and subdivisions of a litre may be used.



We can describe the capacity of this tank in three ways:

The tank has a capacity of twenty-four cubic metres.

The tank is twenty-four cubic metres in capacity.

The capacity of the tank is twenty-four cubic metres.