Quantity	Name	Symbol
Area	square metre	m^2
Volume	cubic metre	m^3
Speed	metre per second	m/s
Acceleration	metre per second squared	$m/\sec^2$

Some SI derived units have special names with SI base unit equivalents.

SI derived units (selected examples)			
Quantity	Name	Symbol	SI base unit equivalent
Force	Newton	N	$m\,kg/\sec^2$
Pressure	Pascal	Pa	N/m^2
Work, Energy	Joule	J	$N\,m$
Power	Watt	W	J/s
Electric Charge	Coulomb	C	$A\,s$
Electric Potential Difference	Volt	V	W/A
Celsius (temperature)	degree Celsius	°C	K
Frequency	Hertz	Hz	$/s$
Capacity	litre	L (or l)	dm^3

If units are named after a person, then a capital letter is used for the first letter. Often, litres is written with a capital (L) because a lowercase (l) looks like a one(1).

An important feature of the metric system is the use of prefixes to express larger and smaller values of a quantity. For example, a large number of grams can be expressed in kilograms, and a fraction of a gram could be expressed in milligrams.

Commonly used prefixes are listed in the table below.

		Multiplication Factor		
Name	Symbol	Word form	Standard form	Power of 10
peta	P	Quadrillion	1 000 000 000 000 000	10^{15}
tera	T	Trillion	1 000 000 000 000	10^{12}
giga	G	Billion	1 000 000 000	10^{9}
mega	M	Million	1 000 000	10^{6}
kilo	k	Thousand	1 000	10^{3}
hecto	h	Hundred	100	10^{2}
deca	da	Ten	10	10^{1}
deci	d	Tenth	0.1	10^{-1}
centi	c	Hundredth	0.01	10^{-2}
milli	m	Thousandth	0.001	10^{-3}
micro	$\propto$, mc	Millionth	0.000 001	10^{-6}
nano	n	Billionth	0.000 000 001	10^{-9}
pico	p	Trillionth	0.000 000 000 001	10^{-12}

The use of prefixes containing multiples of 3 are the most commonly used prefixes.