

Beside the seven fundamental physical quantities two supplementary quantities are also defined, they are:

- (1) Plane angle
- (2) Solid angle

DERIVED QUANTITIES

Physical quantities which can be expressed as combination of base quantities are called as *derived quantities*.

For example: Speed, velocity, acceleration, force, momentum, pressure, energy etc.

UNITS

In order to measure a physical quantity we choose a certain magnitude of this quantity as a standard of measurement.

An arbitrarily chosen, basic, internationally accepted reference standard for measurement of a physical quantity is called its *unit*.

The measurement of a given physical quantity is in fact a comparison of the quantity with its unit.

Value (magnitude) of a physical quantity generally has two parts in it.

1. Unit
- and
2. Numerical Value