Spelling list: GCSE Physics: Forces & Motion

For Year 10 & 11 OCR Gateway

distance	Use a telescope to see in the **distance** .
time	In Physics, **time** is measured in seconds.
speed	The sports car could attain a top **speed** of 200 mph.
si	The SI unit is the international standard unit of measure for a force.
ultrasound	**Ultrasound** is sound with a frequency higher than human hearing, used in medicine and for measuring distances.
uncertainties	When you make measurements there are always **uncertainties** , you can show these with error bars on your graph.
scalar	**Scalar** is a quantity that has magnitude (size) but no direction.
displacement	**Displacement** is distance with a direction, e.g. 2 miles East.
vector	A **vector** quantity has both size and direction.
velocity	**Velocity** is speed in a particular direction.
acceleration	The most familiar kind of **acceleration** is a change in the speed of an object.
gradient	A steep **gradient** on the beach can create pounding waves.
equations	**Equations** of motion are calculations which link velocity, acceleration, speed, distance and time.
kinetic	A motor converts electrical energy to **kinetic** energy.
newton	**Newton** was a scientist who gives his name to Newton-metre and some laws of physics, e.g. Newton's third law.
equilibrium	**Equilibrium** is reached when the resultant forces balance out to zero, so the motion doesn't change (e.g. a parked car).

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momentum	The stone gathered **momentum** as it rolled down the hill. It is calculated by mass x velocity.
collision	Inelastic **collision** is an event where objects collide but kinetic energy is not conserved.
motion	He went along in a forward **motion** .

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