

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).

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 .