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| **Key word** | **Definition** |
| acceleration | The amount by which speed increases in one second. |
| atmospheric pressure | Pressure caused by the collisions of air molecules that produce a force on an area. |
| average speed | The total distance travelled in the total time taken for a complete journey. |
| centre of gravity | The point in an object where the force of gravity seems to act. |
| centre of mass | The point in an object where the mass of an object seems to act. |
| compressed | Squashed into a smaller space. |
| density | The mass of a material in a certain volume. |
| distance-time graph | A graph that shows how far an object moves each second. |
| gas pressure | The force exerted by air particles when they collide with a surface. |
| incompressible | Cannot be compressed (squashed) |
| instantaneous speed | The speed at a particular moment. |
| law of moments | An object is in equilibrium if the clockwise moments equal the anticlockwise moments. |
| liquid pressure | The pressure produced by collisions of particles in a liquid. |
| metres per second | A unit of speed. |
| moment | A measure of the ability of a force to rotate an object about a pivot. |
| newton metres | The unit of moment. |
| newtons per metre squared | A unit of pressure. |
| pivot | The point about which a lever or see-saw balances. |
| pressure | A force exerted on a certain area. |
| relative motion | The difference between the speeds of two moving objects, or of a moving and a stationary object. |
| speed | A measure of how far something travels in a given time. |