

Moment

A turning effect of a force.



Equilibrium

In physics, an object in equilibrium will not turn or accelerate - there is no overall (resultant) force and the clockwise moments are equal to the anticlockwise moments.



Force multiplier

Something that increases the effect of a force.

Pressure

Force exerted over an area.
The greater the pressure, the greater the force exerted over the same area.



Internal energy

The total kinetic energy and potential energy of the particles in an object.



Potential energy

Potential energy, in this instance, is associated with gravitational potential energy - the energy gained while rising a certain height. Measured in joules (J). For example, the cable car gained potential energy as it rose into the mountains.

Fold

Altitude

A measure of an area's height above sea level.



Rate of change

The amount of change in the size of a quantity each second.



Velocity

The speed of an object in a particular direction.

Acceleration

The rate of change in speed (or velocity) is measured in metres per second squared. Acceleration = change of velocity $\div$ time taken.



Gradient

Another word for steepness. On a graph, the gradient is defined as being the change in the 'y' value divided by the change in the 'x' value. It defines how steep a line is.



Displacement

Quantity describing the distance from the start of the journey to the end in a straight line with a described direction, eg 50 km due north of the original position.

Air resistance

A force of friction produced when an object moves through the air.



Resultant force

The single force that could replace all the forces acting on an object, found by adding these together. If all the forces are balanced, the resultant force is zero.



Terminal velocity

The maximum speed of an object, reached when the forces moving the object are balanced by its frictional forces.