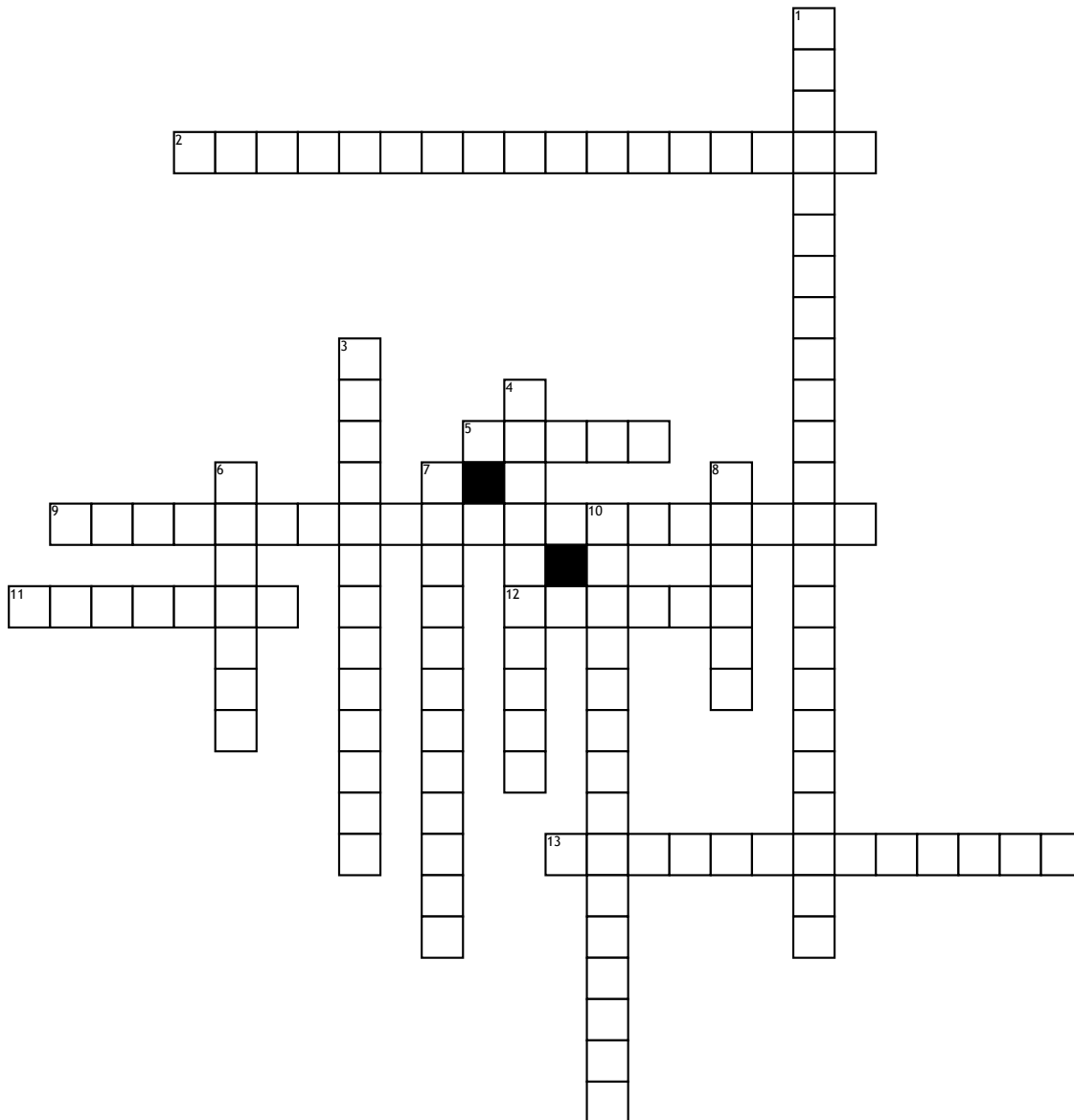


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary through the year Part 2



## Across

2. When certain insulating materials rub together, negatively charged electrons are rubbed onto each other leaving materials electrically charged

5. Work/time determines the amount of effort

9. energy can not be lost or destroyed  $E=ke+pe$

11. Equals Force x time also equals change in momentum

12. force a body exerts due to the pull of gravity

13. goes from north to south you can show this by drawing arrows on your lines going south. The closer together the lines are, the stronger

## Down

1. The force of gravity between two very dense objects can be described inversely by the distance between them.

3. work when two or more objects are touching. Some examples of this are: friction, air resistance, tension in ropes and normal contact force.

4. These are caused by vibrating objects. These are passed through the surrounding area as a series of compressions and rarefactions. These travel faster in more solid states of matter as it is more easier to vibrate the particles to make sound if they are close together, rather than far apart. This is why in a vacuum, where there are no particles there is no sound

6. mass/volume

7. the total distance traveled by an object regardless of direction

8. magnitude and direction

10. coefficient of friction  $\mu$