## CP1a Vectors and scalars

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| acceleration | ack-sell-er-ay-shun | A measure of how quickly the velocity of something is <br> changing. It can be positive if the object is speeding <br> up or negative if it is slowing down. Acceleration is a <br> vector quantity. |
| displacement |  | The distance travelled in a particular direction. <br> Displacement is a vector, distance is not. |
| distance |  | How far something has travelled. Distance is a scalar, <br> and has no direction. |
| force | mag-nee-tyood | At the simplest level a force is a push, pull or twist. <br> Forces acting on an object can cause it to accelerate. <br> Force is a vector quantity. |
| magnitude | The size of something, such as the size of a force or <br> the measurement of a distance. |  |
| mass | mO-men-tum | A measure of the amount of material that there is in <br> an object. Mass is a scalar quantity. |
| momentum | A measure of motion, mass multiplied by velocity. <br> Momentum is a vector quantity. |  |
| scalar quantity | skay-lar | A quantity that has a magnitude (size) but not a <br> direction. Examples include mass, distance, energy <br> and speed. |
| speed | A measure of the distance an object travels in a given <br> time. Usually measured in metres per second (m/s). It <br> is a scalar quantity. |  |
| vector quantity | A quantity that has both a size and a direction. <br> Examples include force, velocity, displacement, <br> momentum and acceleration. |  |
| velocity | The speed of an object in a particular direction. <br> Usually measured in metres per second (m/s). <br> Velocity is a vector, speed is not. |  |
| weight | The force pulling an object downwards, it depends <br> upon the mass of the object and the gravitational field <br> strength. Weight is a vector. |  |

## CP1b Distance/time graphs

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| average speed |  | The speed worked out from the total distance travelled <br> divided by the total time taken for a journey. speed $=$ <br> distance travelled /time |
| distance/time graph |  | A graph of the distance travelled against time for a <br> moving object. The gradient of a line on a <br> distance/time graph gives the speed. |
| instantaneous speed |  | The speed at one particular moment in a journey. |
| gradient | A way of describing the steepness of a line on a graph <br> in numbers. It is calculated by taking the vertical <br> distance between two points and dividing by the <br> horizontal distance between the same two points. |  |

## CP1c Acceleration

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| deceleration | dee-sell-er-ay-shun | When an object is slowing down. |

## CP1d Velocity/time graphs

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| velocity/time graph | A graph of velocity against time for a moving object. <br> The gradient of a line on the graph gives the <br> acceleration and the area under the graph gives the <br> distance travelled. |  |

