## CP12a Particles and density

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| change of state |  | The changing of matter from one state to another, for <br> example from solid to liquid. |
| chemical change |  | A change that results in the formation of new <br> substances. |
| compress |  | To squash something together to make it shorter or <br> smaller. |
| conserved | A quantity that is kept the same throughout, for <br> example a substance does not change mass when it <br> changes state. |  |
| density |  | The mass of a substance per unit volume. It has units <br> such as kg/m or g/cm |
| kinetic theory |  | The model that explains the properties of different <br> states of matter in terms of the movement of particles. |
| physical change |  | A change in which no new substances are formed, <br> such as changes of state. |
| state of matter |  | One of three different forms that a substance can <br> have: solid, liquid or gas. |
| sublimation | When a solid changes directly to a gas without <br> becoming a liquid first. |  |

## CP12b Energy and changes of state

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| specific heat <br> capacity |  | The energy needed to raise the temperature of 1 kg <br> of a substance by $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |
| specific latent heat |  | The energy taken in or released when 1 kg of a <br> substance changes state. |
| temperature | A measure of how hot something is. |  |
| thermal energy |  | A term used to describe energy when it is stored in <br> hot objects. The hotter something is, the more <br> thermal energy it is storing. It is sometimes called <br> heat energy. |

## CP12d Gas temperature and pressure

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| absolute zero |  | The temperature at which the pressure of a gas <br> drops to zero and the particles stop moving. It is <br> $-273^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or 0 K. |
| kelvin (K) | The unit in the Kelvin temperature scale. One kelvin <br> $(1 \mathrm{~K})$ is the same temperature interval as $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. |  |
| Kelvin temperature <br> scale |  | A temperature scale that measures temperatures <br> relative to absolute zero. |
| kinetic energy |  | A term used to describe energy when it is stored in <br> moving things. |


| pressure | The force on a certain area. It is measured in pascals <br> or $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

CP13a Bending and stretching

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| direct proportion |  | A linear relationship in which one variable doubles as <br> the other does. |
| elastic |  | An elastic material changes shape when there is a <br> force on it but returns to its original shape when the <br> force is removed. |
| extension |  | The amount by which a spring or other stretchy <br> material has stretched. It is worked out from the <br> stretched length minus the original length. |
| inelastic | An inelastic material changes shape when there is <br> a force on it but does not return to its original shape <br> when the force is removed. |  |
| linear relationship |  | A relationship between two variables shown by a <br> straight line on a graph. For a linear relationship the <br> line does not have to go through the origin. |
| non-linear <br> relationship | A relationship between two variables that does not <br> produce a straight line on a graph. |  |

CP13b Extension and energy transfers

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| spring constant |  | A measure of how stiff a spring is. The spring <br> constant is the force needed to stretch a spring <br> by 1 m. |
| work done |  | A measure of the energy transferred when a force <br> acts through a distance. |

