

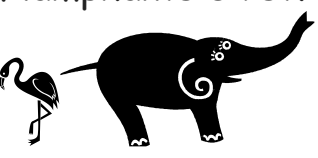
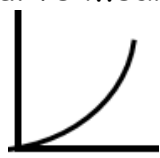



The area under a speed/time graph is ...	Time is measured in ...	$V =$ (formula)	Acceleration is measured in ...
<b>distance</b>	<b>seconds, s</b>	$\Delta d / \Delta t$	$ms^{-2}$
Velocity is measured in ...	The gradient of a distance/time graph is...	Gradient = (how to calculate on a graph)	Negative acceleration is also called ...
$ms^{-1}$	<b>speed</b>	<b>Rise / run</b>	<b>deceleration</b>
The gradient on a speed/time graph is ...	Forces are measured in ...	If an object is moving at constant speed the forces are ...	If an object is accelerating forces must be ...
<b>acceleration</b>	<b>newtons, N</b>	<b>balanced</b>	<b>unbalanced</b>
Mass is measured in ...	The downward acting force is called ...	The force that makes a boat float ...	The force which slows objects down is ...
<b>kilograms, kg</b>	<b>weight / weight force</b>	<b>upthrust</b>	<b>Friction force</b>

The force which makes an object move forwards is ...	Gravity on Earth is equal to ...	Work is measured in ...	Work is ... (definition)
<b>Thrust</b>	<b><math>10 \text{ ms}^{-2}</math></b>	<b>joules, J</b>	<b>done when a force moves an object</b>
Work, $W =$ (formula)	Energy is ... (definition)	A moving object has ... (energy)	The energy an object gains when lifted is ...
<b><math>F \cdot d</math></b>	<b>The capacity to do work</b>	<b>kinetic</b>	<b>gravitational potential</b>
$E_K$ a falling object has just before it hits the ground, is the same as its ... before it was dropped	$E_K =$ (formula)	$\Delta E_P =$ (formula)	If the speed doubles the kinetic energy
<b><math>E_P</math></b>	<b><math>\frac{1}{2} m v^2</math></b>	<b><math>m g \Delta h</math></b>	<b>increases by 4x</b>
As speed increases stopping distance ...	Energy is never lost or gained only ...	The unit of power is ...	Power = (formula)
<b>increases</b>	<b>transferred or transformed</b>	<b>watt, W or <math>\text{Js}^{-1}</math></b>	<b><math>W/t</math> or</b>

<p>If the force remains the same but the area increases, pressure...</p>	<p>If the force remains the same but the area decreases, pressure...</p>	<p>If the force increases but the area remains the same, pressure...</p>	<p>If the force decreases but the area remains the same, pressure...</p>
<p><b>decreases</b></p>	<p><b>increases</b></p>	<p><b>increases</b></p>	<p><b>decreases</b></p>
<p>Snow shoes and skis "work" because the force is spread over a ___ area</p>	<p>A needle will exert enormous ___ because surface area (A) of the point where force (F) is applied is very small.</p>	<p> Drawing pins "work" because force is spread over a ___ area</p>	<p> Camels feet have a large area so they....</p>
<p><b>large / greater</b></p>	<p><b>pressure</b></p>	<p><b>small / smaller</b></p>	<p><b>exert less pressure &amp; don't sink in the sand</b></p>
<p>Pressure (definition)</p>	<p>At ___ velocity the weight force down equals the air resistance force up</p>	<p>1 Nm<sup>-2</sup> is the same pressure as 1 ___</p>	<p>On a distance-time graph, a horizontal line means...</p>
<p><b>how much force object exerts over an area</b></p>	<p><b>terminal</b></p>	<p><b>pascal, Pa</b></p>	<p><b>stationary or stopped</b></p>
<p>Why don't Elephingo or Flamphants exist? </p>	<p>On a distance-time graph, this curve means </p>	<p>On a distance-time graph, this curve means </p>	<p>On a speed - time graph, a horizontal line means...</p>
<p><b>pressure!!!</b></p>	<p><b>acceleration</b></p>	<p><b>deceleration</b></p>	<p><b>constant speed</b></p>

✦ No Brain Too Small ✦