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| --- | --- |
| Word | Meaning |
| Energy |  |
| Transpiration |  |
| Potential energy |  |
| Kinetic energy |  |
| Inertia |  |
| Newton’s first law |  |
| Newton’s second law |  |
| Newton’s third law |  |
| resonant frequency |  |
| Frequency |  |
| Terminal velocity |  |
| Tension |  |
| Climate change |  |
| Compression |  |
| Snapping |  |
| Buckling |  |
| Light year |  |
| Nebulae |  |
| Super nova |  |
| Constellations |  |
| Photosynthesis |  |
| Combustion |  |
| Respiration |  |
| Evaporation |  |
| Condensation |  |
| Precipitation |  |

Where plants convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose using the energy form sunlight in the presence of chlorophyll.

How often something happens every second. Measured in Hertz.

A tendency of an object to resist a change in its motion.(use this twice)

The ability to do work.

Stored energy.

Energy of movement.

A stretching force on an object.

A squashing force on an object.

## For every action there is an equal and opposite re-action.

Water falling from the sky as rain or snow.

The final velocity of a falling object when it can fall no faster due to air resistance.

How far light travels in one year.

Vibrations are transferred from one object to another.

Compression overcomes an object’s ability to endure that force.

When a red super giant star explodes and forms `clouds of gas and dust that give spectacular images.

Burning.

Patterns of stars in the night sky.

A cloud of dust and gas in space.

A change in the long term weather pattern.

Tension overcomes an object’s ability to endure that force

Acceleration is produced when a force acts on a mass. The greater the mass (of the object being accelerated) the greater the amount of force needed (to accelerate the object).

A specific frequency that an object repsonds to. When exposed to this specific frequency the object will amplify this frequency.

Where glucose is broken down in the presence of oxygen to release carbon dioxide, water and energy. This occurs in all living cells.

Where water as a gas cools and becomes a liquid.

Where water evaporates out of tiny pores (spaces) on the leaves of plants.