Here are some physics concepts that you will encounter today. Most of them should be familiar to you after the exciting physics class you’ve been in this year.

**ACCELERATION**: Time rate of change of velocity (either speed or direction) of motion.

**ACCELEROMETER**: A device to measure acceleration.

**AIR RESISTANCE**: Force resisting motion of a body through air due to the frictional forces between the air and body.

**AMPLITUDE**: The maximum height of the wave above or below zero level.

**ANGULAR ACCELERATION**: Time rate of change of angular velocity.

**ANGULAR VELOCITY**: Time rate of change of angular position.

**CENTRIPETAL FORCE**: A force on an object pulling or pushing the object towards the center of its curved path.

**CONSERVATION OF ENERGY**: Basic tenet of physics stating that energy can neither be created nor destroyed in any process, though it may change form.

**CONSERVATION OF MOMENTUM**: The total momentum of a system is constant whenever the net external force on the system is zero.

**ELASTIC COLLISION**: A collision in which kinetic energy is the same before and after the collision.

**FORCE**: A push or pull. The time rate of change (direction and magnitude) of momentum.

**FREQUENCY**: The number of waves that pass a particular point in one second.

**FRICTION**: A retarding force that resists the motion of a body.

**G-FORCE**: Ratio of the magnitude of acceleration on a body to the acceleration of gravity at sea level on Earth (g = 9.8 m/s²).

**GRAVITY**: Attractive force between two bodies, proportional to their masses.

**IMPULSE**: Product of the magnitude of a force on a body times the time over which the force acts on the body.

**INELASTIC COLLISION**: A collision in which kinetic energy decrease as a result of the collision.

**INERTIA**: Tendency of a body to remain at rest or in uniform motion in a straight line.

**KINETIC ENERGY**: The energy of a body associated with its motion.