

T1 velocity	T1 acceleration	T2 momentum
T2 resultant force	T3 power	T3 efficiency
T4 torque	T4 moment of inertia	T5 proper time

T2 The product of mass and velocity.	T1 The rate of change of velocity.	T1 The rate of change of displacement.
T3 The fraction of total energy or power input converted to useful output.	T3 The rate of energy transfer or work done.	T2 The single force equivalent to all the forces acting together.
T5 Time between events measured at one location in a frame.	T4 A measure of an object's resistance to angular acceleration about a specified axis, depending on its mass and how far that mass lies from the axis.	T4 The turning effect of a force, given by the force multiplied by the perpendicular distance of its line of action from the pivot.

T5 inertial frame	T6 specific heat capacity	T6 latent heat
T7 mitigation	T7 adaptation	T8 absolute temperature
T8 ideal gas	T9 internal energy	T9 adiabatic

T6 Energy transferred during a change of state without a temperature change.	T6 The energy needed to raise the temperature of one kilogram of a substance by one kelvin or one degree Celsius.	T5 A reference frame in which an object with no net force moves at constant velocity, so Newton's first law holds.
T8 Temperature on the kelvin scale.	T7 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.	T7 Actions addressing causes of environmental change.
T9 A process with no heat transfer.	T9 The total microscopic kinetic and potential energy of a system's particles, excluding its overall motion and position as a whole.	T8 A model of a gas with point particles that exert no intermolecular forces except during perfectly elastic collisions.

T10 current	T10 potential difference	T11 damping
T11 resonance	T12 frequency	T12 wavelength
T15 redshift	T15 rest wavelength	T15 Doppler shift

T11 The reduction of oscillation amplitude caused by energy transfer out of the oscillating system.	T10 The energy transferred per unit charge between two points.	T10 The rate of flow of electric charge.
T12 The distance between corresponding points on successive waves.	T12 The number of complete cycles per unit time.	T11 A large oscillation response when a system is driven near one of its natural frequencies.
T15 Change of observed frequency due to relative motion.	T15 The wavelength of radiation measured when its source is at rest relative to the observer.	T15 A shift of observed spectral features towards longer wavelengths.

T15 wavefront	T16 gravitational field	T16 centripetal force
T17 test charge	T17 electric field strength	T18 magnetic force
T18 momentum	T19 induction	T19 transformer

T16 The resultant force towards the centre of a circular path.	T16 A region in which a mass experiences gravitational force, described locally by force per unit mass.	T15 A line or surface joining points of a wave that have the same phase.
T18 Force due to a magnetic field on a moving charge or current.	T17 The electric force per unit positive charge at a point.	T17 A small hypothetical charge used to probe an electric field without significantly changing that field.
T19 A device that changes alternating potential difference using electromagnetic induction between coils.	T19 Creation of emf by changing flux linkage.	T18 The product of mass and velocity.

T20 energy level	T20 emission spectrum	T21 photon
T21 work function	T22 half-life	T22 background radiation
T23 chain reaction	T23 fission	T24 flux

T21 A quantum of electromagnetic radiation with energy equal to Planck's constant multiplied by its frequency.	T20 Wavelength pattern of radiation emitted by a source.	T20 An allowed value of energy that a quantum system can have.
T22 Ionising radiation present in the surroundings from natural and artificial sources.	T22 The time for the number of undecayed nuclei in a radioactive sample to halve.	T21 The minimum energy needed to remove an electron from a material's surface.
T24 The surface integral of a field's perpendicular component over an area.	T23 Splitting of a heavy nucleus into lighter nuclei.	T23 A process in which products of one reaction trigger further reactions of the same kind, as neutrons can do in nuclear fission.

T24 luminosity	T25 systematic error	T25 uncertainty

T25 An estimate of the possible range of error in a measurement.	T25 A consistent measurement bias caused by the method or instrument.	T24 The total energy a star or other source emits as radiation per unit time.