

T1 velocity	T1 acceleration	T2 momentum
T2 resultant force	T3 power	T3 efficiency
T4 specific heat capacity	T4 latent heat	T5 mitigation

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 Actions addressing causes of environmental change.	T4 Energy transferred during a change of state without a temperature change.	T4 The energy needed to raise the temperature of one kilogram of a substance by one kelvin or one degree Celsius.

T5 adaptation	T6 absolute temperature	T6 ideal gas
T7 current	T7 potential difference	T8 damping
T8 resonance	T9 frequency	T9 wavelength

T6 A model of a gas with point particles that exert no intermolecular forces except during perfectly elastic collisions.	T6 Temperature on the kelvin scale.	T5 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.
T8 The reduction of oscillation amplitude caused by energy transfer out of the oscillating system.	T7 The energy transferred per unit charge between two points.	T7 The rate of flow of electric charge.
T9 The distance between corresponding points on successive waves.	T9 The number of complete cycles per unit time.	T8 A large oscillation response when a system is driven near one of its natural frequencies.

T12 redshift	T12 rest wavelength	T13 gravitational field
T13 centripetal force	T14 test charge	T14 electric field strength
T15 magnetic force	T15 momentum	T16 energy level

T13 A region in which a mass experiences gravitational force, described locally by force per unit mass.	T12 The wavelength of radiation measured when its source is at rest relative to the observer.	T12 A shift of observed spectral features towards longer wavelengths.
T14 The electric force per unit positive charge at a point.	T14 A small hypothetical charge used to probe an electric field without significantly changing that field.	T13 The resultant force towards the centre of a circular path.
T16 An allowed value of energy that a quantum system can have.	T15 The product of mass and velocity.	T15 Force due to a magnetic field on a moving charge or current.

T16 emission spectrum	T17 half-life	T17 background radiation
T18 chain reaction	T18 fission	T19 flux
T19 luminosity	T20 systematic error	T20 uncertainty

T17 Ionising radiation present in the surroundings from natural and artificial sources.	T17 The time for the number of undecayed nuclei in a radioactive sample to halve.	T16 Wavelength pattern of radiation emitted by a source.
T19 The surface integral of a field's perpendicular component over an area.	T18 Splitting of a heavy nucleus into lighter nuclei.	T18 A process in which products of one reaction trigger further reactions of the same kind, as neutrons can do in nuclear fission.
T20 An estimate of the possible range of error in a measurement.	T20 A consistent measurement bias caused by the method or instrument.	T19 The total energy a star or other source emits as radiation per unit time.