Physics Terms Study Sheet 5

| 1. | resonance | The reinforcement or prolongation of sound by reflection or by the synchronous vibration of a neighboring object. |
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| 2. | scalar | A quantity possessing only magnitude. |
| 3. | Schrodinger | Scientist known for his contributions to quantum mechanics. |
| 4. | semiconductor | A material that has a conductivity between that of an insulator and that of most metals. |
| 5. | singularity | A point in space-time where density becomes infinite. |
| 6. | sound | Vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard. |
| 7. | space-time | The four-dimensional continuum of space and time in which events occur. |
| 8. | spectrum | The band of colors produced when sunlight is passed through a prism. |
| 9. | speed | The rate at which someone or something moves. |
| 10. | static | Having no motion. |
| 11. | string theory | A theoretical framework in which particles are one-dimensional objects. |
| 12. | superconductor | A material that can conduct electricity without resistance. |
| 13. | supernova | A powerful and luminous explosion of a star. |
| 14. | synchrotron radiation | Electromagnetic radiation emitted when charged particles are accelerated radially, often observed in particle accelerators. |
| 15. | tesla | The unit of magnetic flux density. |
| 16. | thermodynamics | The branch of physical science that deals with the relations between heat and other forms of energy. |
| 17. | theory of everything | A hypothetical single, all-encompassing framework that fully explains and links together all physical aspects of the universe. |
| 18. | torque | A twisting force that tends to cause rotation. |
| 19. | transformer | A device that transfers electrical energy between two or more circuits. |
| 20. | transistor | A semiconductor device used to amplify or switch electronic signals. |