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| **Vocabulary Term** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **Distance** | A measurement of length between two points, units of measurement, millimeters, centimeters, millimeters, inches, feet, yards, miles. | The distance the car traveled from home to the store is two kilometers. |
| TimeTett  **Time** | A unit of measurement that explains the passage of a existance, unit of measurement, seconds, minutes, hours, days, years | The student studied science for 45 minutes, took a snack break for 10 minutes, and studied the last 5 minutes in the hour. |
| **Speed**  | Speed is a unit measurement that identifies a rate of motion.Units of measurement (kilometers per hour (km/hr) or mph, or m/s | They traveled 35 km/hrShe is walking at 5 m/min. His toy rolls at 2 m/s |
| **Average Speed** | The average speed something is moving at, the total distance divided by the total time it took to get from one point to the second point.Speed = distance / time (s = d/t) | To find the speed your mom traveled to the store, speed equals distance divided by time (s = d/t) two kilometers in 10 minutes (2 / 10 = .2 km/min.) |
| **Instantaneous Speed** | A snapshot, or exact moment something is traveling. | The car feels like it is moving really fast so you look to see that mom is driving at 81 km/hr. |
| **Velocity** | The speed measurement and the noted direction the object is traveling. Speed and direction | Juan is walking 10 km/hr north |
| **Initial Velocity** | The beginning/start of where velocity is measure, used in formula for acceleration, before the object accelerates. | The car starts moving from the stop light, or a bike starts to speed up, change its acceleration.. |
| **Final Velocity** | The final point where velocity is measure, used as the end point for the formula of acceleration, final point in time.  | The car accelerates from the stop light and reaches its a steady speed at 25 meters, that is its final velocity. |
| **Acceleration** | The rate at which velocity changes, uses the formula:acceleration = Final Velocity - Initial Velocity Change in Time Acceleration = FV - IV  TimeUnit of Measurement Kilometers per second squared (km/s²) or any distance with the second squared  | Car starts at the stop light and reaches 25km/hr in 5 seconds. What is the acceleration FV 25 -- IV 0 25 - 0 25 5 sec. = 5 = 5 A = 5 km/s² |
| **Know how to tell the difference** |  Speed = s = d/t looks like  Velocity = speed and direction looks like Acceleration = Fv- IV/time looks like | 35 km/hr35 km/hr North35 km/s² |