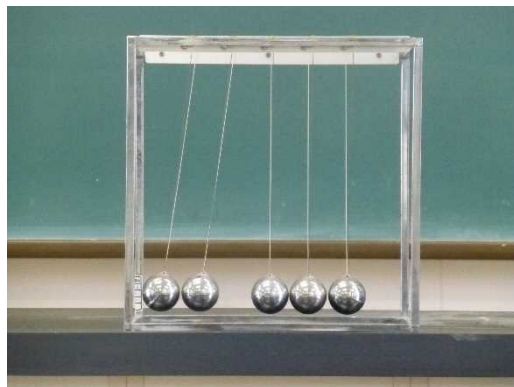


物理で使う英語の動詞と活用事例集
List of Basic Physics-Related Verbs and
Example Sentences
(with their noun forms and commonly used
prepositions or adverb particles)



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巻頭言

岡山県立倉敷天城高等学校
校長 中塚多聞

このたび、岡山県立岡山一宮高等学校のご協力を得て本校で作成いたしました「物理で使う英語の動詞と活用事例集 List of Basic Physics-Related Verbs and Example Sentences (with their noun forms and commonly used prepositions or adverb particles)」の刊行に寄せまして、一言ご挨拶申し上げます。

グローバル社会の到来を迎え、これから社会に出て活躍する高校生にとって、その活躍の場が国内であれ国外であれ「英語が使えること」が必須の条件の一つになっています。このような状況を踏まえ、本校では、SSH（スーパーサイエンスハイスクール）研究開発の一環として、平成24年度に「英語が使える科学技術系人材の育成のための戦略構想」を策定し、実践を行っています。この構想の趣旨は、「間違えてもよいからどんどん英語を使っていこう」と呼び掛け、英語を使う抵抗感を小さくする試みで、本校が命名した科学英語読解メソッドPaReSK（パレスク：Paragraph Reading for Science with Key Words）の理念の下、併設中学校及び高等学校の理科の授業などでの実践を積み重ねています。その研究成果物として、平成26年度には現在日本の高等学校で使われている「物理基礎」の教科書に記載されている用語を英語で解説したブックレットを刊行いたしました。今年度は、これに続き、物理で使う英語の動詞とそれを活用した事例を紹介したブックレットを刊行する運びとなりました。SSH校、SGH（スーパーグローバルハイスクール）校を始め、日本の多くの物理教室でご活用いただければ幸いです。また、用語には「ふりがな」を付してあり、日本の高等学校、大学へ留学されている留学生の皆様にもご活用いただける内容にしています。

なお、本校が策定いたしました前述の戦略構想及びPaReSK、これまでの実践事例の詳細及びその効果につきましては、本校もしくはJST（国立研究開発法人 科学技術振興機構）のWebページに掲載されております本校の「研究開発実施報告書」をご覧ください。また、このブックレットは本校のWebページにも掲載していますのでご活用ください。次の事業として、現在日本の高等学校の「物理」の教科書に記載されている用語を英語で解説した用語集を刊行する予定にしています。これからもこのブックレットをよりよいものにしてまいりたいと存じます。ご使用いただいた感想やご意見等をお寄せいただければ幸いです。

最後になりましたが、日ごろから本校のSSH研究開発事業をご支援いただいております、文部科学省初等中等教育局、同省科学技術・学術政策局、国立研究開発法人 科学技術振興機構、岡山県教育委員会の皆様に厚く御礼申し上げます。

【作成者より】

○ラモン ファーガス (Ramon Fargas : 岡山県立倉敷天城高等学校 講師)

The publication of this list of English-Japanese Physics-related verbs (with example sentences) can serve as a reinforcement learning material to last year's publication of the "Basic Japanese-English Physics Vocabulary with English Definitions" which included mainly nouns. These 2 publications are probably the first of their kind to appear in Japan and, hopefully, will contribute in some small way to the increase in the learning in English of science courses in Japan. One notable aspect of this work is the inclusion of many Japanese equivalent words appearing on top of the English words in the example sentences. The reason for this is that we wanted to make this material useful to both Japanese and non-Japanese science teachers and students. The publication can be developed further by the addition of other verbs that were not included in the list. This can be done in the future as we come across other verbs, perhaps while writing the intermediate-level Japanese-English Physics Vocabulary with English Definitions.

○ロベルト オベリオ (Roberto Oberio : 岡山県立倉敷天城高等学校
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One wish that I had when I was in college was to be in the world of Physics, yet I ended up studying Mathematics. I thought that, "exclusive confinement" of a certain field of study does exist. After I met the group of Physics teachers in this school, I was able to confirm that there is really what we call an "interplay" of the different branches of knowledge. But seeing the beauty of Physics in particular, I now appreciate one of my observations that Physics has an enormous power to explain the occurrence of many things. Indeed, Physics is an elegant and amazing science.

○仲達修一 (Shuichi Nakadachi : 岡山県立倉敷天城高等学校 指導教諭)

本校では、英語圏で使われている科学の教科書を補助教材として使いながら理科の授業を行う取り組みを行っています。カラフルな画像や写真のキャプションに記載されている英文のキーワードに着目してサイエンスの原理・法則を理解しようとする試みで、この取り組みをP a R e S K (パレスク) と命名しています。将来国際的に活躍できる科学者・技術者として必須の英語力として、専門用語に着目しながら大意を読み取り、必要な情報を取り出すことができる能力が挙げられます。専門用語(英語)の解説を日本語で行った後、バイリンガルで科学の原理・法則を学習するという流れで授業を構成しています。

本校外国人教員との共同授業やブックレットの作成の過程で、科学・技術の世界において英語でコミュニケーションをとるには、必要最小限の専門用語と動詞(それに付随した前置詞などを含む)の使い方さえマスターすれば何とかできると実感しています。

このブックレットが英語を取り入れた物理の授業を実施する上で参考になれば幸いです。また、本書を手にした高校生たちが世界を舞台に臆することなく英語を使って活躍することを願ってやみません。

List of Basic Physics-Related Verbs and Example Sentences (with their

名詞形 前置詞 副詞的不変化詞
noun forms and commonly used prepositions or adverb particles):

1) absorb (from/into) / (absorption/absorbance:吸光度) = 吸収する (きゅうしゅうする)

- A substance absorbs heat energy when it transforms from solid to liquid (heat of fusion) or from liquid to gas (heat of vaporization)
- A black shirt absorbs more light from the environment than a white shirt.

2) accelerate / (acceleration) = 加速する (かそくする)

- Charged particles are accelerated by an electric field.
- Free-falling objects accelerate downward because of (due to) gravity.
- When a car accelerates, its speed increases.

3) accompany (by/with) = 伴う (ともなう)・～と同時に起こる (～とどうじにおこる)

- Nuclear fission is the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into 2 nuclei of lighter atoms. It is accompanied by the release of energy.

- Thunder is the sound that accompanies lightning during a thunderstorm.

4) act (on/upon) / (action) = 作用する (さようする)

- Gravitational force can act on an object without touching it.
- Forces acting on an object are in equilibrium when the sum of forces is equal to zero.
- Air resistance will act on a falling object.

5) add (to) / (addition) = 足す (たす)

- If we add potential energy and kinetic energy together, we can get the total mechanical energy.
- Adding two plus three gives (equals) five.
- Yellow sand from deserts in Mongolia and China add to air pollution in Japan.

6) affect (by) / 影響を与える (えいきょうをあたえる)

- Uncharged particles are not affected by an electric field.
- The surface characteristics of materials will affect the coefficient of friction.

7) allow / (allowance) = 可能にする (かのうにする)

- 銅 材料 電子 流れる
• Copper material allows electrons to flow freely through it, and
電気抵抗
its electric resistance is low.

- 望遠鏡 遠くの物体 銀河 星雲
• A telescope allows us to see distant objects (galaxies, nebulae,
星
stars, etc.) more clearly.

8) alternate (from/with) / (alternation) = 交互に起きる (こうごにおきる)・入れ替わる (いれかわる)

- 電流 交流
• When electric current alternates (alternating current) from one
direction to another at 60 cycles per second, its frequency is 60
ヘルツ
hertz(Hz).

- Day alternates with night.

9) appear / (appearance) = 現れる (あらわれる)

- アンリ ベクレル 偶然に 発見した 放射能
• Henri Becquerel accidentally discovered radioactivity in 1896
像 ウランの
when an image of the uranium sample that he kept in a
引出し 写真乾板
drawer appeared on a photographic plate.

- 沸騰する 水蒸気 泡 蒸気
• When water boils, steam bubbles (bubbles of water vapor)
生じる
form and appear.

1 0) apply (to) / (application) = 加える (くわえる)

- When ^{圧力} pressure is applied to a ^{流体} fluid in a ^{容器} closed container, it is ^{伝わる} transmitted equally to all points of the fluid and to the ^壁 walls of the container (^{パスカル} Pascal's ^{原理} principle or Pascal's law).
- Whenever you apply a force to an ^{物体} object, the object applies an ^{同等} equal and ^逆 opposite force (^{作用} action - ^{反作用} reaction ^{法則} law)
(^{ニュートンの運動の第3法則} Newton's third law of motion).

1 1) attach (to) / (attachment) = 取り付ける (とりつける)

- A ^{鉛直に} vertically ^{伸ばされた} stretched ^{ばね} spring exerts a ^{及ぼす} pulling ^{引く} force to an ^{物体} object that is attached to it.
- Materials made of ^{材料} iron or ^鉄 steel (an ^鋼 alloy of ^{合金} iron, ^鉄 carbon and ^{炭素} other materials) will attach to a ^{磁石} magnet.

1 2) attract / (attraction) = 引きつける (ひきつける)

- ^{逆の} Unlike ^{磁極} magnetic poles attract each other.
- ^{重力} Gravity attracts anything with a ^{質量} mass. The Moon and the Earth attract each other. A person and the Earth also attract each other.

1 3) bind (to) / (binding) = 結合する (けつごうする)

- Most ^{強固に} tightly ^{結合した} bound ^核 nuclei are in the ^鉄 iron ^族 group.

- ^{原子}Atoms ^{分子}bind together to make ^{陽子}molecules. ^{中性子}Protons and neutrons bind together in a ^核nucleus. Three ^{クォーク}quarks bind together in a proton or in a neutron.

- ^{原子}Atoms bind to each other to form ^{分子}molecules.

1 4) bombard (with) / (bombardment) = 照射する (しょうしゃする)・[高エネルギー粒子などを]衝突させる (しょうとつさせる)

- ^{原子}Atoms of ^{ウラン}uranium-235 can be ^{中性子}bombarded with neutrons to produce ^{核分裂}fission.

- When ^銅copper is ^{電子}bombarded with high-energy electrons, ^{X線}x-rays are emitted.

1 5) bore (through) / (bore) = 穴を開ける (あなをあける)

- A ^{ドリル}drill can be used to bore a ^穴hole in a ^{シリンダー}cylinder.

- They bore through the ^山mountain to make a ^{トンネル}tunnel.

1 6) break (down/into) = 分解する (ぶんかいする)・解く (とく)・切断する (せつだんする)・壊す (こわす)

- You can break (decompose) a ^{ベクトル}vector into its ^{成分}parts or components.

- A ^{化学反応}chemical reaction can break the ^{化学結合}chemical bonds of ^{分子}molecules.

- An ^{元素}element is a ^{物質}substance that cannot be broken down into ^{単純な物質}simpler substances ^{化学的手段によって}by chemical means.

- 直列回路 電流
- If a **series circuit** is broken, **electric current** will not flow.

17) build up (on/in) / (build-up) = 増大する (ぞうだいする)・蓄える (た
くわえる

- 静電気 表面 皮膚
- **Static electricity** can build up on the **surface** of our **skin** or on an
物体
object.

- 地震 応力 岩石
- **Earthquake stress** and energy can build up in **rocks** when 2
プレート 断層
plates at a **fault** try to push against one another.

- 氷 送電線
- **Ice** can build up on roads, trees, and **power lines** due to
冷たい雨 (雨氷)
freezing rain.

18) calculate / (calculation) = 計算する (けいさんする)

- 平均 速度 距離
- To calculate **average speed**, the **total distance** traveled is
割る
divided by the total time of travel.
- 光速 真空
- **Einstein** calculated that the **speed of light** traveling in a **vacuum**
保たれる 座標系
remains at a constant **299,792 km/s** in all **frames of reference**
(even if the **observer** or **source of light** is moving or not).

19) capture / (capture) = 捕獲する (ほかくする)

- When a nucleus captures an electron, the electron disappears in the process. In this process, a proton in the nucleus changes into (becomes) a neutron and a neutrino is emitted as a result. This process is called electron capture.

- Fission may take place in the nucleus of the uranium-235 atom after it captures a slow-moving neutron.

20) cause (by) / (cause) = の原因による (のげんいんによる) ・に起因する (にきいんする) ・～を引き起こす (～をひきおこす)

- Heat flow is caused by collisions of molecules in an object.

- The Earth's shadow causes a lunar eclipse.

- Uniform circular motion is caused by centripetal force.

- Simple harmonic motion is caused by the restoring force ($F = -kx$)

21) charge / (charge) = 帯電する (たいでんする) ・充電する (じゅうでんする)

- You can negatively charge a plastic comb by rubbing it with wool.

- Hair can be positively charged by rubbing it with a plastic comb.

- The battery of the cellphone needs to be charged.

2 2) circulate (around) / (circulation) = 循環する (じゅんかんする)・巡る (めぐる)

• The ^{磁 場}magnetic field that circulates around the ^{ワイヤー}wire is created by an ^{電 流}electric current.

• ^{電 子 殻}Electron shell is the group of ^{電 子}electrons that circulate around the ^核nucleus of an ^{原 子}atom.

• A large ^量amount of ^{宇宙ゴミ (スペースデブリ)}space debris is circulating around the Earth.

2 3) collide (with) / (collision) = 衝突する (しょうとつする)

• ^{気体 分子}Gas molecules ^{頻 繁 に}frequently collide with each other and with the ^壁walls of a ^{容 器}container.

• When 2 ^{ビリヤード}billiard balls collide with each other, ^{運 動 量}momentum is ^{保 存 さ れ る}conserved. If the ^{衝 突}collision is ^{弾 性}elastic, ^{運 動 エ ネ ル ギ ー}kinetic energy is also conserved.

2 4) combine (into/with) / (combination) = 結合する (けつごうする)・合成する (ごうせいする)

• Two or more ^力forces can combine into a ^{1 つ の 同 等 の}single equivalent force.

• Two ^波waves combine to ^{形 作 る}form a ^{合 成 波}resultant wave (actual ^{変 位}displacement of each point is the ^和sum of their ^{個 々 の}individual displacements).

2 5) come into contact (with) = 接触する (せつしょくする)・当たる (あたる)

• Certain ^{材 料} materials become electrically charged after they come into contact with another different material through ^{摩 擦} friction.

• ^{接 触 力} Contact force is a force which acts on ^{物 体} objects that come into ^{物 理 的 に} physical contact with each other.

2 6) compose (of) / (composition) = ～を構成する (～をこうせいする)

• The ^{水 素 原 子} hydrogen atom is composed of one ^{陽 子} proton and one ^{電 子} electron.

• The ^{地 球 の 大 気} Earth's atmosphere is composed of several ^{気 体} gases (approximately 78% ^{窒 素} nitrogen, 21% ^{酸 素} oxygen).

• A ^{三 角 形} triangle is composed of 3 ^{線 分} line segments and 3 ^角 angles.

2 7) compress / (compression) = 縮める (ちぢめる)・圧縮する (あつしゆくする)

• There is no ^{弾 性 力 に よ る 位 置 エ ネ ル ギ ー} elastic potential energy stored in a ^{ば ね} spring if it is ^{伸 び た} not stretched or ^{縮 ん だ} compressed.

• The teacher compressed and released a few ^{コイル 2~3 巻き分} coils of the ^{伸 ば さ れ た} stretched ^{スリンキー} slinky to make a ^{縦 波} longitudinal wave.

28) concentrate (on) / (concentration) = 集める (あつめる)・濃縮する
(のうしゆくする)・集中させる (しゅうちゅうさせる)

虫めがね
• A magnifying glass can be used to concentrate light or the
太陽光
sun's radiation.

レーザー光線 点
• A laser light beam can be concentrated on one tiny spot.

29) condense (into) / (condensation) = 凝結する (ぎょうけつする)・凝縮する (ぎょうしゆくする)

水蒸気 液体
• When water vapor condenses, it changes into liquid water.

気体 液体
• If a gas is condensed, it becomes a liquid.

霧 水蒸気
• Fog begins to form when water vapor cools and condenses into
水滴 漂っている
tiny water droplets suspended in the air.

30) conduct / (conduction) = 伝わる (つたわる)・伝導する (でんどうする)

材料 熱 伝導率 銅
• Materials with high thermal conductivity (such as copper and
アルミニウム 熱
aluminum) conduct heat well.

材料 ガラス繊維 コルク
• Materials (such as fiberglass and cork) which slowly conduct
熱 断熱材
heat are called thermal insulators.

3 1) conserve / (conservation) = 保存する (ほぞんする)・節約する (せつやくする)

• When the forces doing work on objects are conservative (elastic, gravitational, magnetic, and electric force), the total amount of mechanical energy is conserved.

• Conserve (save) energy by turning off the lights when nobody is in the room.

3 2) consider / (consideration) = ～と見なす (～とみなす)・よく考える (よくかんがえる)

• Light can be considered to consist of particle-like packets of wave-energy called photons.

• When conducting a science experiment, it is important to consider and identify the extraneous variables that may affect or cause measurement errors in the results.

3 3) consist (of) = 成る (なる)・構成される (こうせいされる)

• An electromagnetic wave consists of electric and magnetic field waves at right angles to each other.

• Our galaxy (Milky Way Galaxy) has a diameter of almost 100,000 light-years and consists of about 100 to 400 billion stars.

3 4) contain / (content) = 含む (ふくむ)

グラム 炭素 原子
• 12 grams of carbon-12 contains 6.022×10^{23} carbon-12 atoms.

モル 量 物質
• A mole is the amount of a substance that contains
アボガドロ数 粒子
Avogadro's number of particles.

モル質量 元素
• The molar mass (in units of g/mol) of an element contains one
モル 原子
mole of atoms.

3 5) contract / (contraction) = 収縮する (しゅうしゅくする)

材料 アルミニウム 鋼鉄
• Materials such as aluminum and steel contract as they cool
温度
down in temperature.

ゴム
• When rubber is heated, it contracts.

3 6) converge (in/to/on) / (convergence) = 一点に集まる (いってん

にあつまる)・収束する (しゅうそくする)

アムールプレート オホーツクプレート フィリピン海
• The Amurian plate, the Okhotsk plate, and the Filipino
プレート 地域 下に 富士山
plate all converge in the region beneath Mount Fuji.

凸 レンズ 平行光線
• A convex or converging lens causes parallel light rays to
焦点
converge to the focal point of the lens.

3 7) convert (into/to) / (conversion) = 変換する (へんかんする)

機関 燃料の熱 エネルギー 作用できる 仕事
• An engine converts a fuel's heat energy into usable work.

- 位置エネルギー
 • Potential energy can be converted to other forms of energy (such as kinetic, heat, sound or light energy).

3 8) correlate (with/to) / (correlation) = 相関がある (そうかんがある)

- 音速 媒質
 • The speed of sound is correlated with the type of medium it travels through.
- 交通事故 大きさ
 • The number of traffic accidents was correlated to the size of the vehicles.

3 9) create / (creation) = 作り出す (つくりだす)

- 主張した 元素
 • Researchers in Japan claimed that they had created element 113, an atom with 113 protons in its nucleus, and one of the missing items on the periodic table of elements.

- エネルギー
 • Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but it may be changed to another form.

- 定常波 振動数
 • A standing wave is created when 2 waves of the same frequency, wavelength, and amplitude travel in opposite directions and interfere in a confined space (e.g., guitar string, flute or pipe).

4 0) decay / (decay) = 崩壊する (ほうかいする)

- 原子 放出する 粒子 エネルギー
 • When an atom decays, it releases particles or energy.
- 半減期 核
 • Half-life is the time it takes for one-half of the original nuclei of a radioactive substance to decay.

4 1) decelerate / (deceleration) = 減速する (げんそくする)

- When a car decelerates, it moves at a decreasing ^{速さ} speed.
- The ^{ジェットコースター} roller coaster decelerated as it climbed up the ^{急な} steep ^{斜面} slope and accelerated as it ^{下る} descended.

4 2) decompose (into) / (decomposition) = 分解する (ぶんかいする)

- The ^{合力} resultant force can be decomposed into ^{成分} components.
- Decomposing a ^{ベクトル} vector is a way to ^{解析する} analyze an object's ^{運動} motion in each ^{方向} direction.
- One can decompose a ^{ベクトル} vector into ^{水平} horizontal and ^{鉛直} vertical ^{成分} components.

4 3) decrease / (decrease) = 減る (へる)・減少する (げんしょうする)

- A ^{ビー玉の} marble's ^{位置エネルギー} potential energy decreases as it falls to the ^{地面} ground.
- ^{大気圧} Atmospheric pressure decreases with increasing ^{高度} altitude.

4 4) depend (on) / (dependence) = ~による

- ^{保存力} Conservative force is a force in which the work done on an ^{物体} object between two points depends only on the starting and ending ^{二点間で} points of a ^{運動} motion. It does not depend on the ^{経路} path taken.

- The ^{速 さ} speed at which something is moving depends on the ^{観測者の 座 標 系} observer's frame of reference.

4 5) describe / (description) = 説明する (せつめいする)・記述する (きじゆつする)

- The ^{線 膨 張 率} linear expansion coefficient describes the ^熱 thermal ^{膨 張 特 性} expansion properties of a particular ^{固 形 物} solid material.

- ^{運動エネルギー} Kinetic energy can be described as energy that an ^{物 体} object has because it is moving.

4 6) destroy = 消滅する (しょうめつする)・破壊する (はかいする)

- ^{科 学 者} Scientists have been experimenting with ^{食 品 照 射} food irradiation to ^{細 菌} destroy bacteria in different types of food.

- Large ^{津 波} tsunamis caused by ^{海 溝 型 地 震} subduction zone earthquakes can ^{沿 岸 の 町 村} destroy coastal towns and villages.

4 7) detach (from) / (detachment) = 取り外す (とりはずす)・～を分離する (～をぶんりする)

- When ^{電 離 放 射 線} ionizing radiation is absorbed, it interacts with atoms to ^{電 子} detach electrons from their ^{軌 道} orbits.

- ^{激 しい 揺 れ} Violent shaking from a strong earthquake can cause ^{太 陽 電 池} solar ^{パ ネ ル} panels on the ^{屋 根} roof to detach from their ^{フ レ ー ム} frames.

4 8) detect / (detection) = 検出する (けんしゅつする)

- ガイガーカウンター 放射線
• A Geiger counter can detect radiation.

- ウイルス コンピュータ
• A virus was detected while scanning the computer with an
ウイルス対策ソフト
antivirus software.

4 9) diffract / (diffraction) = 回折する (かいせつする)

- 波 方向
• Waves diffract or change in direction as they pass through an
穴 障壁
opening or around a barrier.

- 光 曲がる エッジ 障害物
• Light diffracts or bends around edges of obstacles.

5 0) diffuse (into/throughout) / (diffusion) = 拡散する (かくさんする)

- 分子 物質 場所
• The molecules of a diffusing substance diffuse from a region of
高濃度 低濃度
high concentration to a region of low concentration.

- 数滴の インク 食品着色料
• Adding a few drops of ink or food coloring in a glass of water
やがて 均一に
will eventually diffuse the color evenly throughout the
water.

- 気体
• Gases diffuse into one another and mix together due to the rapid
運動 空間 分子
motion and empty spaces between the molecules.

5 1) direct (from/towards) / (direction) = ~へ向かわせる (~へむかわせる)・~へ移動させる (~へいどうさせる)

慣習により 電 流 正
• By convention, electric current is directed from the positive
極 負 極
terminal to the negative terminal.

向 心 力
• Centripetal force is a force that is directed towards the center of a
円 軌 道
circular path.

5 2) displace / (displacement) = 押しのける (おしのける)・~を移動させる (をいどうさせる)・入れ代る (いれかわる)

浮 力 物 体 流 体
• The buoyant force acting on an object in a fluid is equal to the
重 量
weight of the fluid displaced by the object.

物 体 沈められた
• An object fully submerged in water will displace an equal
水 分 量
volume of water as that of the object.

5 3) disregard / (disregard) = 無視する (むしする)

軌 跡
• Disregarding friction, the path taken by an object against
重 力 構 い ま せ ん
gravity does not matter (e.g., mountain climbing) because
保 存 力
gravity is a conservative force.

科 学 者 教 会 の 指 導 者 ガリレオの
• Early scientists and church leaders disregarded Galileo's
科 学 的 発 見
scientific findings.

5 4) dissipate / (dissipation) = 消す (けす)・消える (きえる)・消散する (しょうさんする)

• The force of ^{摩 擦} friction dissipates ^{運 動 エネルギー} kinetic energy as ^熱 heat.

• An ^{上 昇} increase in the ^{雲 の} cloud's ^{温 度} temperature can cause the cloud to dissipate.

• ^{消波ブロック} Tetrapods (^{コンクリート} concrete ^{構 造 体} structures) dissipate the ^力 force of ^{やって来ている} incoming ^波 waves from the sea by allowing water to flow around them.

5 5) disturb / (disturbance) = 乱す (みだす)

• When the ^{1 巻き目 コイル} first coil of a ^{ばねのおもちゃ} s l i n k y is disturbed, it pushes or ^{2 巻き目 コイル} pulls on the second coil.

• ^{コ ロ ナ 質 量 放 出} Coronal mass ejections from the Sun can disturb Earth's ^{磁 界} magnetic field.

5 6) diverge (from) / (divergence) = 発散する (はっさんする)・分かれる (わかれる)

• ^{地 震} Earthquakes often occur where ^{プレート} plates diverge or pull away from each other.

• A ^凹 concave or ^{レンズ} diverging lens causes ^{平 行 光 線} parallel light rays to diverge after passing through it.

5 7) divide (by/into) / (division) = 分ける (わける)・分割する (ぶんかつする)・割る (わる)

- 平均速度 距離 移動した
• Average speed is the distance traveled divided by the time of travel when speed is changing.
- 電流 導体 電圧
• The current in a conductor is equal to the voltage applied to it divided by its resistance ($I=V/R$) (I =electric current in amperes).
- プリズム 固体の 透明な 物体
• A prism is a solid, transparent object that divides light into its colors.

5 8) draw (from) / (drawing) = 引き出す (ひきだす)・引き込む (ひきこむ)

- 計算する 電流 アンペア
• To calculate the current drawn in amps (amperes), it is necessary to know both the appliance wattage and the voltage
(amps = watts/volts).
- 電流 電池
• Current can be drawn from a battery.

5 9) drop (from) / (drop) = 落とす (おとす)・落下する (らっかする)・下がる (さがる)

- 温度
• The temperature in the city dropped from 30°C to 20°C.
- 高さ メートル・メーター
• The ball was dropped from a height of one meter.

6 0) eject (from) / (ejection) = 放出する (ほうしゅつする)

- β 崩壊 電子 粒子
• In beta minus decay, an electron, the beta minus particle, is ejected during the transformation from the neutron that
変わる 陽子
converted into a proton.

- The Sun can eject **massive bursts** of solar wind and **magnetic fields**.

6 1) emit (from) / (emission) = 放射する (ほうしゃする)

- Energy as **particles** or **photons** are emitted from a **radioactive source**.
- **Radioactive substances** emit alpha particles, beta particles, or gamma rays.

6 2) estimate / (estimate/estimation) = 見積もる (みつもる)・概算する (がいさんする)・推定する (すいていする)

- The **order-of-magnitude calculations** can be used to estimate answers to problems about **physical quantities**.
- The physicist **Enrico Fermi** was known for asking his students to estimate **sizes, quantities, or probabilities** that seem **difficult to know precisely**.

6 3) etch (into) / (etching) = エッチングする・刻みこむ (きざみこむ)

- In a **large-scale integrated circuit (LSI circuit)**, electrical circuits are etched into a piece of **semiconducting material** just a few **millimeters square**.
- A **laser** was used to etch graphics and text onto the **surface** of a CD-R disc.

6 4) exceed (excess) = 超える (こえる)

- 超音速航空機 およそ
• A supersonic aircraft can exceed the approximate 340 meters
秒音速
per second speed of sound in air at 20°C.
- 光速真空
• Nothing can exceed the speed of light in vacuum.

6 5) exclude (from) / (exclusion) = 排除する (はいじよする)

- 科学者 存在 大きいな
• Scientists do not exclude the existence of a vast ocean of
表面 木星の エウロパ
water below the surface of Jupiter's icy moon Europa.
- データ 測定 影響する
• Excluding some data from the measurements can affect the
実験
result of an experiment.

6 6) exert (by/on) / (exertion) = およぼす

- 作用 力 物体
• Action is the force exerted by one object on a second object, and
reaction is the force exerted back by the second object equal in
逆
size and opposite in direction.
- 流体 上向きの力 物体 沈められた
• The fluid exerts an upward force on the object immersed in it.

6 7) exist / (existence) = 存在する (そんざいする)

- 重力 引力
• Gravity is the force of attraction that exists between the Earth
物体
and all objects.
- 生命 惑星
• Life may exist on other planets.

6 8) expand / (expansion) = 膨張する (ぼうちょうする)

- ^水 ^体 ^積 ^温 ^度
Water volume expands when its temperature rises above 4°C and when it freezes to ice. When the temperature of water is between 0 °C to 4 °C, it contracts.

- ^{空気}
Air will expand when heated.

- ^{コンクリート} ^温 ^度
Concrete expands as its temperature increases.

6 9) expose (to) / (exposure) = 日に当てる (ひにあてる)・日光にさらす

(にっこうにさらす)・放射線を浴びる (ほうしゃせんをあびる)

- ^{太陽電池パネル} ^太 ^陽 ^光
The solar panels are exposed to sunlight.

- ^{原子力発電所}
Nuclear power plant workers were exposed to ^高 ^レ ^ベ ^ル ^放 ^射 ^線
high levels of radiation.

7 0) express (in) / (expression) = 表す (あらわす)

- ^電 ^流 ^回 ^路 ^ア ^ン ^ペ ^ア
The amount of current in a circuit is expressed in amperes.

- ^等 ^式 ^関 ^係 ^距 ^離
The equation expresses the relation between distance and time.

7 1) extract (from) / (extraction) = 抽出する (ちゅうしゅつする)・引き

出す (ひきだす)

- ^熱 ^機 ^関 ^装 ^置 ^変 ^化 ^さ ^せ ^る
A heat engine is a device that extracts heat and transforms it ^力 ^学 ^的 ^エ ^ネ ^ル ^ギ ^ー
into mechanical energy.

- Metals such as copper can be extracted from ores.

7 2) fall (to/into) / (falling) = 落下する (らっかする)・落ちる (おちる)

- If air resistance is disregarded, all objects dropped near the Earth's surface will fall with the same constant acceleration.

- Newton watched the apple fall to the ground.

7 3) float (in/on) / (floating) = 浮かぶ (うかぶ)

- One can determine if a substance will float or sink by comparing the densities of the substance and the fluid.

- You can find out if an object will float or sink by comparing the buoyant force on the object with the object's weight.

- The weight of an object alone does not determine whether or not it will float (e.g., a 5-kilogram Styrofoam will float in water but not a 5-kilogram steel ball)

- An object will float in water when the force of gravity and the buoyant force acting on it are balanced.

7 4) flow (from/into) / (flowing) = 流れる (ながれる)

- Heat is thermal energy that flows from objects with higher temperature to objects with lower temperature.

- A liquid or gas flows from regions of high pressure to regions of low pressure.

- 流体 層流的に 乱流的に
• Fluids can flow laminarly or turbulently.

7 5) focus (on) / (focus) = [光などが]焦点に集まる・注目する・～の焦点を合わせる

- 虫眼鏡 太陽光
• A magnifying glass can be used to focus sunlight to create a hotspot at the focus.

- ハッブル宇宙望遠鏡 物体
• The Hubble Space Telescope can focus on objects that are farther away than terrestrial telescopes.

7 6) follow (by) = 辿る (たどる)

- 飛翔体 曲がった経路 影響
• The projectile followed a curved path under the influence of constant gravity.

- 地震 すぐに続いて起こる 津波
• A large earthquake can be closely followed by tsunamis and aftershocks.

7 7) form (into) / (formation) = 発生する (はっせいする)・形成する (けいせいする)

- 保存 エネルギー 減少する
• In conservation of energy, when a type of energy decreases, the same amount of a different type of energy forms.

- 元素 化合物
• Atoms of 2 or more elements combine to form a compound.

- 水蒸気
• When water vapor rises and cools off, it forms into water droplets which form clouds.

- **Tornadoes form in huge thunderstorms with strong swirling winds.**

7 8) freeze = 凍る (こおる)

- **At sea level (at standard atmospheric pressure = 1.013 x 10⁵ Pa), pure water freezes at 32°F (Fahrenheit) and boils at 212°F.**

- **When water freezes, its volume increases.**

- **Carbon dioxide gas can be cooled and frozen as dry ice.**

7 9) fuse / (fusing/fusion) = 融合する (ゆうごうする)

- **Nuclear fusion is a reaction with extremely high temperature in which 2 or more small light nuclei collide at very high speed and fuse to form a larger different nucleus.**

- **It takes four hydrogen atoms to fuse into one helium atom.**

8 0) gain / (gain) = 得る (える)

- **An atom can gain an electron.**

- **When an object is lifted above the ground, it gains gravitational potential energy.**

8 5) ignore = 無視する (むしする)

空気 抵抗 物体 地面
• If air resistance is ignored, all objects dropped near the surface
of the earth will fall with the same constant acceleration.

摩擦 非保存力 力学的
• Ignoring friction and other non-conservative forces, mechanical
エネルギー 振り子
energy is conserved in a pendulum.

8 6) immerse (in) / (immersion) = 浸す (ひたす)

浮力 押し上げる力 流体 物体
• Buoyant force is an upward force exerted by a fluid on an object
partly or completely immersed in it.

アルキメデス 浴槽 水
• When Archimedes immersed himself in a tub filled with water,
he found a way to check if the king's crown was made of pure
gold based on the volume of displaced water.

8 7) impede = 妨げる (さまたげる)

電子の流れ 欠陥
• Electron flow in materials is normally impeded by imperfections
like microscopic edges and rifts in the material.

材料 電流 ある
• All materials impede the flow of electric current to some
程度
extent.

8 8) include / (inclusion) = ～を含む (～を含む)

仮想の力 作用線
• An imaginary line that includes force is called the line of action.

- 単純な機械伝統的に滑車でこくさび
- **Simple machines traditionally include pulleys, levers, wedges, screws, inclined planes, and wheels and axles.**

89) increase / (increase) = 増やす (ふやす) ・ 増加する (ぞうかする)

- The **kinetic energy** of a **marble** increases as it falls to the **ground**.
- The **speed** of **sound** increases with the **stiffness** of the **material**.

90) indicate / (indication) = 示す (しめす)

- The **printed letters** on a **compass** indicate the directions **north, south, east and west**.
- A **weather radar** can sometimes indicate a **tornado touchdown**.

91) induce / (induction) = 誘導する (ゆうどうする)

- When **electric current** is induced in a **conductor** such as **copper**, **electrons** pass freely through it.
- An **electric current** or a **changing electric field** induces a **magnetic field**.
- A **changing magnetic field** induces an **electric field**.
- A **coil** of wire moving through a **magnetic field** between 2 **opposite poles of magnets** has a **current** induced in it.

- 天井 扇風機 空気の流れ
• Ceiling fans can induce airflow downward that help make a room feel cooler.

9 2) insert (into) / (insertion) = ~を挿入する (~をそうにゆうする)・差し込む (さしこむ)・書き入れる (かきいれる)

- 強磁性体 鉄
• When a ferromagnetic material like iron is inserted into a current-carrying solenoid, the magnetic field strength in the center of the solenoid increases.
- 半導体ドーピング 不純物 外来原子
• In semiconductor doping, impurities of foreign atoms (e.g. boron (p-type) and phosphorus (n-type)) are inserted into the silicon or germanium crystal structure.

9 3) interact (with) / (interaction) = 相互作用する (そうごさようする)

- 荷電粒子 媒質
• When a charged particle enters into a medium, it interacts with the medium's electrons and nuclei.
- As the Sun, Moon, and Earth interact with each other, sea levels rise and fall caused by tidal forces.

9 4) interfere (with) / (interference) = 干渉する (かんしょうする)

- 波 強めあう 弱めあう
• Waves can constructively or destructively interfere with each other.
- When light waves constructively interfere, bright interference fringes can be seen on a screen.

9 5) invert / (inversion) = 反転する (はんとんする)

反射された パルス 固定端
• A reflected pulse will be inverted when it reaches the fixed end
媒質
of a medium through which it travels.

像 網膜
• The images formed on the retina of our eyes are inverted.

9 6) investigate / (investigation) = 調査する (ちょうさする)

研究者 原因 干ばつ
• Researchers are investigating the causes of drought in
California.

科学者 気候変動 影響する
• Scientists are investigating how climate change is affecting the
北極圏の
Arctic's ice.

9 7) ionize / (ionization) = 電離する (でんりする)

荷電粒子線 アルファ線/アルファ粒子
• Streams of charged particles like alpha particles can ionize
原子 分子 生体組織 損傷
atoms and molecules in living tissue cells and cause damage.

原子 吸収する
• An atom is ionized if it absorbs enough energy to make the
電子 エネルギー
electron energy greater than zero.

粒子 負に 降雨
• Air particles can naturally be ionized negatively by rainfall or
滝
by a waterfall.

9 8) irradiate (with) / (irradiation) = ~に放射線を当てる (~にほうし

やせんをあてる)・[光を当てて]明るくする (あかるくする)・輝かせる
(かがやかせる)

1 0 2) measure / (measurement) = 計る (はかる)

ばね定数 ニュートン
• Spring constant is measured in newtons per meter.

温度計 装置 温度
• A thermometer is a device that measures the temperature of a
物質
substance.

1 0 3) multiply (by) / (multiplication) = 掛ける (かける)・数倍にする (す
うばいにする)

• Two multiplied by three makes six.

てこ 滑車 力 エネルギー
• A lever or pulley can multiply force but not energy.

1 0 4) observe / (observation) = 観察する (かんさつする)

ガリレオ 自由落下 等
• Galileo observed that objects in free fall have the same constant
加速度 ~に関わらず 重量
acceleration regardless of weight.

気候 専門家 影響 地球温暖化
• Climate experts are observing the effects of global warming.

1 0 5) obtain / (obtainment) = 求める (もとめる)

値 摩擦係数
• The values for coefficients of friction can be obtained
experimentally.

正確な 結果 実験
• Accurate results of the experiment were obtained after very
測定・計測
careful measurements were done.

106) occupy (by) = 占める (しめる)

体積 空間 物体
• Volume is the amount of space occupied by an object.

電子 占有する 軌道 原子 の 順に
• Electrons occupy different orbitals in an atom in order of increasing energy.

107) occur / (occurrence) = 起こる (おこる)

月食
• A lunar eclipse occurs when Earth passes between the Sun and the Moon.

摩擦 粗い面 物体
• Friction occurs due to the rough surfaces of objects touching or moving past each other.

108) oppose / (opposition) = 妨げる (さまたげる)

摩擦 運動 物体
• The force of friction always opposes the motion of objects as they move past each other.

重力
• The force of gravity acting on a falling piece of paper is easily opposed by air drag.

109) orbit = 周回する (しゅうかいする) ・ 軌道に乗る (きどうにのる)

国際宇宙ステーション
• The International Space Station orbits Earth once about every 90 minutes at an altitude of around 215 nautical miles.
(note: 1 nautical mile = 1.852 km)

楕円形
• The Earth orbits the Sun in an elliptical pattern once around every 365.26 days at an average speed of about 30 km/second.

1 1 0) oscillate (in/at/with/between) / (oscillation) = 振動する (しんどうする)

- In a longitudinal wave, the particles of a medium oscillate parallel to the direction the wave is moving.
- Particles of a sine wave oscillate in simple harmonic motion.
- An object's natural frequency is the frequency it tends to oscillate at when struck or disturbed.
- In Japan, alternating current voltage oscillates between -141 volts and +141 volts (effective value = 100 volts).

1 1 1) pass (through/into) / (passing) = 通過する (つうかする)・透過する (とうかする)

- Beta particles can pass through as much as 3 millimeters of aluminum.
- Light cannot pass through opaque materials like wood and steel.

1 1 2) penetrate / (penetration) = 貫通する (かんつうする)

- During electron capture, an electron in an atom's inner shell penetrates the nucleus.

- ^{アルファ粒子} Alpha particles are unable to penetrate the ^{外層} dead outer layers of human skin, but ^{皮膚上に開いた傷口} open skin wounds must be protected.

1 1 3) permit / (permission) = 可能にする (かのようにする)・許可する (きよかする)

- ^{導体材料} Conductors are materials that ^{電子} permit electrons to flow freely from ^{粒子} particle to particle.

- ^{透明材料} The transparent glass material permits light to pass through it.

1 1 4) polarize / (polarization) = 偏光する (へんこうする)・分極する (ぶんきょくする)

- ^{縦波} Longitudinal waves (e.g., sound) cannot be polarized because they ^{に沿って} vibrate parallel to the ^{方向} direction of ^{運動} motion (no ^{2次元の振動} two-dimensional vibrations).

- ^光 Light is polarized when it is reflected from a ^{非金属} non-metallic ^{表面} surface.

1 1 5) prevent (from) / (prevention) = 妨げる (さまたげる)

- ^{真空} A vacuum prevents ^{熱伝導} heat conduction because ^{原子} no atoms or ^{分子} molecules are ^{存在する} present.

- ^{防護服} A hazmat suit prevents ^{直接の} direct ^{接触} contact with ^{危険な} hazardous ^{物質} materials and ^{放射性粒子} radioactive particles.

- 断 熱 材 熱 伝 導
 • Thermal insulating materials help prevent heat transmission to a building in the summer and out of a building in the winter.

1 1 6) proceed (with) / (procedure) = 進める (すすめる)・[~から]発生する (はっせいする)・由来する (ゆらいする)・~を始める (~をはじめる)

- 実 験
 • Pierre and Marie Curie proceeded with their experiments on 放射線 発見 放射性元素
 radiation that led to the discovery of two radioactive elements, ラジウム ポロニウム
 radium and polonium.

- 常に注意する 実験室 注意
 • Stay alert while in the lab and proceed with caution when 扱う 化学品
 handling chemicals.

1 1 7) produce (by) / (production) = 生じる (しょうじる)

- 抵抗力 物体
 • The resisting force produced as an object moves through air is 空気抵抗
 called air resistance.

- 波 源
 • A wave produced by a source that oscillates with 単振動 正弦波
 simple harmonic motion is called a sine wave.

1 1 8) propagate (through) / (propagation) = 伝わる (つたわる)・伝播する (でんぱする)・伝搬する (でんぱんする)

- 電 磁 波 光 速 度
 • Electromagnetic waves propagate at the speed of light in a 真空
 vacuum.

- 音 波 媒 質
 • Sound waves propagate through a medium like air or water.

1 1 9) pull (down/up) / (pull) = 引く (ひく)・引っ張る (ひっぱる)

• Gravity pulls you back down to the ground when you jump.

• A pulley is a device that is used to pull heavy objects up.

1 2 0) push (down/up) / (push) = 押す(おす)・押し進める(おしすすめる)

• A small, light box will move with a uniform acceleration if it is pushed with a constant force.

• About one kilogram per square centimeter of atmospheric pressure pushes down on the human body at sea level.
(1.033kg/cm² = 1013.23 hPa = 1atm = 14.7psi)
(hPa=hectopascal, atm=atmosphere, psi=pounds per square inch)

Note: In the U.S.A., the psi pressure unit is the primary unit of measure for pressure, and most pressure instruments are shown in pounds per square inch. (1 psi = 6894.76 Pa)

1 2 1) radiate / (radiation) = 放射する (ほうしゃする)

• The Sun radiates in most parts of the electromagnetic spectrum.

• A radioactive source can radiate high-energy particles or photons which can cause ionization.

1 2 2) raise (by) = 上げる (あげる)・引き上げる (ひきあげる)・起こす (おこす)

• 4.185 joules of absorbed heat will raise the temperature of one gram of 20-degree water by 1 Celsius degree.

- 1 kcal (1,000 calories = 1Cal) is the ^熱 heat needed to raise 1kg of water by 1 ^{セルシウス 度} Celsius degree.
- The ^{隕石の空中爆発} meteor airburst over Chelyabinsk, Russia in 2013 has raised ^{懸案事項} new concerns of an ^{小惑星} asteroid striking the Earth.

1 2 3) reach = 達する (たつする)

- The ^{速さ} speed of an ^{物体} object falling far enough in air will reach a ^{最大} maximum ^{終端速度} velocity (terminal velocity) due to ^{空気抵抗} air resistance and its velocity will become constant.
- A ^{核分裂連鎖反応} nuclear chain reaction can reach ^{自続的} self-sustaining level with ^{十分な核分裂性物質} sufficient fissionable material.

1 2 4) react / (reaction) = 反応する (はんのうする)

- The ^{物質} substances that react in a ^{化学変化} chemical change are called ^{反応物} reactants.
- When a person jumps, he or she ^{及ぼす} exerts a downward ^力 force on the ^{地面} ground, and the ground reacts by exerting an upward force on the person.

1 2 5) reduce / (reduction) = 減らす(へらす)

- As you go ^{高度} higher in elevation, ^{気圧} air pressure is reduced because there is less ^{空気} air pushing down on you.

- 潤滑剤 グリス 物質
- Lubricants such as oil or grease are substances that reduce friction.

1 2 6) refer (to) / (reference) = 言及する (げんきゅうする)

- 等速円運動 速度 物体
- We refer to uniform circular motion when the speed of an object in circular motion is constant.

- ニュートンの第1法則
- Newton's First Law of Motion is sometimes referred to as the law of inertia.

1 2 7) reflect (from) / (reflection) = 反射する (はんしゃする)

- 太陽光
- The Moon reflects sunlight.
- 物体
- An object can be seen when light reflected from the object reaches our eyes.

1 2 8) refract / (refraction) = 屈折する (くっせつする)

- 光 プリズム
- Light can refract when it enters into a prism or water.
- 音 光波 向き
- Sound and light waves refract or change direction when they pass across the boundary between two substances with different densities.

1 2 9) reinforce / (reinforcement) = 補強する (ほきょうする) ・強化する (きょうかする)

- 波 打ち消す
- When two waves meet, they can reinforce or cancel each other.

- Two ^波waves of ^光light reinforce each other in ^{干渉による強め合い}constructive interference and cancel each other in ^{干渉による弱めあい}destructive interference.

- Concrete can be reinforced by ^{埋め込む}embedding ^{鋼棒}steel rods through its ^{長さ}length.

1 3 0) release / (release) = 放出する (ほうしゅつする)

- A ^{化学反応}chemical reaction that releases ^{エネルギー}energy in the form of ^光light or ^熱heat is called an ^{発熱反応}exothermic reaction.

- ^{水蒸気}Water vapor releases heat as it ^{凝結する}condenses into rain.

- ^{蒸気}Steam releases about 2,260 kJ/kg (kilojoule per kilogram) of ^熱heat ^{エネルギー}energy when it changes to water, and water releases about 333 kJ/kg of ^水heat energy when it turns to ice.

1 3 1) remain (at rest) = 静止する (せいしする)

- A body ^{静止状態}at rest remains at rest when there are no forces or when ^{つりあいの状態}forces are in equilibrium.

- If an ^{物体}object is ^{静止している}at rest, it will remain so ^{でない限り}unless something causes it to move.

1 3 2) remove = 取り去る (とりさる)

- イオン化 エネルギー 電子
• Ionization energy is the energy needed to remove an electron
原子 イオン
from an atom or ion.

- 冷蔵庫 熱 内部
• A refrigerator removes heat from its interior and releases it to
周囲の空気
the outside surroundings.

1 3 3) repel / (repulsion) = 反発する (はんぱつする)

- 同じ 磁極 電荷
• Like magnetic poles and charges repel each other.

- 陽子 電気力
• Protons repel each other due to the electric force, but the strong
引きあう 核力 原子の核
attractive nuclear force in the atom's nucleus holds them
together.

- 科学者 砂 水
• Scientists have created a way to make sand repel water
分子
molecules.

1 3 4) represent / (representation) = 表す (あらわす)

- 曲線 山 谷
• A curve whose shape represents the crests and troughs of a
一定の振幅 正弦曲線
wave with constant amplitude is a sine curve.

- ベクトル 量 矢印
• Vector quantities are represented graphically by arrows.

1 3 5) resist / (resistance) = ～に抵抗する (～にていこうする)

- 静止摩擦 力 滑り運動
• Static friction is the force that resists the start of sliding motion
表面 接触している 静止している
between 2 surfaces that are in contact and at rest.

- Some ^{材 料} materials resist the flow of ^{電 気} electricity more than others.

1 3 6) resonate / (resonance) = 共鳴する (きょうめいする)・共振する (きょうしんする)

- When two ^{同 一 音 叉} identical tuning forks are ^{並 ん で 置 か れ る} placed side by side, the ^{振 動} vibrations of one fork can force the second fork to resonate.

- When ^{強 制 振 動} forced vibrations are applied to an ^{物 体} object and they match the object's ^{固 有 振 動 数} natural frequency, the object begins to vibrate with ever increasing ^{振 幅} amplitude or resonate.

1 3 7) rest (on) = 静止する (せいしする)

- ^{静 止 摩 擦} Static friction force allows a ^{木 片} block of wood to rest on an ^{傾 斜 面} inclined surface as it resists the start of ^{滑 り 運 動} sliding motion.

- The ^{垂 直 抗 力} normal force on an ^{物 体} object resting on a table is equal but in ^{逆 向 き} opposite direction to the ^{重 力} gravitational force acting on the object.

1 3 8) restore / (restoration) = 復元する (ふくげんする)

- The ^{復 元 力} restoring force acts to restore a ^{ば ね} spring towards its ^{平 衡 点} equilibrium position.

- A ^{感 光 性 物 質} light-sensitive material developed in ^{開 発 さ れ た 宇 宙} space could be used to restore the ^{視 覚} sight of people with ^{損 傷 し た 網 膜} damaged retinas.

1 3 9) result (from) / (result) = 生じる (しょうじる)

- Sound waves are longitudinal waves that result from the back and forth vibration of the particles of a medium.

- Earthquakes result when the Earth's crustal plates move over, under or past each other along a fault.

1 4 0) reverse / (reversion) = もとの状況にもどる (もとのじょうきょうにもどる)・反転する (はんでんする)

- The process of dropping and breaking an egg on the floor cannot be reversed to restore it to its original state.

- Geophysicists find it hard to predict when the Earth's magnetic field will next reverse.

1 4 1) revolve (around) / (revolution) = 公転する (こうてんする)

- It takes about 365 days for Earth to revolve once around the Sun.

- A satellite is a natural (e.g., moon) or artificial body (e.g., machine) that revolves around a larger body (e.g., planet).

1 4 2) rotate / (rotation) = 自転する (じてんする)・回転する (かいてんする)

- The torque measures the ability of a force to rotate an object around an axis.

- Earth rotates on its ^軸 axis once about every 24 hours.

1 4 3) rub (against) / (rubbing) = こする

- When ^{物 体} objects are rubbed together, ^{電 子} electrons can move from one object to another object made of different ^{物 質} material.
- Two ^{固 形 物} solid materials that repeatedly rub against each other will ^{お互いをすり減らす} tend to wear each other away.

1 4 4) separate (into) / (separation) = 分解する (ぶんかいする)

- The ^{合 力} resultant force can be separated into ^{成 分} components.
- When light passes through a ^{プリズム} prism, it separates into different ^色 colors.

1 4 5) set in motion = 動かす (うごかす)

- ^{エネルギー} Energy can set in motion the ^{粒 子} particles of a ^{物 質} substance.
- A force must be applied to set a ^{静止している物体} stationary object in motion.

1 4 6) sink (in) / (sinking) = 沈める (しずめる)

- If the ^{密 度} density of an ^{物 体} object in a ^{流 体} fluid is greater than the density of the fluid, the object will sink.
- ^{岩 石} Rocks sink in water because their ^{質 量} mass is more than the equal ^{体 積} volume of water that they ^{押しのける} displace.

1 4 7) slide (across) = 滑る (すべる)

- When two ^{滑らかな} smooth ^{固体} solid ^{表面} surfaces slide past each other, ^{微視的} microscopic ^{突起} bumps on the two surfaces ^{妨げる} impede the ^{すべり} sliding ^{運動} motion.
- If an ^{物体} object is slid across a table in the ^{消失} absence of a ^力 force, it will move non-stop with the same ^{速さ} speed and ^{向き} direction.

1 4 8) solve / (solution) = 解決する (かいけつする) ・ 解く (とく)

- To solve for x in the ^{方程式} equation $2x - 4 = 10$, add 4 to both sides of the equation and then divide both sides by 2. The value of x should equal to 7.
- The 2014 Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded jointly to 3 ^{物理学者} Japanese physicists who solved the problem of how to create blue LEDs.

1 4 9) spin / (spin) = 回転する (かいてんする)

- When a ^{こま} top spins on the ^床 floor, ^{摩擦} friction with the ^{空気} air and the ^床 floor slows it down.
- ^{電子} Electrons spin around the ^核 nucleus in paths called ^{軌道} orbitals.

1 5 0) split (into) / (splitting) = 分裂する (ぶんれつする)

- The ^{原子核} nuclei of certain ^{同位体} isotopes like ^{ウラン} uranium-235 and ^{プルトニウム} plutonium ⁻²³⁹ split when they absorb ^{中性子} neutrons.

- 核 分 裂 重 原子核
 • Nuclear fission occurs when a heavy nucleus splits into two lighter nuclei.

1 5 1) stabilize / (stabilization) = 安定する (あんていする)

- 比率 中性子 陽子
 • Due to the unbalanced ratio of neutrons to protons in its
 原子核 放射性同位体 粒子
 nucleus, a radioactive isotope gives off particles or energy to stabilize itself.

- リアスポイラー
 • A rear spoiler helps to stabilize a race car traveling at high speed.

1 5 2) state / (statement) = ～を述べる (～をのべる)・言明する (げんめいする)

- 運動の第3法則
 • Newton's third law of motion states that when body A exerts a force on body B, body B exerts an equal and opposite force on body A.

- アインシュタインの方程式
 • Einstein's famous equation $E = mc^2$ basically states that
 質量 エネルギー 逆も
 mass can be converted into energy and vice versa.

1 5 3) store = 蓄える (たくわえる)・保つ (たもつ)・持つ (もつ)

- 物体 エネルギー 位置
 • An object can store energy due to its position.

- 熱 物質
 • Heat cannot be stored by matter because it (heat) is energy in
 移り変わり
 transit. (Note: Heat is not a form of storing energy but rather a method of transferring energy).

1 5 4) stretch / (stretching) = 伸びる (のびる)

- When a ^{ゴ ム バンド} rubber band is stretched, it gets hot and loses heat ^熱 energy.
- The ^{スリンキー} slinky returned to its original shape after it was stretched.

1 5 5) strike = 当たる (あたる)

- A wave that turns back after it strikes a ^{固定された} fixed or ^{自由な} free end is called a ^{反 射 波} reflected wave.
- When ^{稲 光} lightning strikes an ^{飛行機の} airplane's ^鼻 nose or ^{翼 端} wing tip, ^{電 気} electricity travels through the plane's ^{表 面} exterior skin and leaves on the ^{反 対 の 端} opposite end (e.g., the tail or the other wing tip).

1 5 6) strip (from) = 除去する (じょきよする) ・ はぎ取る (はぎとる)

- When ^{電 子} electrons are stripped away from the ^{原子} atoms in an ^{物体} object, the object becomes ^{正に帯電する} positively charged.
- A ^{ワイヤストリッパー} wire stripper is a ^{持ち運べる} small, ^{工具} hand-held tool used to strip the ^{絶 縁 体} electrical insulation from ^{電 線} electric wires.

1 5 7) submerge (in) = 沈める (しずめる)

- ^{アルキメデスの原理} Archimedes' principle says that any ^{物体} object completely or partially submerged in a ^{流体} fluid ^{受ける} experiences an upward ^{浮 力} buoyant force equal in ^{大 き さ} magnitude to the ^{重 さ} weight of the fluid

置き換えられた
displaced by the object.

物体 流体 置き換える
• An object completely submerged in a fluid will displace a
量 体積
volume of fluid equal to its (object's) own volume.

上昇する 海面 島々
• Rising sea levels will submerge many small islands in the
future.

1 5 8) subtract (from) / (subtraction) = 引く (ひく)

中性子 同位体 $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$
• To find the number of neutrons of isotope $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$, subtract its
原子番号 質量数
atomic number 92 from its mass number 235.

• If you subtract 3 from 5, you will get 2.

1 5 9) supply (by) = 供給する (きょうきゅうする)

起電力
• Electric energy can be supplied by an emf source like a battery.

電力 交流電流
• Electric power is mostly supplied as alternating current.

電源 装置
• A power supply is a device that supplies electrical energy to a
回路 負荷
circuit or load.

1 6 0) sustain / (sustainment) = ~を持続させる (~をじぞくさせる)・

~を維持する (~をいじする)

臨界質量 量 核分裂性物質
• Critical mass is the smallest amount of fissionable material
核分裂
that will sustain nuclear fission.

- ^水Water is necessary to ^{維持する}sustain life on Earth.

1 6 1) tilt (towards) / (tilt) = 傾ける (かたむける) ・ 傾く (かたむく)

- Earth has ^{季節}seasons because its ^{自転軸}axis is tilted.
- The ^{地球の自転軸}Earth's axis is tilted by about 23.4 degrees ^{に対して}relative to the ^{黄道面}plane in which the Earth ^{周回する}orbits around the Sun.
- The ^{北極}North Pole is tilted towards the Sun around June and the ^{南極}South Pole around December.

1 6 2) tolerate / (tolerance) = 耐える (たえる)

- Space Shuttle ^{宇宙飛行士}astronauts can tolerate the ^{重力加速度}g-forces that they experience during ^{離陸}take-off and ^{再突入}re-entry with the help of their ^{耐Gスーツ}g-suits.
- Certain ^{生命体}living organisms can tolerate extremely hot or cold ^{温度}temperatures.

1 6 3) transfer / (transfer) = 移動する (いどうする)

- ^{熱エネルギー}Thermal energy is transferred from ^{物体}objects with higher ^{温度}temperature to objects with lower temperature.
- Heat can be transferred by ^{伝導}conduction, ^{対流}convection, or ^{輻射}radiation.

1 6 4) transform (into) / (transformation) = 変える (かえる) ・ 変化する (へんかする)

- A **heat engine** is a **device** that extracts heat and transforms it into **mechanical energy**.

- **Electric energy** can be transformed into **kinetic energy** to do useful work like the turning of a **motor**, but some of it is lost as **heat**.

1 6 5) transmit = 発信する (はっしんする) ・ 伝わる (つたわる)

- In **radiation**, energy is transmitted through **space** or through a **material medium** in the form of **electromagnetic waves**.

- A **radar** transmits **pulses** of **radio waves** or **microwaves** and detects waves that are reflected back to the **receiving antenna**.

1 6 6) transport (by) / (transportation) = 輸送する (ゆそうする) ・ 運ぶ (はこぶ)

- **Waves** transport **energy** but not **matter** from one place to another.

- Some **scientists** believe that **water** on **Earth** may have been transported by **asteroids** or **comets**.

1 6 7) trigger / (trigger) = 引き金となる (ひきがねとなる)

- The release of **neutrons** in **fission** can trigger a **chain reaction**.

- Earthquakes can trigger landslides, avalanches and volcanic activity.

168) undergo = 経る (へる)・経験する (けいけんする)

- The particles of a medium undergo a circular motion in a surface wave.

- Isotopes can undergo nuclear chain reaction only if they release more neutrons in fission.

169) verify / (verification) = 検証する (けんしょうする)・立証する (りっしょうする)

- In a study, the “Schrodinger's Cat” superposition was verified by the detection of the quantum mechanical interference between localized wave packets.

- Physicists verified the time-dilation effect, predicted by Albert Einstein, in an experiment using clocks made of lithium ions.

170) vibrate / (vibration) = 振動する (しんどうする)

- In a transverse wave, the particles of a medium vibrate perpendicular to the direction the wave is moving.

- **Resonance** occurs when an **object** vibrates at its **natural frequency** with increasing **amplitude** brought about by a **force** with a matching **frequency** of vibration.

1 7 1) wind (around) / (winding) = 巻きつく (まきつく)

- When **electric current** flows through a **coil of wire** wound around the body of an **iron rod** as **core**, it acts as an **electromagnet**.
- Properly winding a long **electric cord** will later make it easier to **unwind**.

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