

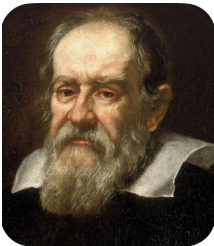


【科学词汇】

引力

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| 1 | yǐn lì 引力 | Gravity | |
| 2 | wàn yǒu yǐn lì dìng lǜ 万有引力定律 | The law of universal gravitation | $F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ |
| 3 | yǐn lì cháng shù 引力常数(G) | Gravitational constant | |
| 4 | kōng qì zǔ lì 空气阻力 | Air resistance | |
| 5 | zì yóu luò tǐ 自由落体 | Free falling object | |
| 6 | zhòng lì jiā sù dù 重力加速度(g) | Gravitational acceleration | $g=9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$ |
| 7 | biǎo miàn jī 表面积 | Surface area | |
| 8 | fú / xuán fú 浮/悬浮 | levitating | |
| 9 | zhì liàng 质量 | mass | The amount of matter in an object. |
| 10 | zhòng liàng 重量 | weight | The measurement of gravity's pull on an object. |

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| 10 | zhì xīn 质心 | the center of mass | Center of mass is the point at which the distribution of mass is equal in all directions, and does not depend on gravitational field. |
| 11 | zhòng xīn 重心 | the center of gravity | Center of gravity is the point at which the distribution of weight is equal in all directions, and does depend on gravitational field. |
| 12 | guī mó 规模 | scale | |
| 13 | jù lí 距离 | distance | |

重要科学家

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|---|--|---|
|  | jiā lì lüè 伽利略 Galileo Galilei | Galileo di Vincenzo Bonaiuti de' Galilei, commonly referred to as Galileo, was an astronomer, physicist and engineer, sometimes described as a polymath, from Pisa, in modern-day Italy. Galileo has been called the "father" of observational astronomy, modern physics, the scientific method, and modern science. |
|  | niú dùn 牛顿 Sir Isaac Newton | Sir Isaac Newton was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, alchemist, theologian, and author widely recognised as one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of all time and among the most influential scientists. He was a key figure in the philosophical revolution known as the Enlightenment. |
|  | kǎi wén dí shí 凯文迪什 Henry Cavendish | Henry Cavendish was an English natural philosopher, scientist, and an important experimental and theoretical chemist and physicist. He is noted for his discovery of hydrogen, which he termed "inflammable air". |