kinetic energy	the capacity to do work due to a particle's motion
matrix	a surrounding substance within which something else originates, develops or is contained
normal	a force applied at 90 degrees to a surface
pearlite	a phase of carbon steel and cast iron consisting of ferrite and cementite formed into distict alternating layers (or lamellae) on slow cooling from austenite; pearlite is a tough phase responsible for the mechanical properties of unhardened steel
plasticity	the ability of a material to withstand permanent deformation without failure

power	a measure of work done over a period of time; power is measured in watts, where one watt is the power used to perform one joule of work in one second
shear	when one section of a body tends to slide over a neighbouring section
sintering	most often associated with powder metallurgy, sintering involves heating compressed parts in a controlled-atmosphere furnace; the pressed powder particles fuse together (at temperatures below their melting point), forming metallurgic bonds
steel	a metallic product whose principal element is iron and where the carbon content is not more than 2%
strain	the amount of deformation an object experiences compared to its original size

tension	a force tending to stretch or elongate something, a pulling force
torsion	the result of twisting forces produced in engine crankshafts while the engine is running; forces causing torsion produce torque or turning moments
toughness	the extent to which a material absorbs energy without fracture; the area under a stress-strain diagram is a measure of toughness
true stress	the ratio of the applied load (L) to the instantaneous cross-sectional area (A)
ultimate tensile strength (UTS)	the maximum stress a material can withstand before failing

weldability	the ease with which a materal is able to be welded
Young's modulus	the ratio of stress to strain within the elastic region of the stress-strain curve (prior to the yield point)