
1. lever	a type of simple machine consisting of a rigid beam pivoting around fulcrum that is used to transmit force
2. mass	a measure of the amount of matter that an object contains; the unit of this within the SI system is the kilogram (kg)
3. metals	solid materials, typically hard, opaque, ductile, malleable and shiny; they feature good electrical and thermal conductivity
4. non-ferrous	a material containing no, or minimal iron
5. pearlite	a phase of carbon steel and cast iron consisting of ferrite and cementite formed into distinct layers (or lamellae) on slow cooling from austenite
6. polymer	a giant molecule based on carbon
7. pulley	consists of a wheel and an axle arranged by itself or in conjunction with others to operate as a simple machine
8. scalar	any measure that has a magnitude only
9. screw	a form of simple machine used to translate rotary motion into linear motion
10. steel	an alloy of iron and up to 2% carbon, often with additions of other alloying elements such as manganese, silicon, chromium, nickel and molybdenum
11. stiffness	the resistance of an elastic body to deflation by an applied force
12. thermoplastic	a polymer that can be softened by heating
13. thermoset	a polymer that can be set by heating but cannot be softened by reheating
14. timber	an organic material consisting of thin-walled tubes made of cellulose; the cellulose 'tubes' are bound together with a weak glue called lignin
15. toughness	the ability of material to resist the propagation of cracks; it is often identified as the area under a stress-strain graph
16. vector	any measure that has a magnitude and direction
