

PHYSICS SYLLABUS SEQUENCE 2020/21			
GRADE:	12		
TERM:	1		
WEEK:	DATE	TOPICS	OBJECTIVES
1	Sept. 12 to 16	<b>Mathematical Requirements Physical Quantities &amp; SI Units</b>	<p>1.1. use Pythagoras' theorem, similarity of triangles, and the sum of the angles of a triangle;</p> <p>1.2. use sines, cosines and tangents (especially for <math>0^\circ</math>, <math>30^\circ</math>, <math>45^\circ</math>, <math>60^\circ</math>, <math>90^\circ</math>). Use the trigonometric relationship for triangles: ; <math>c / \sin C = b \sin B = a / \sin A</math>; <math>a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A</math></p> <p>1.1. express physical quantities as a numerical magnitude and unit.</p> <p>1.2. state the base quantities including their symbols and S.I. units.</p> <p>1.3. use base quantities or units to obtain expressions for derived quantities or units.</p> <p>1.4. use the Avogadro constant (the number of atoms in 0.012 kg of the C-12 isotope) as a numerical entity.</p> <p>1.5. use the concept of the mole as the quantity of substance containing a number of particles equal to the Avogadro constant.</p> <p>1.6. use prefixes and their symbols to express multiples (up to <math>10^9</math>) and sub-multiples (down to <math>10^{-12}</math>) of units of base and derived quantities.</p> <p>1.7. use base units to check the homogeneity of physical equations.</p>
2	Sep 19-23	<b>Physical Quantities</b>	<p>1.1. distinguish between precision and accuracy. estimate the uncertainty in a derived quantity from actual, fractional or percentage uncertainties.</p> <p>1.2. measure physical quantities using appropriate instruments.</p> <p>1.3. construct and use calibration curves.</p> <p>1.4. sketch and recognise the forms of plots of common simple expressions like <math>1/x</math>, <math>x^2</math>, <math>a/x^2</math>, <math>\sin x</math>, <math>\cos x</math>, <math>e^{-x}</math>, <math>\sin^2 x</math>, <math>\cos^2 x</math>;</p> <p>1.5. use <math>\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta \approx \theta</math> and <math>\cos \theta \approx 1</math> for small <math>\theta</math> and <math>\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1</math>;</p> <p>1.6. rearrange relationships between physical quantities so that linear graphs may be plotted.</p>

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			<p>1.7. recognise and use the logarithmic forms of expressions like <math>ab</math>, <math>a/b</math>, <math>x^n</math>, <math>e^{kx}</math>, and understand the use of logarithms in relation to quantities with values that range over several orders of magnitude;</p> <p><b>COURSEWORK – Linearisation &amp; Uncertainties</b></p>
3	Sep 26-30	Vectors	<p>1.8. distinguish between scalar and vector quantities, and state examples.</p> <p>1.9 combine and resolve vectors.</p> <p><b>LAB 1 ( Density )</b></p> <p><b>Test on Physical Quantities and S.I. Units</b></p> <p><b>COURSEWORK – Vectors</b></p>
4	Oct. 3-7	Motion	<p>1.1. explain displacement, speed, velocity, and acceleration.</p> <p>1.2. use graphs to represent displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration in a single dimension.</p> <p>1.3. use the gradient of and area under motion graphs to solve problems.</p> <p><b>COURSEWORK – Objectives 1.1-1.3</b></p> <p>1.4. derive equations representing uniformly accelerated motion in a single dimension.</p> <p>1.5. use the equations of motion to solve problems on uniformly accelerated motion.</p> <p>1.6. solve problems involving bodies undergoing projectile motion.</p> <p>1.7. show that projectile motion is parabolic.</p> <p><b>TEST2 - Linear Motion</b></p> <p><b>Lab 2 – Projectile Motion</b></p>

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5	Oct. 10-14		<p>1. state Newton's laws of motion.</p> <p>1.1. explain 'linear momentum'.</p> <p>1.2. state the principle of conservation of linear momentum.</p> <p>1.3. apply the principle of conservation of linear momentum.</p> <p>1.4. distinguish between inelastic and perfectly elastic collisions.</p> <p>1.5. explain and use the concept of the impulse of a force.</p> <p>1.6. draw and interpret F-t graphs.</p> <p>1.7. solve problems related to Newton's laws of motion.</p>
6	Oct 24-28	Test	1 <sup>st</sup> six week test
7	Oct 31 – Nov 4		<p>express angular displacement in radians.</p> <p>1.1. apply the concept of angular velocity to problems involving circular motion.</p> <p>1.2. apply the expression <math>v = r\omega</math> to problems involving circular motion.</p> <p>1.3. use equations for centripetal acceleration and centripetal force.</p> <p>1.4. use the equations of circular motion to solve problems.</p> <p>1.5. use Newton's law of universal gravitation in problems involving attraction between masses.</p> <p>1.6. explain and use the term gravitational field strengths (at the Earth's surface or above).</p> <p>1.7. solve problems involving circular orbits.</p> <p>1.8. discuss the motion of geostationary satellites and their applications.</p> <p><b>TEST – Circular Motion &amp; Law of Gravitation</b></p>

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			<p style="background-color: #00FFFF; color: black; padding: 2px;"><b>Lab 3 : Circular motion</b></p> <p>1.1. explain the origin of the upthrust acting on a body wholly or partially immersed in a fluid, and use this knowledge to solve problems.</p> <p>1.2. explain the nature, cause and effects of resistive forces.</p> <p>1.3. use the concept of terminal velocity to solve problems involving motion through a fluid.</p> <p>1.4. apply the principle of moments to solve problems.</p> <p>1.5. use the concepts of static and dynamic equilibria to solve problems.</p> <p style="background-color: #00FF00; color: black; padding: 2px;"><b>COURSEWORK –Effects of Forces</b></p> <p style="background-color: #00FFFF; color: black; padding: 2px;"><b>Lab 4 – Forces (Archimedes principle)</b></p>
8	Nov. 7-11	<b>Effects of forces</b>	<p>1.1 use the concept of work as the product of force and displacement in the direction of the force.</p> <p>1.2 derive and use the formula for kinetic energy <math>E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2</math>.</p> <p>1.3 distinguish between kinetic and potential energy.</p> <p>1.4 distinguish between different types of potential energy.</p> <p>1.5 derive and use the formula <math>\Delta E_p = mg \Delta h</math> for potential energy changes near the Earth's surface.</p>
9	Nov.14-18	<b><i>Conservation of Energy</i></b>	<p>2.6. apply the concept of power as the rate of doing work.</p> <p>2.7. apply the concept of efficiency to problems involving energy transfer.</p> <p>2.8. state examples of different forms of energy.</p> <p>2.9. describe examples of energy conversion.</p> <p>2.10. apply the concept of energy conversion to Caribbean situation.</p>
10	Nov. 21-25		

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			<p>2.11. discuss critically mechanisms for the efficient use of energy in the Caribbean.</p> <p style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;"><b>Test on Conservation of Energy</b></p>
11	Nov 28 – Dec 2	<b>Module 2: Oscillation &amp; Waves</b>	<p><u>Simple Harmonic Motion</u></p> <p><u>1.1.</u> use the equations of simple harmonic motion to solve problems.</p> <p><u>1.2.</u> recall the conditions necessary for simple harmonic motion.</p> <p><u>1.1.</u> describe graphically the changes in displacement, velocity and acceleration with time and with displacement for simple harmonic motion.</p> <p><u>1.3.</u> derive and use the period of the simple pendulum as <math>T = 2\pi (l/g)^{1/2}</math> and of the mass on a spring as <math>T = 2 \pi (m/k)^{1/2}</math>.</p>
12	Dec 5- 9	<b>Test</b>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> six week test</u>
13	Dec. 12- 16		<p>Revision- Practice Past Papers.</p> <p>END OF TERM – Dec. 18</p>