

WEEK	DATE	TOPICS	OBJECTIVES
1	<b>September 11-15</b>	Electrical Quantities 1.1-1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use the equation <math>Q = It</math> to solve problems</li> <li>● Define the coulomb</li> <li>● Define the volt</li> <li>● Use the equation <math>V = IR</math> to solve problems</li> <li>● Define and use the term resistivity <math>\rho</math> using the equation <math>R = (\rho l)/A</math></li> <li>● Explain drift velocity</li> <li>● Derive and use the equation <math>I = nevA</math></li> </ul>
2	<b>September 18-22</b>	Electrical circuits 2.1-2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I-V characteristics for metals, semiconductors and filament lamp</li> <li>● Resistance versus temperature curves for thermistors with negative temperature coefficients.</li> <li>● Distinguish between e.m.f. and p.d.</li> <li>● Solve problems using terminal p.d.</li> <li>● Draw and interpret circuit diagrams using Kirchoff's law.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Sep 25-29</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use Kirchoff's laws to solve problems involving circuit networks</li> <li>● <b>Revision and Graded class work # 1</b></li> </ul>
4	<b>Oct 2-6</b>	Electrical circuits continued 2.6-2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Derive and use formula for two or more resistors a) in series b) in parallel.</li> <li>● Use the potential divider as source of variable and fixed p.d.</li> <li>● Use the Wheatstone bridge as a means of comparing resistance, treating it as a double potential divider.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Oct 9-11</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Revision and graded class work # 2</b></li> </ul>
6	<b>Oct 12-16</b> <b>Oct 17-20</b> <b>Oct 23-27</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Mid term break</b></li> <li>● <b>Lab # 1 and Lab # 2</b></li> <li>● <b>First Six week test</b></li> </ul>
7	<b>Oct 30- Nov 3</b>	Electric Fields 3.1-3.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explain the difference between electrical insulators and conductors</li> <li>● Discuss a) applications of electrostatic phenomena and b) hazards associated with charging by friction.</li> <li>● Explain the action of lightning rods in the protection of buildings.</li> <li>● Use Coulomb's law to solve problems</li> <li>● Use <math>E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}</math> for the field strength due to a point charge.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calculate the field strength between two charged metal plates using <math>E = V/d</math></li> </ul>
8	<b>Nov 6-10</b>	<b>Electric fields (Cont'd)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calculate the force on a charge in a uniform electric field using <math>F = EQ</math>.</li> <li>● Describe effect of electric field on charges moving in it.</li> <li>● Compare motion of charged particles moving in electric field to movements in a gravitational field and solve numerical problems</li> </ul> <b>LAB #3</b>
9	<b>Nov 13-17</b>	Electric fields (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recall that field strength is numerically equal to potential gradient</li> <li>● Use the equation <math>V = Q/4\pi\epsilon_0 r</math> for the potential due to a point charge. Calculate the potential at a point due to several point charges</li> <li>● Worksheet</li> </ul>
10	<b>Nov 20- 24</b>	Capacitors 4.1-4.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explain the 'farad' and use <math>C = Q/V</math> and <math>C = \epsilon A/d</math> to solve problems.</li> <li>● Derive and use formulae for capacitors a) in series b) in parallel</li> <li>● Use the formulae for energy stored as <math>W = CV^2/2 = QV/2 = Q^2/2C</math></li> <li>● Recall and use the exponential equations for discharge of capacitors</li> <li>● Sketch graphs for a) charging b) discharging a capacitor.</li> <li>● <b>Class quiz # 3</b></li> </ul>
11	<b>Nov 27-Dec 1</b>	Magnetic Fields 5.1-5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explain magnetic flux density and the 'tesla'.</li> <li>● Sketch magnetic flux patterns due to long straight wire, flat circular coil and solenoid</li> <li>● Use expression for magnetic flux density associated with long straight wire, flat circular coil and solenoid Example: <math>B = \mu_0 nI</math></li> </ul>
12	<b>Dec 4-8</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>2<sup>nd</sup> six week test</b></li> </ul>
13	<b>Dec 11- 15</b>	Magnetic forces 6.1-6.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use Fleming's left hand rule effectively</li> <li>● Recall and use the equation <math>F = BIL \sin\theta</math> to solve problems.</li> <li>● Explain how to measure flux density using a current balance.</li> <li>● Predict the direction of the force on a moving charge in a magnetic field.</li> </ul>

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(Cont'd)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use the expression <math>F = BQv\sin\theta</math> to solve problems.</li> <li>● Solve problems for charged particles moving in electric and magnetic fields perpendicular to each other.</li> <li>● Describe the effect of soft iron core on the magnetic field due to a solenoid</li> <li>● Explain principle of the electromagnet and how it is used in door locks, switches and other applications.</li> <li>● Explain the origin of forces between current carrying conductors and predict the direction of the forces.</li> <li>● Explain the Hall Effect.</li> <li>● Use the Hall probe to measure Flux density.</li> </ul>
13	<b>Optional</b>	Electromagnetic Induction 7.1-7.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explain magnetic flux and magnetic flux linkage using the relevant equations <math>\Phi = BA</math> and <math>\phi = BAN</math> to solve problems</li> <li>● Explain the 'weber'.</li> <li>● Describe and interpret experiments that demonstrate electromagnetic induction and the associated variables.</li> <li>● Determine induced e.m.f. using Faraday's law.</li> <li>● Use Lenz's law to determine direction of induced e.m.f. and discuss its application to energy conservation.</li> <li>● Explain applications of electromagnetic induction.</li> <li>● Explain the principle of operation of the simple transformer.</li> <li>● Use the relationship <math>N_s/N_p = V_s/V_p = I_p/I_s</math> for the ideal transformer</li> </ul>