Year 11 ATAR Physics Checklist + Revision Exercises 2023 - CAP 1

Linear Motion:

Science as a Human Endeavour:

Safety for motorists and other road users has been substantially increased through application of Newton's laws and conservation of momentum by the development and use of devices, including:

- helmets
- seatbelts
- crumple zones
- airbags
- safety barriers

Pearson Physics 11 pp. 283-285

Science Understanding:

- Distinguish between scalar and vector quantities, and add and subtract vectors in two dimensions Pearson Physics 11 Sections 6.1-6.3 WACE Study Guide pp. 89-92
- uniformly accelerated motion is described in terms of relationships between measurable scalar and vector quantities, including displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration —this includes *applying the relationships*:

$$v_{av} = \frac{s}{t}$$
, $a = \frac{v - u}{t}$, $v = u + at$, $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$, $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

Pearson Physics 11 Sections 7.1-7.4

WACE Study Guide pp. 93-95

Exploring Physics p. 141; Set 14: 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.8; Set 15: 15.1; 15.4, 15.8, 15.10, 15.11, 15.14, 15.16

 representations, including graphs, vectors, and equations of motion, can be used qualitatively and quantitatively to describe and predict linear motion

Pearson Physics 11 Section 7.3

WACE Study Guide pp. 84-97

vertical motion is analysed by assuming the acceleration due to gravity is constant near Earth's surface

Pearson Physics 11 Section 7.5

WACE Study Guide pp. 99-100

• Newton's three Laws of Motion describe the relationship between the force or forces acting on an object, modelled as a point mass, and the motion of the object due to the application of the force or forces

Pearson Physics Sections 8.3-8.5

WACE Study Guide pp. 103-108, 112-113

Exploring Physics p. 149-150; Set 16: 16.6, 16.8, 16.10, 16.12, 16.14

• free body diagrams show the forces and net force acting on objects, from descriptions of real-life situations involving forces acting in one or two dimensions

This includes applying the relationships

resultant
$$F = ma$$
, $F_{weight} = m g$

Pearson Physics 11 Section 8.7

WACE Study Guide p. 116-117 (not good on free body diagrams)

Exploring Physics Set 16: 16.1, 16.3, 16.5

 momentum is a property of moving objects; it is conserved in a closed system and may be transferred from one object to another when a force acts over a time interval

This includes applying the relationships

$$p = m v$$
, $\sum mv_{before} = \sum mv_{after}$, $m v - m u = \Delta p = F \Delta t$

Pearson Physics Sections 8.1, 8.2, 8.7

WACE Study Guide pp. 106-111,114-116

Exploring Physics pp. 160-161; Set 17: 17.1, 17.3, 17.5, 17.8, 17.9, 17.10, 17.12, 17.15, 17.19, 17.22

• energy is conserved in isolated systems and is transferred from one object to another when a force is applied over a distance; this causes work to be done and changes the kinetic (E_k) and/or potential (E_p) energy of objects

This includes applying the relationships

$$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$
, $E_{\rm p} = m g \Delta h$, $W = F s$, $W = \Delta E$

Pearson Physics 11 Section 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5

WACE Study Guide pp. 118-119

• collisions may be elastic and inelastic; kinetic energy is conserved in elastic collisions

This includes applying the relationship

$$\sum \frac{1}{2}m v^2_{before} = \sum \frac{1}{2}m v^2_{after}$$

Pearson Physics 11 Section 9.3

WACE Study Guide p. 120

Exploring Physics Set 18: 18.1, 18.2, 18.3

• power is the rate of doing work or transferring energy

This includes applying the relationship

$$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{\Delta E}{t} = F v_{av}$$

Pearson Physics Section 9.6

WACE Study Guide pp. 121-123

Exploring Physics pp. 167-168; Set 18: 18.6, 18.8, 18.12, 18.13, 18.15, 18.19, 18.21

General:

WACE Study Guide has Linear Motion Review Questions pp. 124-128 and a Trial Test pp. 175-181

Past Stage 2 Physics WACE Exam Questions:

Year	Questions
2010	6, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23
2011	3, 8, 10, 11, 14,15, 18, 19, 20
2012	1,2,4,7,11,12,13,14,17,19,22,23
2013	3,4,7,8,13,17,18,22
2014	1,8,12,13,17,23,24,25