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1. **【运动表】**

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|  | **匀速直线运动** | | **静止** | **变速直线运动** |
| **v-t图** |  | |  |  |
| **s-t图** |  | |  |  |
| **比较运动快慢的2个方法** | |  | | |
| **举一个以车为参照物的例子** | |  | | |

1. **【声表】**

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| **什么是声源** |  |
| **声音三要素+与什么有关** |  |
| **声音的速度** |  |
| **防止噪声的三个方法** |  |
| **超声波范围+3个例子** |  |
| **次声波范围+1个例子** |  |
| **声波传递信息和能量各1个例子** |  |

1. **【物态表】**

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| **物态变化三角形表** |  |
| **晶体凝固图+特点** |  |
| **液化的重要话+3个例子** |  |
| **影响蒸发的3个因素** |  |
| **沸腾的2个条件** |  |
| **升华的3个例子** |  |
| **凝华的2个例子** |  |

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1. **【光表】**

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| **什么是光源+不是光源各2例子** |  |
| **光的速度（真空中）** |  |
| **光沿直线传播全称+3个例子** |  |
| **反射的3个例子** |  |
| **反射定律角的等式** |  |
| **平面镜成像的4个特点** |  |
| **折射的3个例子** |  |
| **色散的1个例子** |  |
| **折射的角的特点** |  |
| **红外线2个例子** |  |
| **紫外线的3个例子** |  |

1. **【透镜表】**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **镜的分类**  **+特点**  **+各1个例子** |  | | | |
| **凸透镜成像规律**  **（5行）** | **物距（\_\_\_）** | **像距（\_\_\_）** | **成像特点** | **应用** |
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1. **【密度表】**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **固态的分子间隙+力+性质** |  |
| **气态的分子间隙+力+性质** |  |
| **冰熔化成水质量，密度，体积如何变化** |  |
| **水喝掉一半质量，密度，体积如何变化** |  |
| **密封氧气筒用了一半质量，密度，体积如何变化** |  |
| **使用天平前的2个步骤** |  |
| **天平的注意事项（写4个）** |  |
| **天平的计算公式** |  |
| **水，冰密度** |  |
| **酒精，煤油，水银密度** |  |
| **铁，铅，铜，铝密度的排列** |  |
| **一个正常中学生，成年人质量** |  |
| **一个苹果，2只eggs质量** |  |
| **物体的属性（性质）的物理量5个** |  |
| **水密度的物理意义** |  |
| **m-V图和V-m图+比较密度大小** |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **测量液体密度** | | |
| **测量结果：偏大** | **测量结果：偏大** | **正确顺序** |
| **1.** | **1.** | **1.** |
| **2.** | **2.** | **2.** |
| **3.** | **3.** | **3.** |
| **4.** | **4.** | **4.** |

**密度计算题：**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **空心问题：（已知：m球，ρ实，V球，ρ注）** | |
| **问：①是否空心？** | **答：** |
| **②求空心体积** | **答：** |
| **③注入新物质后，求总质量** | **答：** |

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| **等容问题：（已知：m球，ρ实，V球，ρ注）** | |
| **问：①是否空心？** | **答：** |
| **②求空心体积** | **答：** |
| **③注入新物质后，求总质量** | **答：** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **溢水问题：（已知：m溢水，ρ水，m物）** | |
| **问：物质的密度** | **答：** |

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1. **【力表】**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **“力的作用是相互的”3个例子** |  |
| **力的作用效果2个+各1个例子** |  |
|  |
| **惯性的作用** |  |
| **影响惯性的因素** |  |
| **重力的作用点+方向+重力的作用** |  |
| **影响滑动摩擦力的因素2个+各1个例子** |  |
| **影响静摩擦力的因素1个+1个例子** |  |
| **平衡力的特点（4个）** |  |
| **牛顿第一定律** |  |

1. **【压强，浮力表】**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **固压的公式+S的单位+S表示的意义** | | |  | | | |
| **液压的公式+h的单位+h表示的意义** | | |  | | | |
| **液压的方向** | | |  | | | |
| **连通器液面相平的2个条件** | | |  | | | |
| **减少压强的3个例子** | | |  | | | |
| **增加压强的3个例子** | | |  | | | |
| **利用气压的2个例子+1个标压数值** | | |  | | | |
| **流体压强的5个特点** | | |  | | | |
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|  | | | |
| **浮力实验的计算公式** | | |  | | | |
| **浮力5种状态** | | | | | | |
| **状态名称** |  |  | |  |  |  |
| **特点** |  |  | |  |  |  |
| **与力的关系** |  |  | |  |  |  |
| **与密度的关系** |  |  | |  |  |  |

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1. **【功表】**

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| **功** | | | | | | | | |
| **做功的两要素：** | | |  | | | | | |
| **功的公式及解释** | | |  | | |  | | |
| **不做功的三种情况并举例：** | | |  | | | | | |
| **功率** | | | | | | | | |
| **功率定义** | | |  | | **物理意义** | |  | |
| **功率的公式及单位** | | |  | | | | | |
| **动能和势能** | | | | | | | | |
| **动能** | | | **定义** | |  | | | |
| **决定其大小的因素** | |  | | | |
| **势能** | **重力势能** | | **定义** | |  | | | |
| **决定其大小的因素** | |  | | | |
| **弹性势能** | | **定义** | |  | | | |
| **决定其大小的因素** | |  | | | |
| **功和机械效率** | | | | | | | | |
| **通常什么力做有用功** | | |  | | **通常什么力做总功** | |  | |
| **功的关系公式** | | |  | | **什么时候机械能守恒** | |  | |
|  | | **斜面** | | **滑轮组（竖向）** | | | | **滑轮组（横向）** |
| **图（画力）**  **（写脚标）** | |  | |  | | | |  |
| **有用功** | |  | |  | | | |  |
| **总功** | |  | |  | | | |  |
| **机械效率** | |  | |  | | | |  |

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1. **【机械表】**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **杠杆** | |
| **杠杠的五要素** |  | |
| **杠杆原理公式** |  | |
| **力与力臂的大小关系** |  | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **名称** | **结构特征** | **特点** | **例子** |
| **省力杠杆** |  |  |  |
| **费力杠杆** |  |  |  |
| **等臂杠杆** |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **简单机械** | |
| **如何数出滑轮组的n的值** |  | |
| **定滑轮的特点** |  | |
| **动滑轮的特点** |  | |
| **奇动偶定解释** |  | |

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1. **【热表】**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **分子动理论的2个解释+3个例子** |  | | | |
|  | | | |
| **分子间有什么力+1个例子** |  | | | |
|  | | | |
| **决定内能大小的因素** |  | | | |
| **改变内能的2个方法+各2个例子** |  | | | |
|  | | | |
| **发生热传递的2个条件** |  | | | |
| **热量只能在什么情况下用** |  | | | |
| **水的比热容** |  | | | |
| **水的比热容的物理意义** |  | | | |
| **热值的物理意义** |  | | | |
| **热机的4个冲程** |  |  |  |  |
| **活塞运动方向** |  |  |  |  |
| **火花塞情况** |  |  |  |  |
| **能量的转化** |  |  |  |  |

1. **【电学四种体】**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **名称** | **定义** | **例子** |
|  |  | **3** |
|  |  | **3** |
|  |  | **2** |
|  |  | **1** |

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1. **【电学物理量表】**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **物理量** | **符号** | **单位** | **单位符号** |
| **电流** |  |  |  |
| **电压** |  |  |  |
| **电阻** |  |  |  |
| **电功率（快慢）** |  |  |  |
| **电功（多少）** |  |  |  |
| **电热** |  |  |  |

1. **【电路图】**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **中文** | **图** |
| **电源** |  |
| **灯泡** |  |
| **电阻** |  |
| **电动机** |  |
| **电压表** |  |
| **电流表** |  |
| **开关** |  |
| **电铃** |  |

1. **【电路4种情况表】**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **名称** | **定义** | **是否有电流** | **是否故障** |
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1. **【串并联规律】**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **串联（理解方法： ）** | | **并联（理解方法： ）** | |
| **电流** |  | **电流** |  |
| **中文：** | | **中文：** | |
| **电压** |  | **电压** |  |
| **中文：** | | **中文：** | |
| **串联分** |  | **并联分** |  |
| **中文：** | | **中文：** | |
| **电阻** |  | **电阻** |  |
| **中文：** | |  | |
| **电功** |  | **电功** |  |
| **电功率** |  | **电功率** |  |

1. **【电表表】**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **电流表** | **电压表** | |
| **符号** |  |  | |
| **特点** |  |  | |
| **量程+分度值** |  |  | |
|  |  | |
| **使用方法** |  |  | |
| **连接顺序** |  |  | |
| **注意问题** |  |  | |
| **特殊使用方法**  **图+中文** |  |  |  |

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1. **【伏安法表（测电阻/测功率）】**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **实验图** | **滑动变阻器的2个作用** | **测电阻的原理（公式）** | **测电功率的原理（公式）** |
|  |  |  |  |

1. **【安全用电表】**

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| --- | --- |
| **家庭电路连接顺序（5个）** |  |
| **保险丝会熔断（电流过大）原因** |  |
| **一节干电池电压** |  |
| **人体安全电压** |  |
| **家庭电路电压** |  |
| **三插插头的三线特点** |  |

1. **【电与磁表】**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **电与磁三大实验** | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **第一个实验** | | **第二个实验** | | | | **第三个实验** | | |
| **实验图**  **+特点** |  | |  | | | |  | | |
| **实验名称** |  | |  | | | |  | | |
| **实验原理** |  | |  | | | |  | | |
| **原理解释** |  | |  | | | |  | | |
| **什么生什么** |  | |  | | | |  | | |
| **能量的转化** |  | |  | | | |  | | |
| **例子** |  | |  | | | |  | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | |
| **电磁铁磁性大小与什么有关（3个）** | |  | |  | | | |  | |
| **磁感线的3个特点** | |  | |  | | | |  | |
| **改变通电导体在磁场中受力的方向的方法：（2个）** | | | | | |  | | |  |
| **增加通电导体在磁场中所受力的大小（或增加转速）方法** | | | | |  |  | | |  |
| **地磁场的特点** | |  | | | | | | | |