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Transition Pack for A Level Physics

Get ready for A-level!

**A guide to help you get ready for A-level Physics,
including everything from topic guides to days out and
online learning courses.**

Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd. February 2016

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**Please note: these resources are non-board specific. Please direct your
students to the specifics of where this knowledge and skills most apply.**

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So you are considering A Level Physics?

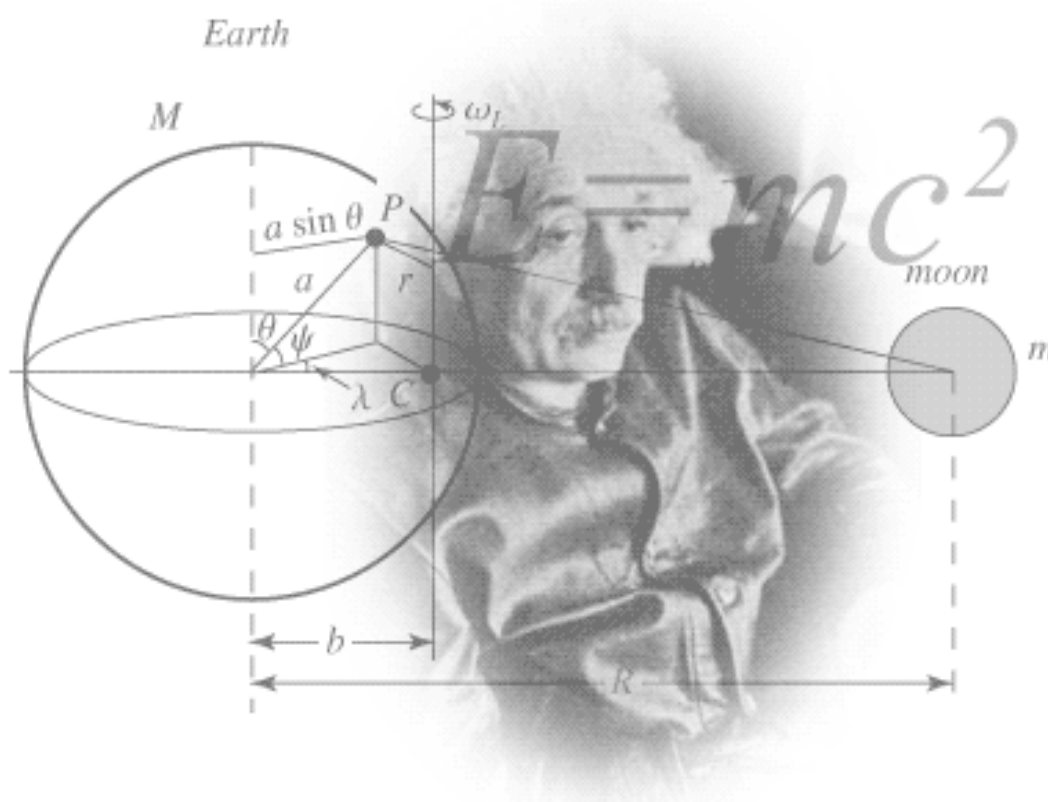


Figure 1 <http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/images/main-physics.gif>

This pack contains a programme of activities and resources to prepare you to start an A level in Physics in September. It is aimed to be used after you complete your GCSE, throughout the remainder of the Summer term. Hand in before you start back in September.

Please hand work into Mrs Dolloway – dolloway.s@kevi.org.uk

Task 1:

Research activity

To get the best grades in A Level Physics you will have to get good at completing independent research and making your own notes on difficult topics. Below are links to 5 websites that cover some interesting Physics topics.

Using the Cornell notes system: <http://coe.jmu.edu/learningtoolbox/cornellnotes.html> make 1 page of notes from each site covering **one** topic of your choice.

- a) <http://home.cern/about>
CERN encompasses the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) and is the largest collaborative science experiment ever undertaken. Find out about it here and make a page of suitable notes on the accelerator.
- b) http://joshworth.com/dev/pixelspace/pixelspace_solarsystem.html
The solar system is massive and its scale is hard to comprehend. Have a look at this award winning website and make a page of suitable notes.
- c) <https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulations/category/html>
PhET create online Physics simulations when you can complete some simple experiments online. Open up the resistance of a wire html5 simulation. Conduct a simple experiment and make a one page summary of the experiment and your findings.
- d) <http://climate.nasa.gov/>
NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory has lots of information on Climate Change and Engineering Solutions to combat it. Have a look and make notes on an article of your choice.
- e) <http://www.livescience.com/46558-laws-of-motion.html>
Newton's Laws of Motion are fundamental laws for the motion of all the object we can see around us. Use this website and the suggested further reading links on the webpage to make your own 1 page of notes on the topics.

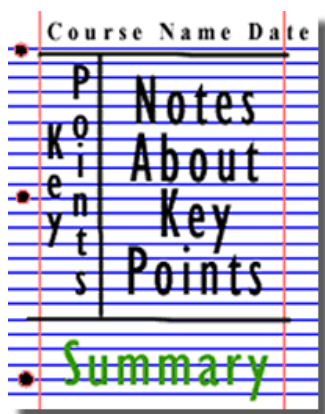


Figure 2: <http://coe.jmu.edu/learningtoolbox/images/noteb4.gif>

Pre-Knowledge Topics

Below are ten topics that are essential foundations for your study of A-Level Physics. Each topic has example questions and links where you can find out more information as you prepare for next year.

Symbols and Prefixes

Prefix	Symbol	Power of ten
Nano	n	$\times 10^{-9}$
Micro	μ	$\times 10^{-6}$
Milli	m	$\times 10^{-3}$
Centi	c	$\times 10^{-2}$
Kilo	k	$\times 10^3$
Mega	M	$\times 10^6$
Giga	G	$\times 10^9$

At A level, unlike GCSE, you need to remember all symbols, units and prefixes. Below is a list of quantities you may have already come across and will be using during your A level course

Quantity	Symbol	Unit
Velocity	v	ms^{-1}
Acceleration	a	ms^{-2}
Time	t	S
Force	F	N
Resistance	R	Ω
Potential difference	V	V
Current	I	A
Energy	E or W	J
Pressure	P	Pa
Momentum	p	kgms^{-1}
Power	P	W
Density	ρ	kgm^{-3}
Charge	Q	C

Solve the following:

1. How many metres in 2.4 km?
2. How many joules in 8.1 MJ?
3. Convert 326 GW into W.
4. Convert 54600 mm into m.
5. How many grams in 240 kg?
6. Convert 0.18 nm into m.
7. Convert 632 nm into m. Express in standard form.
8. Convert 1002 mV into V. Express in standard form.
9. How many eV in 0.511 MeV? Express in standard form.
10. How many m in 11 km? Express in standard form.

Standard Form

At A level quantity will be written in standard form, and it is expected that your answers will be too.

This means answers should be written as $\dots \times 10^y$. E.g. for an answer of 1200kg we would write 1.2×10^3 kg. For more information visit: www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zc2hsbk/revision

1. Write 2530 in standard form.
2. Write 280 in standard form.
3. Write 0.77 in standard form.
4. Write 0.0091 in standard form.
5. Write 1 872 000 in standard form.
6. Write 12.2 in standard form.
7. Write 2.4×10^{-2} as a normal number.
8. Write 3.505×10^{-1} as a normal number.
9. Write 8.31×10^{-6} as a normal number.
10. Write 6.002×10^{-2} as a normal number.
11. Write 1.5×10^{-4} as a normal number.
12. Write 4.3×10^3 as a normal number.

Rearranging formulae

This is something you will have done at GCSE and it is crucial you master it for success at A level. For a recap of GCSE watch the following links:

www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra/one-variable-linear-equations/old-school-equations/v/solving-for-a-variable

www.youtube.com/watch?v=WWgc3ABSj4

Rearrange the following:

1. $E = m \times g \times h$ to find h
2. $Q = I \times t$ to find I
3. $E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ to find m
4. $E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ to find v
5. $v = u + at$ to find u
6. $v = u + at$ to find a
7. $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ to find s
8. $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ to find u

Significant figures

At A level you will be expected to use an appropriate number of significant figures in your answers. The number of significant figures you should use is the same as the number of significant figures in the data you are given. You can never be more precise than the data you are given so if that is given to 3 significant your answer should be too. E.g. Distance = 8.24m, time = 1.23s therefore speed = 6.75m/s

The website below summarises the rules and how to round correctly.

<http://www.purplemath.com/modules/rounding2.htm>

Give the following to 3 significant figures:

1. 3.4527

4. 1.0247

2. 40.691

5. 59.972

3. 0.838991

Calculate the following to a suitable number of significant figures:

6. $63.2/78.1$

7. $39+78+120$

8. $(3.4+3.7+3.2)/3$

9. 0.0256×0.129

10. $592.3/0.1772$

Atomic Structure

You will study nuclear decay in more detail at A level covering the topics of radioactivity and particle physics. In order to explain what happens you need to have a good understanding of the model of the atom. You need to know what the atom is made up of, relative charges and masses and how sub atomic particles are arranged.

The following video explains how the current model was discovered

www.youtube.com/watch?v=wzALbzTdnc8

Describe the model used for the structure of an atom including details of the individual particles that make up an atom and the relative charges and masses of these particles. You may wish to include a diagram and explain how this model was discovered by Rutherford

Task 2:

Recording Data

Whilst carrying out a practical activity you need to write all your raw results into a table. Don't wait until the end, discard anomalies and then write it up in neat.

Tables should have column heading and units in this format quantity/unit e.g. length /mm

All results in a column should have the same precision and if you have repeated the experiment you should calculate a mean to the same precision as the data.

Below are link to practical handbooks so you can familiarise yourself with expectations.

<http://filestore.aqa.org.uk/resources/physics/AQA-7407-7408-PHBK.PDF>

<http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/295483-practical-skills-handbook.pdf>

<http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/295483-practical-skills-handbook.pdf>

Below is a table of results from an experiment where a ball was rolled down a ramp of different lengths. A ruler and stop clock were used.

1) Identify the errors the student has made.

Length/cm	Time			
	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Mean
10	1.45	1.48	1.46	1.463
22	2.78	2.72	2.74	2.747
30	4.05	4.01	4.03	4.03
41	5.46	5.47	5.46	5.463
51	7.02	6.96	6.98	6.98
65	8.24	9.68	8.24	8.72
70	9.01	9.02	9.0	9.01

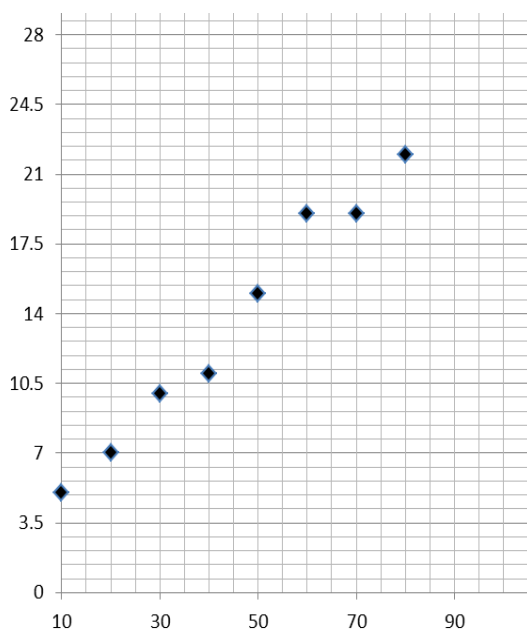
Graphs

After a practical activity the next step is to draw a graph that will be useful to you. Drawing a graph is a skill you should be familiar with already but you need to be extremely vigilant at A level. Before you draw your graph to need to identify a suitable scale to draw taking the following into consideration:

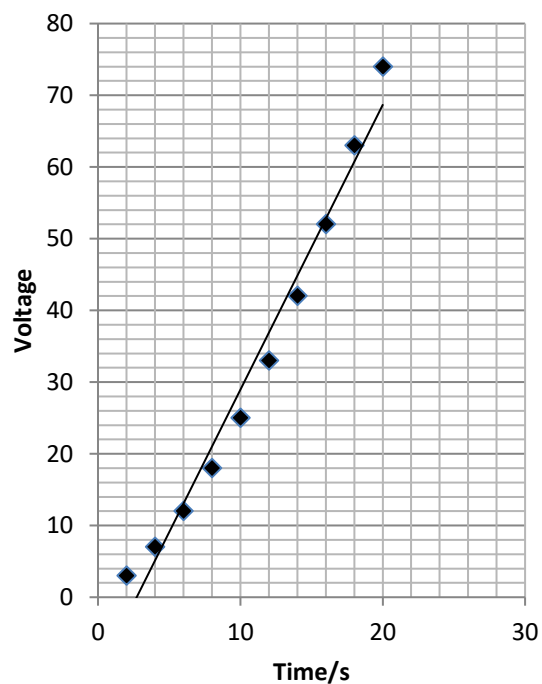
- the maximum and minimum values of each variable
- whether 0.0 should be included as a data point; graphs don't need to show the origin, a false origin can be used if your data doesn't start near zero.
- the plots should cover at least half of the grid supplied for the graph.
- the axes should use a sensible scale e.g. multiples of 1,2, 5 etc)

Identify how the following graphs could be improved

Graph 1



Graph 2



Forces and Motion

At GCSE you studied forces and motion and at A level you will explore this topic in more detail so it is essential you have a good understanding of the content covered at GCSE. You will be expected to describe, explain and carry calculations concerning the motion of objects. The websites below cover Newton's laws of motion and have links to these in action.

<http://www.physicsclassroom.com/Physics-Tutorial/Newton-s-Laws>

<http://www.sciencechannel.com/games-and-interactives/newtons-laws-of-motion-interactive/>

Sketch a velocity-time graph showing the journey of a skydiver after leaving the plane to reaching the ground.

Mark on terminal velocity.

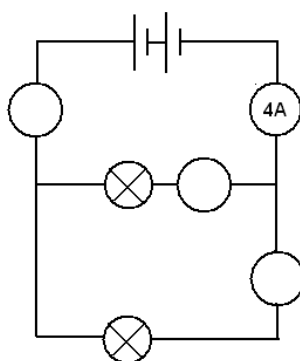
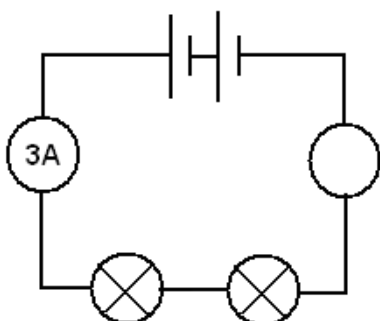
Electricity

At A level you will learn more about how current and voltage behave in different circuits containing different components. You should be familiar with current and voltage rules in a series and parallel circuit as well as calculating the resistance of a device.

<http://www.allaboutcircuits.com/textbook/direct-current/chpt-1/electric-circuits/>

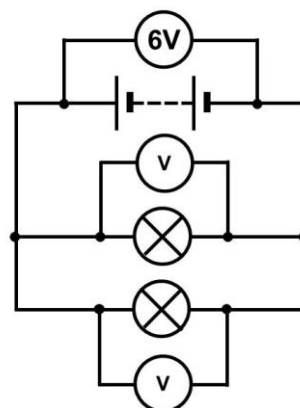
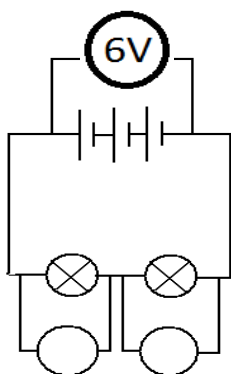
<http://www.physicsclassroom.com/class/circuits>

1a) Add the missing ammeter readings on the circuits below.



b) Explain why the second circuit has more current flowing than the first.

2) Add the missing potential differences to the following circuits



Waves

You have studied different types of waves and used the wave equation to calculate speed, frequency and wavelength. You will also have studied reflection and refraction.

Use the following links to review this topic.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zb7gkqt>

<https://www.khanacademy.org/science/physics/mechanical-waves-and-sound/mechanical-waves/v/introduction-to-waves>

<https://www.khanacademy.org/science/physics/mechanical-waves-and-sound/mechanical-waves/v/introduction-to-waves>

- 1) Draw a diagram showing the refraction of a wave through a rectangular glass block. Explain why the ray of light takes this path.

- 2) Describe the difference between longitudinal and transverse waves and give an example of each

- 3) Draw a wave and label the wavelength and amplitude

Ideas for Day Trips

Here are some suggestions for some physics-themed days out for you to enjoy over the summer break. Try and have some fun as you prepare for two tough but rewarding years ahead!

Northern England and Scotland

1. **Jodrell Bank Observatory** – Cheshire – one of the largest moveable radio telescopes in the world and the location of the filming of the BBC's Stargazing Live. The site has both indoor and outdoor activities.
2. **MOSI** – Manchester – Massive free museum showing how science helped Britain lead the way through the industrial revolution. Contains hands on exhibits and displays and often host regular travelling exhibitions.
3. **Liverpool World Museum / Spaceport** – Liverpool/Wirral – Start the day off at an excellent family science museum with a top floor dedicated to astronomy including a planetarium. Take the ferry cross the Mersey to another family friendly museum dedicated to spaceflight.
4. **Kielder Observatory** – Northumberland – Book ahead at this popular observatory in the midst of the darkest night skies the UK has to offer. Regular tours and opportunities to view the stars through professional telescopes take place on a nightly basis.
5. **Glasgow Science Centre** - The Centre is home to hundreds of interactive exhibits throughout the three engaging floors

The Midlands and Wales

1. **Electric Mountain** – Snowdonia – Set against a mountainous backdrop is a working pumped storage power station. Take a tour deep into the heart of the mountain and see the turbines spring into action to meet our ever increasing demand for electricity. Take a stroll up on of the UKs highest peaks in the afternoon.
2. **National Space Centre** – Leicester - With six interactive galleries, the UK's largest planetarium, unique 3D Simulator experience, the award-winning National Space Centre in Leicester is an out of this world visitor attraction
3. **Alton Towers** – Staffordshire – Treat yourself to a go on a few rollercoasters whilst discussing Newton's Laws. You may want to download and take these handy rollercoaster physics notes with you <http://www.explainthatstuff.com/rollercoasters.html>

Southern England

1. **Royal Observatory** – London - Visit the Royal Observatory Greenwich to stand on the historic Prime Meridian of the World, see the home of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), and explore your place in the universe at London's only planetarium.
2. **Herschel Museum of Astronomy** – Bath – As you walk around the picturesque Roman city – take an hour or two out at the home of one of the great scientists – discoverer of Infra-red radiation and Uranus.
3. **@Bristol** – Bristol - home to the UK's only 3D Planetarium and one of the biggest science centres.
4. **The Royal Institution** – London – The birthplace of many important ideas of modern physics, including Michael Faraday's lectures on electricity. Now home to the RI Christmas lectures and many exhibits of science history.