

Describe how the magnetic effect of a current can be demonstrated. Draw the magnetic ﬁeld patterns for a straight wire and a solenoid carrying current. Explain how the solenoid

arrangement increases the strength of the magnetic ﬁeld. Interpret diagrams of electromagnetic devices to explain how they work. (7.1)

Old GCSE Grade

**GCSE** **equivalent**

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5a**

**5b**

**6**

**7**

**8**

**Energy**

**Electricity**

**Particle** **model**

**Atomic** **structure**

**Forces**

**Motion**

**Waves**

**Magnetism** **and** **electromagnetism**

**Space** **physics**

A\*\* and A\*

9 and 8

Fully describe and explain energy transfers between stores, giving details of the pathways and processes involved.(1.1) (1.2)

Draw and interpret circuit diagrams using standard symbols. (2.1)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for density. Describe an experiment to take measurements needed for density calculations. (3.1)

Describe the components of the nuclear atom including typical accepted values. Derive mass and numbers of sub-atomic particles from periodic table data. Describe and explain differences between isotopes. (4.1)

Give examples of scalar and vector quantities. Explain the difference between these two descriptions and the use of arrows to show magnitude and direction for vectors. Give examples of contact and non-contact forces and describe the interaction of two objects which results in a force on them both. (5.1)

Explain the difference between distance and displacement, and express a displacement in terms of direction and magnitude. Recall typical values for speed. Describe an experiment to measure distance travelled and time taken so speed can be calculated. Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for speed. (5.6)

Describe and explain the difference between longitudinal and transverse waves, giving examples. Describe wave motion in terms of their amplitude, wavelength, frequency and period. Use (after rearranging if needed) the inverse relationship between period and frequency. (6.1)

Describe attraction and repulsion using the ideas of magnetic poles, and the difference between permanent and induced magnets. Explain the effects seen in a magnetic ﬁeld including the strength and direction of the force. Describe the method for plotting a magnetic ﬁeld using a compass and explain how the behaviour of a magnetic compass shows the Earth has a magnetic core. (7.1)

Describe the current understanding of the solar system as part of the Milky Way galaxy. Explain how, at the start of a star's life cycle, the dust and gas drawn together by gravitational attraction causes fusion reactions. (8.1)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equations for kinetic, gravitational and thermal energy stores. Use (after

rearranging if needed) the equation for an elastic energy store.(1.1)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for current as a rate of ﬂow of charge and be able to explain fully why the current is the same at each point in a single-loop (series) circuit. (2.1)

Describe states of matter using the particle model and explain how mass is conserved when the state changes. Use diagrams to explain differences between particle arrangements in each state of matter. (3.1)

Explain the historical stages in the development of modern atomic model and describe the new evidence which led to changes each time. Give a detailed comparison between models, in particular plum pudding vs. nuclear atom. (4.1)

Explain that weight is the force that acts on all objects with mass because of gravity. Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the weight equation. Describe the use of a newton-meter to measure weight, which is proportional to mass. (5.1)

Explain the difference between speed and velocity, and use examples to show that motion in a circle involves constant speed but changing velocity. Plot and interpret distance-time graphs, ﬁnding velocity at speciﬁed points, using tangents if needed. (5.6)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the wave equation. Identify amplitude and wavelength from diagrams. Describe methods for measuring wave speed including sound in air, ripples on water and waves in a solid. Explain how changes in wave properties when sound crosses boundaries are inter-related. (6.1)

Explain how fusion reactions, which produce new elements, lead to an equilibrium between gravitational collapse and expansion due to heating. Describe the life cycle of a star including variations due to size. Describe the production of elements heavier than iron during a supernova, which then distributes these elements through the universe. (8.1)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for work done and be able to explain fully how this relates to current in a circuit. (1.1)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation linking potential difference, current and resistance and be able to explain fully how a potential difference causes current to ﬂow against resistance. (2.1)

Explain the effect of changing the energy of a system (by heating or cooling) on the particles of that system, and link this to the state of matter. (3.2)

Identify nuclear radiation from limited characteristics, explaining the differences between types. Choose an appropriate source for a particular application, explaining the link to required properties. (4.2)

Use free-body diagrams to describe interacting forces on an object. Calculate the resultant of two forces acting in a straight line. Use scale drawings to show the link between component forces at right angles and their resultant. (5.1)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for acceleration. Plot and interpret velocity-time graphs, ﬁnding acceleration using the gradient, and ﬁnd area 'below the line' to calculate/estimate distance travelled. (5.6)

Describe and explain the effects of reﬂection, refraction, transmission and absorption at boundaries, using wave diagrams where appropriate. Use wave front diagrams to explain refraction in terms of changing speed at the boundary between materials. Describe an experiment to investigate the effect of surface on absorption or transmission of infra-red radiation. (6.1)

Deﬁne the motor effect and explain it using Fleming's Left Hand Rule. Explain the factors that affect the size of the force acting on the conductor. Use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for the force on a conductor. (7.2)

State that gravity provides the force which maintains circular orbits, for planets around the sun and satellites around planets. Describe the similarities and differences between planets, their moons and artiﬁcial satellites. Explain qualitatively how velocity can change during a circular orbit while speed remains constant, and that the radius must change if speed changes. (8.1)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equations for power and be able to explain how this relates to the transfer of energy between stores, giving examples. (1.1)

Fully describe and explain the resistance of ohmic and non-ohmic components including wires, resistors, ﬁlament lamps and diodes. Describe fully an experiment to ﬁnd the resistance of a component by measuring potential difference applied and the resulting current. (2.1)

Use (after rearranging if needed) the speciﬁc heat capacity equation. Explain fully how to collect measurements when heating a sample that allow the speciﬁc heat capacity to be calculated. (3.2)

Use names and symbols of common nuclei and particles to write balanced equations showing single alpha or beta decay. Describe the changes in mass and atomic number during nuclear decay. (4.2)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for work done. Describe and explain the energy transfers between stores when work is done. Convert between joules and newton-metres. (5.2)

Use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for uniform motion (v2-u2 = 2as). Explain the effects of air resistance on a falling object and factors affecting how it reaches terminal velocity. Draw and interpret velocity-time graphs for objects that reach terminal velocity. (5.6)

Describe processes which convert sound waves in air to waves in solids, such as those in the ear. Explain why these processes work over a limited frequency range and why this means human hearing is limited to 20Hz to 20kHz. (6.1)

Explain how the force on a conductor in a magnetic ﬁeld causes the rotation of a coil in an electric motor. Explain how a moving-coil loudspeaker and headphones work. (7.2)

Describe qualitatively the red-shift effect and explain how this supports the Big Bang theory by providing evidence for an expanding universe. Explain that although much about the universe is not yet understood, for example dark mass and dark energy, observations allow models to be improved. (8.1)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equations for efﬁciency and be able to explain fully how this relates to dissipated (or 'wasted') energy, as well as how to reduce this: for example, by insulation. (1.2)

Fully describe the varying resistance of LDRs and thermistors, explaining how this is relevant to their possible applications. (2.1)

Use (after rearranging if needed) the speciﬁc latent heat equation. Interpret and explain heating and cooling graphs that include a change of state. (3.2)

Fully explain the concept of half-life and calculate the value for an unknown sample, given data in numerical or graphical form. Calculate the net decline, expressed as a ratio, of the activity of a sample after a speciﬁed number of half-lives. Explain how half-life

varies widely between isotopes and is relevant to discussion of the risk a sample poses to the environment. (4.2)

Explain the difference between elastic and inelastic deformation, and the signiﬁcance of the limit of proportionality (elastic limit). Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the force-extension equation. (5.3)

Explain Newton's First Law and apply this to explain the motion of objects, those with uniform velocity and those where the speed and/or direction vary. Deﬁne inertia. (5.6)

Describe and explain how wave behaviour in solids and liquids allows detection and exploration of structures hidden from direct observation. Explain the use of ultrasound in medical diagnosis and industrial situations as well as echo sounding for deep water investigation. Describe how information from P and S waves, linked to their characteristics, provides evidence about the Earth's structure. (6.1)

Deﬁne the generator effect and explain the factors that affect the size and direction of the induced potential difference. Explain how the generator effect is used to generate ac (in an alternator) and dc (in a dynamo), and interpret or draw graphs of potential difference against time for these. Explain how a moving-coil microphone works. (7.3)

Fully describe and explain advantages and disadvantages of various energy resources, to include their use for transport, heating and generating electricity, as well as patterns and trends in their use. (1.3)

Describe the difference between series and parallel connections in a circuit. Explain how potential difference and current can be measured at various points in circuits and how the readings are connected. Calculate and explain total resistance in a series circuit with several components. (2.2)

Explain how the motion of particles in a gas is related to both its temperature and pressure. Explain how the pressure and temperature are related when volume is kept constant. (3.3)

Explain the difference between irradiation and contamination, identifying which is appropriate in a given situation. Compare the hazards of these effects and explain why peer review of studies into repeated samples gives the best basis for decisions. (4.2)

Explain the difference between a linear and non-linear relationship, and calculate the spring constant if linear. Use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for elastic potential energy. (5.3)

Explain Newton's Second Law in words. Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation. Deﬁne and explain inertial mass. Estimate the speed, accelerations and forces involved in large accelerations for everyday road transport. (5.6)

Describe the electromagnetic spectrum in order of energy or wavelength and give examples of the transfer of energy by EM waves. Describe and explain the applications of different parts of the EM spectrum. Explain why each type is particularly appropriate for the application. (6.2)

Explain the process and parts involved in a basic transformer. Use (after rearranging if needed) the turns ratio equation and describe transformers as step-up or step-down.State that for 100% efﬁciency power input would equal output, and use (after rearranging if needed) the transformer power equation. (7.3)

Explain the difference between direct and alternating potential difference, and state standard UK values for mains supply. (2.3)

Use (after rearranging if needed) Boyle's Law (pV=constant). Use the particle model to fully explain how increasing the pressure will reduce the volume if temperature is kept constant. (3.3)

Explain why background radiation dose varies depending on location and occupation. Describe natural and artiﬁcial sources of background radiation. Describe uses of nuclear radiation including medical diagnosis and treatment, evaluating data on relative risk and beneﬁt when provided. (4.3)

Describe examples in which forces cause rotation. Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for the moment of a force. Explain the overall effect of clockwise and anti-clockwise moments. Explain how levers and gears transmit the rotational effects of forces. (5.4)

Explain Newton's Third Law and apply it to examples of equilibrium situations. (5.6)

Explain the consequences of the absorption of electromagnetic waves including heating, ionisation or an induced alternating current, as well as longer term effects such as cancer from some wavelengths. Analyse and interpret data on the risks and

consequences of exposure to radiation. Describe the emission of EM waves due to alternating currents and nuclear changes. (6.2)

Apply the equation linking the potential differences and numbers of coils of a transformer to the currents and power transfer involved, and relate these to the advantages of power transmission at high potential differences. (7.3)

Interpret and explain the connections in a UK mains plug, including colours of insulation and safety features. (2.3)

Use the concept of work done to explain how exerting a force on a gas will lead to an increase in temperature. (3.3)

Fully describe the process of nuclear ﬁssion, explaining why the parts of a nuclear reactor are important. Draw a diagram as part of an explanation of a chain reaction. Deﬁne nuclear fusion. (4.4)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for ﬂuid pressure. Use (after rearranging if needed) the pressure at depth equation and explain the increase in pressure with depth. Describe the factors which inﬂuence ﬂoating and sinking. Describe a simple model of the Earth's atmosphere and atmospheric pressure, and explain why atmospheric pressure varies with height above a surface. (5.5)

Deﬁne and explain stopping distance as the sum of thinking and braking distance. Explain the effects of factors that change

thinking distance and state the range of typical values for reaction times, as well as describing experiments to measure this for a speciﬁc person. Interpret graphs and data for various situations relating to stopping distance. (5.6)

Construct and interpret ray diagrams to illustrate the similarities and differences between convex and concave lenses. Label the features of a ray diagram and distinguish between real and virtual images. Use (after rearranging if needed) the magniﬁcation equation. (6.2)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equations for power and explain how the potential difference and current affect the rate of energy transfer. (2.4)

Explain the effects of factors that change braking distance and link this to implications for safety. Estimate the increase in stopping distance as speed increases. Explain the forces acting when a vehicle decelerates and how this leads to the transfer of energy between stores. Explain the dangers caused by large decelerations and estimate the forces involved in typical highway situations. (5.6)

Distinguish between specular (linear) reﬂection and diffuse (scattering) reﬂection. Explain how the colour of an object is related to the different wavelengths (i.e. colours of light) which it absorbs and reﬂects. Explain the effect on light passing through ﬁlters. (6.2)

Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equations for energy transferred and explain the pathways involved in common household devices, as well as how their power ratings affect changes to energy stores. (2.4)

Deﬁne and explain momentum. Recall and use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for momentum. Explain the conservation of momentum when no external forces act, describing events and calculating changes using the equation. Use (after rearranging if needed) the impulse equation to link changes of momentum with an external force. (5.7)

Describe a perfect black body in terms of absorption and emission. Explain that all objects emit radiation but that the intensity and wavelength distribution depends on the temperature. Compare the radiation absorbed with that emitted to show a net change, positive or negative. Explain the factors affecting absorption and emission and so the temperature of the Earth, and analyse data and diagrams on this process. (6.3)

Give non-mathematical descriptions of the National Grid, explaining why step-up and -down transformers are needed for increased efﬁciency. (2.4)

Explain the effects of static electricity, including attraction and repulsion, in terms of electrons being displaced. Describe the forces acting in the electric ﬁeld around a charged object and draw a diagram to show the ﬁeld pattern. (2.5)

A and B

7 and 6

Describe in detail energy transfers between stores, explaining the pathways and processes involved. (1.1)

Draw and interpret circuit diagrams using standard symbols (2.1).

Use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for density. Describe an experiment to take measurements needed for density calculations. (3.1)

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Explain Newton's Third Law and apply it to examples of equilibrium situations. (5.6)

State the consequences of the absorption of electromagnetic waves including heating, ionisation or an induced alternating current, as well as longer term effects such as cancer from some wavelengths. Analyse data on the risks and consequences of exposure to radiation. Describe the emission of EM waves due to alternating currents and nuclear changes. (6.2)

Use the previous equations to explain the advantages of power transmission at high potential differences. (7.3)

Interpret and explain the connections in a UK mains plug, including colours of insulation and safety features. (2.3)

Use the concept of work done to explain how exerting a force on a gas will lead to an increase in temperature. (3.3)

Describe the process of nuclear ﬁssion, explaining why the parts of a nuclear reactor are important. Annotate a diagram as part of an explanation of a chain reaction. Deﬁne nuclear fusion. (4.4)

Use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for ﬂuid pressure. Use (after rearranging if needed) the pressure at depth equation. Describe the factors which inﬂuence ﬂoating and sinking. Describe a simple model of the Earth's atmosphere and atmospheric pressure, and why atmospheric pressure varies with height above a surface. (5.5)

Deﬁne stopping distance as the sum of thinking and braking distance. Explain the factors that change thinking distance and state the range of typical values for reaction times, as well as describing experiments to measure this for a speciﬁc person. Interpret graphs and data for various situations relating to stopping distance. (5.6)

Construct and interpret ray diagrams to illustrate the similarities and differences between convex and concave lenses. Label the features of a ray diagram. Use (after rearranging if needed) the magniﬁcation equation. (6.2)

Use (after rearranging if needed) the equations for power and explain that the potential difference and current affect the rate of energy transfer. (2.4)

Explain the factors that change braking distance and link this to implications for safety. Estimate the increase in stopping distance as speed increases. Explain the forces acting when a vehicle decelerates and how this leads to the transfer of energy between stores. Explain the dangers caused by large decelerations and estimate the forces involved in typical highway situations. (5.6)

Distinguish between specular (linear) reﬂection and diffuse (scattering) reﬂection. Explain how the colour of an object is related to the different wavelengths (i.e. colours of light) which it absorbs and reﬂects. Explain the effect on light passing through ﬁlters. (6.2)

Use (after rearranging if needed) the equations for energy transferred and explain the pathways involved in common household devices, as well as how their power ratings affect changes to energy stores. (2.4)

Deﬁne momentum. Use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for momentum. State the principle of conservation of momentum when no external forces act, describing events and calculating changes using the equation. Use the impulse equation to link changes of momentum with an external force. (5.7)

Describe a perfect black body in terms of absorption and emission. Explain that all objects emit radiation but that the intensity and wavelength distribution depends on the temperature. Compare the radiation absorbed with that emitted to show a net change, positive or negative. State the factors affecting absorption and emission and so the temperature of the Earth, and analyse data and diagrams on this process. (6.3)

Give non-mathematical descriptions of the National Grid, explaining why step-up and -down transformers are needed for increased efﬁciency. (2.4)

AQA GCSE (9-1) Physics

www.hoddereducation.co.uk/gcsescience/aqa ISBN: 9781471894756

(1.1)

Brieﬂy describe states of matter using the particle model and state that mass is conserved when the state changes. Use diagrams to show differences between particle arrangements in each state of matter. (3.1)

State that increasing the pressure will reduce the volume if temperature is kept constant. (3.3) HT only

Label the features of a ray diagram. (6.2)

State Newton's Third Law (5.6).

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Use the equation for momentum. State the principle of conservation of momentum when no external forces act (5.7).

Deﬁne nuclear ﬁssion. Deﬁne nuclear fusion. (4.4)

Label features on a heating or cooling graph (3.2)

Use the speciﬁc heat capacity equation (3.2).

Use the equation for density. Describe density in words. (3.1)

Use the equation linking potential difference, current and resistance. State that a potential difference causes current. (2.1)

Can list names and uses of fossil fuels. (P4)

All energy resources come from the sun. (P4)

Can plot a graph to show the temperature change over time. (P1)

Can state the law of conservation and say where the energy goes. (P1)

Identify advantages and disadvantages of various energy resources. Describe their use for transport, heating and generating electricity. (1.3)

Use the equation for work done. (1.1)

Describe the working of a typical power station. (P4)

Can list HEP, tidal and wave and understand the differnces. (P4)

Can plot a graph Temp v’s time using lines/curves of best fit. (P1)

Can explain how friction causes heating and can be useful. (P1)

Explain the law of conservation of energy and where the lost energy goes. (P1)

Can give suitable locations for different types of power plants (P4)

Old GCSE Grade

**GCSE** **equivalent**

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5a**

**5b**

**6**

**7**

**8**

**Energy**

**Electricity**

**Particle** **model**

**Atomic** **structure**

**Forces**

**Motion**

**Waves**

**Magnetism** **and** **electromagnetism**

**Space** **physics**

C

5 and 4

Describe energy transfers between stores and the pathways and processes involved. (1.1)

Draw circuit diagrams using standard symbols. (2.1)

Use the equation for density. State the measurements needed for density calculations. (3.1)

Describe the components of the nuclear atom including typical accepted values. Describe differences between isotopes. (4.1)

Give examples of scalar and vector quantities. Use arrows to show magnitude and direction for vectors. Give examples of contact and non-contact forces. (5.1)

State the difference between distance and displacement, and express a displacement in terms of direction and magnitude. Recall typical values for speed. Describe the measurements needed (distance travelled, time taken) so speed can be calculated. Use (after rearranging if needed) the equation for speed. (5.6)

Describe the difference between longitudinal and transverse waves, giving examples. Describe wave motion in terms of their amplitude, wavelength, frequency and period. Use the inverse relationship between period and frequency. (6.1)

Describe attraction and repulsion using the ideas of magnetic poles. State the difference between permanent and induced magnets. Describe the effects seen in a magnetic ﬁeld including the strength and direction of the force. Describe the method for plotting a magnetic ﬁeld using a compass. (7.1)

Describe the current understanding of the solar system as part of the Milky Way galaxy. State that, at the start of a star's life cycle, the dust and gas drawn together by gravitational attraction causes fusion reactions. (8.1)

Use the equations for kinetic, gravitational and thermal energy stores. Use the equation for an elastic energy store. (1.1)

Use the equation for current as a rate of ﬂow of charge and be able to explain why the current is the same at each point in a single-loop (series) circuit. (2.1)

Describe states of matter using the particle model and state that mass is conserved when the state changes. Use diagrams to show differences between particle arrangements in each state of matter. (3.1)

Describe the main stages in the development of modern atomic model. Give a comparison between models, in particular plum pudding vs. nuclear atom. (4.1)

Deﬁne weight as the force that acts on all objects with mass because of gravity. Use the weight equation. Describe the use of a newton-meter to measure weight, which is proportional to mass. (5.1)

State the difference between speed and velocity, and use simple examples to show that motion in a circle involves constant speed but changing velocity. Plot and interpret distance-time graphs, ﬁnding velocity at speciﬁed points. (5.6)

Use the wave equation. Identify amplitude and wavelength from diagrams. Describe methods for measuring wave speed including sound in air, ripples on water and waves in a solid. (6.1)

Describe how the magnetic effect of a current can be demonstrated. Draw the magnetic ﬁeld patterns for a straight wire and a solenoid carrying current. State that the solenoid arrangement increases the strength of the magnetic ﬁeld. (7.1)

State that fusion reactions, which produce new elements, lead to an equilibrium between gravitational collapse and expansion due to heating. Brieﬂy describe the life cycle of a star including variations due to size. State that elements heavier than iron are produced during a supernova, which then distributes these elements through the universe. (8.1)

Use the equation for work done and be able to explain how this relates to current in a circuit. (1.1)

Use the equation linking potential difference, current and resistance and be able to explain how a potential difference causes current to ﬂow against resistance. (2.1)

Explain the effect of changing the energy of a system (by heating or cooling) on the particles of that system. (3.2)

Identify nuclear radiation from limited characteristics. Choose an appropriate source for a particular application, linking to required properties. (4.2)

Use free-body diagrams to describe interacting forces on an object. Calculate the resultant of two forces acting in a straight line. (5.1)

Use the equation for acceleration. Plot and interpret velocity-time graphs, ﬁnding acceleration using the gradient, and estimate area 'below the line' to ﬁnd distance travelled. (5.6)

Describe the effects of reﬂection, refraction, transmission and absorption at boundaries, using wave diagrams where appropriate. Describe an experiment to investigate the effect of surface on absorption or transmission of infra-red radiation. (6.1)

Deﬁne the motor effect and Fleming's Left Hand Rule. List the factors that affect the size of the force acting on the conductor. Use the equation for the force on a conductor. (7.2)

State that gravity provides the force which maintains circular orbits, for planets around the sun and satellites around planets. Identify planets, their moons and artiﬁcial satellites by their characteristics. (8.1)

Use the equations for power and be able to explain how this relates to the transfer of energy between stores, giving examples. (1.1) (P1)

Correctly describe wires, resistors, ﬁlament lamps and diodes as ohmic or non-ohmic components. Describe an experiment to ﬁnd the resistance of a component by measuring potential difference applied and the resulting current. (2.1)

Use the speciﬁc heat capacity equation. Describe how to collect measurements when heating a sample that allow the speciﬁc heat capacity to be calculated. (3.2)

Interpret balanced equations of nuclear decay, describing the changes in mass and atomic number. (4.2)

Use the equation for work done. Describe the energy transfers between stores when work is done. Convert between joules and newton-metres. (5.2)

Use the equation for uniform motion (v2-u2 = 2as). State the effects of air resistance on a falling object and factors affecting how it reaches terminal velocity. Identify main features of velocity-time graphs for objects that reach terminal velocity. (5.6)

Describe processes which convert sound waves in air to waves in solids, such as those in the ear. State that human hearing is limited to 20Hz to 20kHz. (6.1)

State that the force on a conductor in a magnetic ﬁeld causes the rotation of a coil in an electric motor. Describe brieﬂy how a moving-coil loudspeaker and headphones work. (7.2)

Describe qualitatively the red-shift effect, which supports the Big Bang theory by providing evidence for an expanding

universe. State that although much about the universe is not yet understood, observations allow models to be improved. (8.2)

Use the equations for efﬁciency and be able to explain how this relates to dissipated (or 'wasted') energy. (1.2) (P1)

Describe the varying resistance of LDRs and thermistors, linking this to their possible applications. (2.1)

Use the speciﬁc latent heat equation. Identify change of state on a heating or cooling graph. (3.2)

Explain the concept of half-life and calculate the value for an unknown sample, given data in numerical or graphical form. State that half-life varies widely between isotopes. (4.2)

Describe the difference between elastic and inelastic deformation. Deﬁne the elastic limit. Use the force-extension equation. (5.3)

State Newton's First Law and apply this to describe the motion of objects with uniform velocity. Deﬁne inertia. (5.6)

Describe how wave behaviour in solids and liquids allows detection and exploration of structures hidden from direct observation. Deﬁne P and S waves. Describe the use of ultrasound in medical diagnosis and industrial situations as well as echo sounding for deep water investigation. (6.1)

Deﬁne the generator effect and explain the factors that affect the size and direction of the induced potential difference. State that an alternator induces ac and a dynamo dc, and interpret or draw graphs of potential difference against time for these. Explain how a moving-coil microphone works. (7.3)

Describe advantages and disadvantages of various energy resources, to include their use for transport, heating and generating electricity. (1.3) (P4)

Describe the difference between series and parallel connections in a circuit. Explain how potential difference and current can be

measured at various points in circuits. Calculate total resistance in a series circuit with several components. (2.2)

Explain how the motion of particles in a gas is related to both its temperature and pressure. (3.3)

Explain the difference between irradiation and contamination, identifying which is appropriate in a given situation. State that peer review of studies into repeated samples gives the best basis for decisions. (4.2)

Describe a relationship as linear or non-linear, and calculate the spring constant if linear. Use the equation for elastic potential energy. (5.3)

Explain Newton's Second Law in words and use the equation. Estimate the speed, accelerations and forces involved in large accelerations for everyday road transport. (5.6)

Describe the electromagnetic spectrum in order of energy or wavelength and give examples of the transfer of energy by EM waves. Describe the applications of different parts of the EM spectrum. (6.2)

Explain the process and parts involved in a basic transformer. Use (after rearranging if needed) the turns ratio equation and describe transformers as step-up or step-down. State that for 100% efﬁciency power input would equal output, and use (after rearranging if needed) the transformer power equation. (7.3)

Explain the difference between direct and alternating potential difference, and state standard UK values for mains supply. (2.3)

Use Boyle's Law (pV=constant). State that increasing the pressure will reduce the volume if temperature is kept constant. (3.3)

State that background radiation dose varies depending on location and occupation. Describe natural and artiﬁcial sources of background radiation. Describe uses of nuclear radiation including medical diagnosis and treatment. (4.3)

State examples in which forces cause rotation. Use the equation for the moment of a force.Work out the overall effect of clockwise and anti-clockwise moments. State that levers and gears transmit the rotational effects of forces. (5.5)

State Newton's Third Law and apply it to simple examples of equilibrium situations. (5.6)

State that absorption of electromagnetic waves causes heating, ionisation or an induced alternating current, as well as longer term effects such as cancer from some wavelengths. Describe the emission of EM waves due to alternating currents and nuclear changes. (6.2)

State the advantages of power transmission at high potential differences. (7.3)

Describe the connections in a UK mains plug, including colours of insulation and safety features. (2.3)

Link the concept of work done to exerting a force on a gas. State that this will lead to an increase in temperature. (3.3)

Describe the process of nuclear ﬁssion, and state the important parts of a nuclear reactor. Annotate a diagram as part of an explanation of a chain reaction. Deﬁne nuclear fusion. (4.4)

Use the equation for ﬂuid pressure. Use the pressure at depth equation. State the factors which inﬂuence ﬂoating and sinking. Describe a simple model of the Earth's atmosphere and atmospheric pressure. (5.5)

Deﬁne stopping distance as the sum of thinking and braking distance. State the factors that change thinking distance and the range of typical values for reaction times. Describe experiments to measure this for a speciﬁc person. (5.6)

Construct and interpret ray diagrams to illustrate the similarities and differences between convex and concave lenses. Label the features of a ray diagram. Use the magniﬁcation equation. (6.2)

Use the equations for power and explain that the potential difference and current affect the rate of energy transfer. (2.4)

State the factors that change braking distance and link this to implications for safety. Estimate the increase in stopping distance as speed increases. Identify the forces acting when a vehicle decelerates. State the dangers caused by large decelerations and estimate the forces involved in typical highway situations. (5.6)

Deﬁne specular (linear) reﬂection and diffuse (scattering) reﬂection. Explain how the colour of an object is related to the different wavelengths (i.e. colours of light) which it absorbs and reﬂects. Describe the effect on light passing through ﬁlters. (6.2)

Use the equations for energy transferred. Suggest the pathways involved in common household devices, and how their power ratings affect changes to energy stores. (2.4)

Describe a perfect black body in terms of absorption and emission. Explain that all objects emit radiation but that the intensity and wavelength distribution depends on the temperature. Compare the radiation absorbed with that emitted to show a net change, positive or negative. (6.3)

Give non-mathematical descriptions of the National Grid. State that step-up and -down transformers are needed for increased efﬁciency. (2.4)

Explain the effects of static electricity, including attraction and repulsion, in terms of positive and negative charges. Describe the electric ﬁeld around a charged object and draw a diagram to show the ﬁeld pattern. (2.5)

D and E

3 and 2

Brieﬂy describe energy transfers between stores and some of the pathways and processes involved. (1.1)

Match components with the standard symbols. (2.1)

Use the equation for density. Identify the measurements needed for density calculations. (3.1)

Describe the components of the nuclear atom including typical accepted values. State the deﬁnition of an isotope. (4.1)

Give examples of scalar and vector quantities. Label arrows to show magnitude and direction for vectors. Give examples of contact and non-contact forces. (5.1)

Deﬁne distance and displacement, and express a displacement in terms of direction and magnitude. Recall typical values for speed. Use the equation for speed. (5.6)

Describe longitudinal and transverse waves, giving examples. Describe wave motion in terms of their amplitude, wavelength, frequency and period.(6.1)

Describe attraction and repulsion using the ideas of magnetic poles. Brieﬂy describe the effects seen in a magnetic ﬁeld. Describe the method for plotting a magnetic ﬁeld using a compass. (7.1)

Identify the solar system as part of the Milky Way galaxy. State that, at the start of a star's life cycle, the dust and gas drawn together by gravitational attraction causes fusion reactions. (8.1)

Use the equations for kinetic, gravitational and thermal energy stores. Use the equation for an elastic energy store. (1.1)

Use the equation for current as a rate of ﬂow of charge. State that the current is the same at each point in a single-loop (series) circuit. (2.1)

Describe the main stages in the development of modern atomic model. Give differences between plum pudding vs. nuclear atom (4.1).

Deﬁne weight as the force that acts on all objects with mass because of gravity. Use the weight equation. Describe the use of a newton-meter to measure weight. (5.1)

Deﬁne speed and velocity. Plot distance-time graphs and identify their main features. (5.6)

Use the wave equation. Identify amplitude and wavelength from diagrams. Brieﬂy describe methods for measuring wave speed including sound in air, ripples on water and waves in a solid. (6.1)

Describe how the magnetic effect of a current can be demonstrated. Label the magnetic ﬁeld patterns for a straight wire and a solenoid carrying current. State that the solenoid arrangement increases the strength of the magnetic ﬁeld. (7.1)

State that fusion reactions in a star produce new elements. Identify events in the life cycle of a star including variations due to size. State that elements heavier than iron are produced during a supernova, which then distributes these elements through the universe. (8.1)

Use the equation for work done and state that this is linked to current in a circuit.(1.1)

Use the equation linking potential difference, current and resistance. State that a potential difference causes current to ﬂow against resistance. (2.1)

Explain the effect of heating or cooling on the particles of a system (3.2).

Identify nuclear radiation from limited characteristics. Choose an appropriate source for a particular application. (4.2)

Calculate the resultant of two forces acting in a straight line. (5.1)

Use the equation for acceleration. Plot velocity-time graphs and identify their main features. (5.6)

Identify reﬂection, refraction, transmission and absorption at boundaries, using wave diagrams where appropriate. Brieﬂy describe an experiment to investigate the effect of surface on absorption or transmission of infra-red radiation. (6.1)

HT only

State that gravity provides the force which maintains circular orbits, for planets around the sun and satellites around planets. Deﬁne planets, their moons and artiﬁcial satellites. (8.1)

Use the equations for power and be able to state that this describes the transfer of energy between stores, giving examples.(1.1) (P1)

Correctly describe wires, resistors, ﬁlament lamps and diodes as ohmic or non-ohmic components. Describe how to measure potential difference applied and the resulting current. (2.1)

Use the speciﬁc heat capacity equation. Identify values that allow the speciﬁc heat capacity to be calculated. (3.2)

Interpret balanced equations of nuclear decay, describing the changes in mass and atomic number. (4.2)

Use the equation for work done. State the energy transfers between stores when work is done. Convert between joules and newton-metres. (5.2)

State the effects of air resistance on a falling object and factors affecting how it reaches terminal velocity. Identify main features of velocity-time graphs for objects that reach terminal velocity. (5.6)

HT only

HT only

State that the red-shift effect provides evidence for an expanding universe, which supports the Big Bang Theory. State that although much about the universe is not yet understood, observations allow models to be improved. (8.2)

Use the equations for efﬁciency and be able to brieﬂy explain how this relates to dissipated (or 'wasted') energy.(1.2)

Describe the varying resistance of LDRs and thermistors and give examples of possible applications. (2.1)

Use the speciﬁc latent heat equation. Label features on a heating or cooling graph. (3.2)

Explain the concept of half-life. State that half-life varies widely between isotopes. (4.2)

State the difference between elastic and inelastic deformation. Deﬁne the elastic limit. Use the force-extension equation. (5.3)

State Newton's First Law and apply this to describe the motion of objects with uniform velocity. (5.6)

HT only

HT only

Brieﬂy describe advantages and disadvantages of various energy resources, to include their use for transport, heating and generating electricity. (1.3)

Describe the difference between series and parallel connections in a circuit. Explain how potential difference and current can be measured. (2.2)

State that the motion of particles in a gas is related to both its temperature and pressure. (3.3) **Physics only**

State the difference between irradiation and contamination. State that peer review of studies into repeated samples gives the best basis for decisions. (4.2)

Describe a relationship as linear or non-linear. Use the equation for elastic potential energy. (5.3)

Use the equation. Estimate the speed, accelerations and forces involved in large accelerations for everyday road transport. (5.6)

Describe the electromagnetic spectrum in order of energy or wavelength. Describe the applications of different parts of the EM spectrum. (6.2)

HT only

State that mains supply is an alternating voltage while cells provide direct voltage. State standard UK values for mains supply. (2.3)

Use Boyle's Law (pV=constant). State that increasing the pressure will reduce the volume if temperature is kept constant. (3.3) **HT only**

State that background radiation dose varies depending on location and occupation. Describe natural and artiﬁcial sources of background radiation. Describe uses of nuclear radiation including medical diagnosis and treatment. (4.3)

State examples in which forces cause rotation. Use the equation for the moment of a force. State that levers and gears transmit the rotational effects of forces. (5.4)

State that absorption of electromagnetic waves can cause heating and ionisation, as well as longer term effects such as cancer from some wavelengths. (6.2)

HT only

Describe the connections in a UK mains plug, including colours of insulation and safety features.

Describe the process of nuclear ﬁssion. Annotate a diagram as part of an explanation of a chain reaction. Deﬁne nuclear fusion. (4.4)

Use the equation for ﬂuid pressure. Describe a simple model of the Earth's atmosphere and atmospheric pressure. (5.5)

Deﬁne stopping distance as the sum of thinking and braking distance. State the factors that change thinking distance and the range of typical values for reaction times. (5.6)

Label the features of a ray diagram. Use the magniﬁcation equation. (6.2)

Use the equations for power. State that the potential difference and current affect the rate of energy transfer. (2.4)

State the factors that change braking distance and link this to implications for safety. Identify the forces acting when a vehicle decelerates. State the dangers caused by large decelerations. (5.6)

Deﬁne specular (linear) reﬂection and diffuse (scattering) reﬂection. State that the colour of an object is related to the different wavelengths (i.e. colours of light) which it absorbs and reﬂects. Describe the effect on light passing through ﬁlters. (6.2)

Use the equations for energy transferred. Suggest the pathways involved in common household devices. (2.4)

HT only

Describe a perfect black body in terms of absorption and emission. State that all objects emit radiation but that the intensity and wavelength distribution depends on the temperature. (6.3)

Give non-mathematical descriptions of the National Grid. State that step-up and -down transformers are needed for increased efﬁciency. (2.4)

Explain the effects of static electricity, including attraction and repulsion. Describe or draw a diagram to show the electric ﬁeld pattern. (2.5)

F and G

1

Identify energy stores and some of the pathways and processes involved. (1.1) (P1)

Match components with the standard symbols. (2.1)

Describe the components of the nuclear atom. State the deﬁnition of an isotope. (4.1)

Give examples of scalar and vector quantities. Label arrows to show magnitude and direction for vectors. Give examples of contact and non-contact forces. (5.1)

Deﬁne distance and displacement, and express a displacement in terms of direction and magnitude. Recall typical values for speed. (5.6)

Deﬁne longitudinal and transverse waves, giving examples. Describe wave motion in terms of their amplitude, wavelength, frequency and period. (6.1)

Describe attraction and repulsion using the ideas of magnetic poles. Brieﬂy describe the effects seen in a magnetic ﬁeld. Describe the method for plotting a magnetic ﬁeld using a compass. (7.1)

Identify the solar system as part of the Milky Way galaxy. State that dust and gas drawn together by gravitational attraction causes fusion reactions. (8.1)

Use the equations for kinetic, gravitational and thermal energy stores. Use the equation for an elastic energy store. (1.1)

Use the equation for current as a rate of ﬂow of charge. State that the current is the same at each point in a single-loop (series) circuit. (2.1)

State that mass is conserved when the state changes. Use diagrams to show differences between particle arrangements in each state of matter. (3.1)

Give differences between plum pudding vs. nuclear atom (4.1).

Deﬁne weight as the force that acts on all objects with mass because of gravity. Describe the use of a newton-meter to measure weight. (5.1)

Deﬁne speed and velocity. Identify the main features of a distance-time graph. (5.6)

Identify amplitude and wavelength from diagrams. Brieﬂy describe methods for measuring wave speed including sound in air, ripples on water and waves in a solid. (6.1)

Describe how the magnetic effect of a current can be demonstrated. Label the magnetic ﬁeld patterns for a straight wire and a solenoid carrying current. (7.1)

State that fusion reactions in a star produce new elements. Identify events in the life cycle of a star including variations due to size. (8.1)

State the effect of heating or cooling on the particles of a system. (3.2)

Identify nuclear radiation from limited characteristics (4.2).

Calculate the resultant of two forces acting in a straight line. (5.1)

Identify the main features of a velocity-time graph (5.6).

Identify reﬂection, refraction, transmission and absorption at boundaries, using wave diagrams where appropriate. (6.1)

HT only

State that gravity provides the force which maintains circular orbits, for planets around the sun and satellites around planets. Deﬁne planets, their moons and artiﬁcial satellites. (8.1)

Use the equations for power. State that the transfer of energy between stores can be fast or slow. (1.1)

Correctly describe wires, resistors, ﬁlament lamps and diodes as ohmic or non-ohmic components. (2.1)

State changes in mass and atomic number for each kind of nuclear decay. (4.2)

State the energy transfers between stores when work is done. Convert between joules and newton-metres. (5.2)

State factors affecting how a falling object reaches terminal velocity (5.6).

HT only

HT only

State that the red-shift effect provides evidence for an expanding universe, which supports the Big Bang Theory. (8.2)

Use the equations for efﬁciency and state that this relates to dissipated (or 'wasted') energy. (1.2)

State factors affecting resistance of LDRs and thermistors and give examples of possible applications. (2.1)

State the deﬁnition of half-life. State that half-life varies widely between isotopes. (4.2)

State the difference between elastic and inelastic deformation. Label the elastic limit on a graph. (5.3)

State Newton's First Law. Describe the motion of objects with uniform velocity. (5.6)

HT only

HT only

Describe the difference between series and parallel connections in a circuit. State how potential difference and current can be measured. (2.2)

State that the motion of particles in a gas is related to both its temperature and pressure. (3.3)

State the difference between irradiation and contamination. State that peer review of studies into repeated samples gives the best basis for decisions. (4.2)

Describe a relationship as linear or non-linear. (5.3)

Estimate the speed, accelerations and forces involved in large accelerations for everyday road transport. (5.6)

Describe the electromagnetic spectrum in order of energy or wavelength. Link applications to speciﬁc parts of the EM spectrum. (6.2)

HT only

State that mains supply is an alternating voltage while cells provide direct voltage. State standard UK values for mains supply. (2.3)

Describe natural and artiﬁcial sources of background radiation. Describe uses of nuclear radiation including medical diagnosis and treatment. (4.3)

State examples in which forces cause rotation. State that levers and gears transmit the rotational effects of forces. (5.4)

State that absorption of electromagnetic waves can cause heating and ionisation, as well as longer term effects such as cancer from some wavelengths. (6.2)

HT only

Describe the connections in a UK mains plug, including colours of insulation and safety features. (2.3)

Describe a simple model of the Earth's atmosphere and atmospheric pressure. (5.5)

Deﬁne stopping distance as the sum of thinking and braking distance. State the factors that change thinking distance and the range of typical values for reaction times. (5.6)

State that the potential difference and current affect the rate of energy transfer. (2.4)

State the factors that change braking distance. Identify the forces acting when a vehicle decelerates. State the dangers caused by large decelerations. (5.6)

State that the colour of an object is related to the different wavelengths (i.e. colours of light) which it absorbs and reﬂects. Describe the effect on light passing through ﬁlters. (6.2)

Use the equations for energy transferred. (2.4)

HT only

Describe a perfect black body in terms of absorption and emission. State that all objects emit radiation but that the intensity and wavelength distribution depends on the temperature. (6.3)

Give simple non-mathematical descriptions of the parts of the National Grid. (2.4)

Explain the effects of static electricity, including attraction and repulsion. (2.5)

AQA GCSE (9-1) Physics

www.hoddereducation.co.uk/gcsescience/aqa ISBN: 9781471894756