

## YEAR 12 A/ B –PHYSICS

**WEEK 5 (27<sup>th</sup> Sept to 1<sup>st</sup> October) - 3 lessons for both batches**

**Work sent to the students through:** Google classroom / Zoom Learning Platform

**Topic:** Solid Materials

**Resources:** Student text book, worksheet file, interactive power point from Board works and Online animations

Date	Class	Lesson	Lesson objectives & Learning outcomes	Mode of teaching	
27 <sup>th</sup> Sept Sunday	12 A	8	<p><b>Learning objectives:</b></p> <p>Use the given worksheet to solve numerical problems.</p>	GC	Teacher uses Google classroom to share the ppt and worksheet.
29 <sup>th</sup> Sept Tuesday	12 B	6	<p><b>Learning Outcomes :</b></p> <p>Identify the gradient of F-e graph as force constant.- <i>RECAP</i></p> <p>Estimate as well as Calculate the elastic strain energy stored from a force–extension graph for a sample.</p>		
28 <sup>th</sup> Sept Monday	12 A	1	<p><b>Learning objectives:</b></p> <p>Develop ideas about springs in series and parallel</p> <p>Lead students toward the idea of dependence of force and extension on material dimensions.</p> <p>Differentiate between tensile/compressive stress and</p>	Zoom	Teacher uses interactive power point presentation and breakout sessions for students to collaborate and



**Work sent to the students through:** Whatsapp group / Google classroom / Zoom Learning Platform

**Topic: 2.12 Motion graphs  
2.16 Kinematic equations**

**Resources:** Student text book, worksheet file, interactive power point from Board works and Online animations

Date	Class	Lesson	Lesson objectives & Learning outcomes	Mode of teaching	
27 <sup>th</sup> Sept Sunday	12 B	6	<b>L.O</b> – Draw and interpret displacement/time, velocity/time and acceleration/time graphs for a bouncing ball.	<b>Zoom</b>	Teacher uses power point presentation to explain the motion of a bouncing ball and provide a good example of how motion is represented graphically.
29 <sup>th</sup> Sept Tuesday	12 A	4	<b>Learning outcomes-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse the motion of a bouncing ball in terms of s-t, v-t and a-t graphs.</li> <li>Plan an experiment to investigate the motion of a bouncing ball using motion sensor.</li> </ul>		
27 <sup>th</sup> Sept Sunday	12 B	7	<b>L.O</b> – Derive, from the definitions of velocity and acceleration, equations that represent uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line	<b>Zoom</b>	AFL on motion graphs – 10 marks
1 <sup>st</sup> Oct Thursday	12 A	1	<b>Learning outcomes-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the equations for uniformly accelerated motion in one dimension:  <math>v = u + at</math>  <math>s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2</math>  <math>v^2 = u^2 + 2as</math> </li> <li>Identify negative displacement, velocity and acceleration in different situations.</li> </ul>		Teacher uses interactive power point presentation to explain the concepts.  Recall the eqns of uniform acceleration and can apply them in calculations involving motion in straight lines.
			<b>L.O</b> : Solve problems using		Worksheet prepared in two

30 <sup>th</sup> Sept Wednesday	12 B	3	equations that represent uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line, including the motion of bodies falling in a uniform gravitational field without air resistance.	<b>Zoom</b>	levels to practise using the equations for uniform acceleration. Teacher will post the worksheet in the GC.
1 <sup>st</sup> Oct Thursday	12 A	2	<p><b>Learning outcomes-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recall the kinematic equations for uniformly accelerated motion.</li> <li>• Calculate unknown variables using the kinematics equations.</li> </ul>		HW