

## YEAR 13 A/ B –PHYSICS

**WEEK 6 (4<sup>th</sup> Oct to 8<sup>th</sup> Oct) 3 lessons for both batches**

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

**Topic: Circular Motion & Thermodynamics**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Class &amp; esson</b>	<b>Lesson objectives &amp; Learning outcome</b>	<b>Mode of teaching</b>	
<b>5<sup>th</sup> Oct</b> Monday	<b>13 B</b> - 6	<b>Learning objectives:</b> Worksheet discussion on circular motion	<b>Zoom</b>	Teacher uses power point presentation and breakout sessions for students to collaborate and attain the objectives.
<b>6<sup>th</sup> Oct</b> Tuesday	<b>13 A</b> - 4	<b>Learning Outcomes :</b> Be able to identify the gaps in understanding the concepts. Revise the numerical formulas to calculate Centripetal force.		
<b>5<sup>th</sup> Oct</b> Monday	<b>13 B</b> -7	<b>Learning objectives:</b> Explain the concept of internal energy as the random distribution of potential and kinetic energy amongst molecules Explain the difference between heating and working	<b>zoom</b>	Teacher uses power point presentation and breakout sessions for students to collaborate and attain the objectives.
<b>8<sup>th</sup> Oct</b> Thursday	<b>13 A</b> - 1	<b>Learning Outcomes :</b> Define the internal energy of a material in terms of the KE and PE of its particles. Explain that thermal energy is transferred from a region of higher temperature to a region of lower temperature. Understand that regions of equal temperature are in thermal equilibrium.		
<b>7<sup>th</sup> Oct</b> Wednes ay	<b>13 B</b> - 3	<b>Learning objectives:</b> Describe how there is an absolute scale of temperature that does not depend on the property of any particular substance ( the thermodynamic scale and the concept of absolute zero)	<b>Zoom &amp; GC</b>	Teacher uses Google Classroom and breakout sessions in Zoom for students to collaborate and attain the
<b>8<sup>th</sup> Oct</b> Thursday	<b>13 A</b> - 2	<b>Learning Outcomes :</b> Convert temperatures measured in kelvin to degrees Celsius (or vice versa):		

		T (K)= $\theta$ (°C) + 273.15. State that absolute zero is the temperature at which a substance has minimum internal energy.		objectives.
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## YEAR 13 A/ B –PHYSICS

**WEEK 6 (4<sup>th</sup> Oct to 8<sup>th</sup> Oct) - 3 lessons for both batches**

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

**Topic: - 7.2 - Capacitors**

**Resources:** Student text book, interactive power point, Board works, worksheet file and online videos/animations

Date	Lesson	Lesson objectives & Learning outcome	Mode of teaching	
6 <sup>th</sup> Oct Tuesday - 13 A	5	<b>L.O</b> – Assessment on the topic 7.1 Electric fields	<b>Zoom</b>	Assessment given in google form - 20 marks
6 <sup>th</sup> Oct Tuesday - 13 B	6	<b>Learning outcomes-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing student’s knowledge on different concepts of nelectric fields.</li> </ul>		
5 <sup>th</sup> Oct Monday - 13 A	1	<b>L.O</b> – Investigate and recall that the growth and decay curves for resistor–capacitor circuits are exponential, and know the significance of the time constant RC	<b>Zoom</b>	Teacher uses boardworks & power point presentation to explain the concepts and guide students to understand the exponential decay process.
8 <sup>th</sup> Oct Thursday - 13 B	3	<b>Learning outcomes-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the charging and discharging of a capacitor.</li> <li>Sketch graphs that show the variation with time of potential difference, charge and current for a capacitor discharging through a resistor.</li> <li>Define the time constant of a circuit Select and use time constant = CR</li> </ul>		
5 <sup>th</sup> Oct Monday - 13 A	2	<b>L.O</b> – Recognise and use the expression $Q = Q_0 e^{-t/RC}$ and derive and use related expressions, for exponential discharge in RC circuits, for example,	<b>Zoom</b>	Teacher uses boardworks & power point presentation to
8 <sup>th</sup> Oct Thursday	4	$I = I_0 e^{-t/RC}$ and $V = V_0 e^{-t/RC}$		

<p><b>- 13 B</b></p>		<p><b>Learning outcomes-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derive and use the expressions for exponential discharge in RC circuits –</li> </ul> $Q = Q_0 e^{-t/RC}$ $I = I_0 e^{-t/RC} \quad \text{and} \quad V = V_0 e^{-t/RC}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the factors that affect the time taken for a capacitor to discharge.</li> <li>• Plan an experiment to investigate discharging of a capacitor and predict the variation of Q, I and V for the capacitor.</li> <li>• Estimate the area under <math>I - t</math> curve as the total charge of a capacitor that is discharging.</li> </ul>		<p>explain the concepts and guide students to solve problems from worksheet file.</p>
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