

## 232 – PHYSICS

### GENERAL OBJECTIVES

By the end of the course, the learner should be able to:

- (a) select and use appropriate instruments to carry out measurements in the physical environment;
- (b) use the knowledge acquired to discover and explain the order of the physical environment;
- (c) use the acquired knowledge in the conservation and management of the environment;
- (d) apply the principles of Physics and acquired skills to construct appropriate scientific devices from the available resources;
- (e) develop capacity for critical thinking in solving problems in any situation;
- (f) contribute to the technological and industrial development of the nation;
- (g) appreciate and explain the role of Physics in promoting health in society;
- (h) observe general safety precautions in all aspects of life;
- (i) acquire and demonstrate a sense of honesty and high integrity in all aspects of Physics and life in general;
- (j) acquire positive attitude towards Physics;
- (k) acquire adequate knowledge in Physics for further education and/or training.

### 1.0.0 INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICS

#### 1.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- (a) explain what the study of physics involves
- (b) relate physics to other subjects and to technology
- (c) identify career opportunities related to physics
- (d) state and explain basic laboratory safety rules.

#### 1.2.0 Content

- 1.2.1 Physics as a Science (reference to Primary Science Syllabus)
- 1.2.2 Meaning of Physics
- 1.2.3 Branches of Physics
- 1.2.4 Relation between Physics, other subjects and technology
- 1.2.5 Career opportunities in Physics
- 1.2.6 Basic laboratory safety rules
- 1.2.7 **Testing on any aspect of this topic should be in relation to other topics**

### 2.0.0 MEASUREMENT I

#### 2.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define length, area, volume, mass, density, time interval and state the corresponding symbols and SI units
- b) convert other metric units to SI units

- c) estimate length, mass and time
- d) use accurately various measuring instruments:
- e) determine experimentally the densities of substances
- f) solve numerical problems on density

### **2.2.0 Content**

- 2.2.1 Definition of length, area, volume, mass, density and time
- 2.2.2 SI units and symbols
- 2.2.3 Estimation of quantities
- 2.2.4 Conversion of units
- 2.2.5 Measuring instruments: metre rule, tape measure, beam balance, stop clock/watch, measuring cylinder, pipette and burette
- 2.2.6 Experiments on density
- 2.2.7 Problems on density

## **3.0.0 MEASUREMENT II**

### **3.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic the learner should be able to:

- a) measure length using vernier callipers and micrometer screw gauge
- b) estimate the diameter of a molecule of oil
- c) solve numerical problems in measurement

### **3.2.0 Content**

- 3.2.1 Measurement of length using Vernier callipers and micrometer screw gauge
- 3.2.2 Decimal places, significant figures and standard form
- 3.2.3 Estimation of the diameter of a molecule of oil (relate to the size of the HIV virus, mention effects of oil spills on health and environment)
- 3.2.4 Problems in measurements

## **4.0.0 FORCE**

### **4.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define force and state its SI unit
- b) describe types of forces
- c) describe experiments to illustrate cohesion, adhesion and surface tension
- d) state the effects of force
- e) state the difference between mass and weight
- f) state the relation between mass and weight,  $W=mg$
- g) define scalar and vector quantities
- h) solve numerical problems involving  $W=mg$

### **4.2.0 Content**

- 4.2.1 Definition of force
- 4.2.2 Types of forces (including cohesive, adhesive and surface tension)
- 4.2.3 Experiments to demonstrate cohesion, adhesion and surface tension (actual measurement of surface tension not required)

- 4.2.4 Effects of force
- 4.2.5 Mass, weight and their relationship
- 4.2.6 Scalar and vector quantities
- 4.2.7 Problems involving  $W=mg$

## **5.0.0 PRESSURE**

### **5.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define pressure and state its SI units;
- b) determine pressure exerted by solids;
- c) describe experiments to investigate factors affecting pressure in fluids;
- d) derive the formula  $p=\rho gh$ ;
- e) state the principle of transmission of pressure in fluids (Pascals principle);
- f) explain atmospheric pressure and its effect;
- g) state and explain the applications of pressure;
- h) solve numerical problems involving pressure.

### **5.2.0 Content**

- 5.2.1 Definition of pressure
- 5.2.2 Pressure in solids
- 5.2.3 Factors affecting pressure in fluids (Experimental treatment required)
- 5.2.4 Derivation of  $p = \rho gh$
- 5.2.5 Atmospheric pressure
- 5.2.6 Simple mercury barometer, manometers
- 5.2.7 Applications of pressure: drinking straw, syringe, siphon, hydraulic press, hydraulic brakes, bicycle pump, force pump, lift pump
- 5.2.8 Problems on pressure

## **6.0.0 PARTICULATE NATURE OF MATTER**

### **6.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) Give evidence that matter is made up of tiny particles
- b) describe experiments to show that particles of matter are at constant random motion
- c) explain the states of matter in terms of particle movement
- d) explain diffusion

### **6.2.0 Content**

- 6.2.1 Experiments to show that matter is made up of tiny particles (e.g. cutting papers into small pieces, dilution experiments etc.)
- 6.2.2 Brownian motion
- 6.2.3 States of matter
- 6.2.4 Diffusion (Graham's law not required)

## **7.0.0 THERMAL EXPANSION**

### **7.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to

- a) define temperature;
- b) describe the functioning of various thermometers;
- c) describe thermal expansion in solids, liquids and gases;
- d) explain expansion in terms of particle behaviour;
- e) describe the unusual expansion of water and its effects;
- f) explain the effects and applications of thermal expansion.

### **7.2.0 Content**

7.2.1 Temperature

7.2.2 Thermometers: Liquid-in-glass, including Clinical and Six's maximum and minimum

7.2.3 Expansion of solids, liquids and gases

7.2.4 Effects of expansion and contraction

7.2.5 Unusual expansion of water (Anomalous expansion)

7.2.6 Applications of thermal expansion, include Bimetallic strip

## **8.0.0 HEAT TRANSFER**

### **8.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) state the difference between temperature and heat
- b) state and explain the modes of heat transfer
- c) describe experiments to illustrate factors affecting heat transfer
- d) explain applications of heat transfer

### **8.2.0 Content**

8.2.1 Heat and temperature

8.2.2 Modes of heat transfer

8.2.3 Factors affecting heat transfer (Experimental treatment required)

8.2.4 Applications of heat transfer on vacuum flask, domestic hot water system, solar concentrators

## **9.0.0 RECTILINEAR PROPAGATION OF LIGHT AND REFLECTION AT PLANE SURFACE**

### **9.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) perform and describe experiments to show that light travels in a straight line;
- b) describe the formation of shadows and Eclipses;
- c) explain the functioning of a pin-hole camera;
- d) state the laws of reflection;
- e) verify experimentally laws of reflection;
- f) state the characteristics of images formed by plane mirrors;
- g) explain the applications of reflection at plane surfaces;

- h) solve numerical problems involving pin-hole camera and mirrors inclined at an angle.

### **9.2.0 Content**

- 9.2.1 Rectilinear propagation of light (experimental treatment required)
- 9.2.2 Formation of shadows and eclipses (umbra and penumbra)
- 9.2.3 Pin-hole camera: image formation and magnification
- 9.2.4 Laws of reflection
- 9.2.5 Images formed by plane mirrors, ray diagrams, parallel and inclined mirrors
- 9.2.6 Devices based on reflection: periscope, kaleidoscope
- 9.2.7 Problems on pin-hole camera and mirrors inclined at an angle

## **10.0.0 ELECTROSTATICS I**

### **10.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe electrostatic charging of objects by rubbing;
- b) explain the source of electrostatic charges;
- c) state the two types of charges;
- d) state the basic law of charges;
- e) state the unit of charge;
- f) construct a simple leaf electroscope;
- g) explain the charging of a leaf electroscope;
- h) use a charged leaf electroscope to identify conductors, insulators and types of charge.

### **10.2.0 Content**

- 10.2.1 Electrostatic charging of objects by rubbing (experimental treatment required)
- 10.2.2 Types of charges and law of charges
- 10.2.3 The source of charge
- 10.2.4 The coulomb
- 10.2.5 Leaf electroscope: features, charging and discharging
- 10.2.6 Charging by contact and by induction
- 10.2.7 Identification of charge
- 10.2.8 Conductors and insulators

## **11.0.0 ELECTROSTATICS II**

### **11.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) sketch electric field patterns around charged bodies;
- b) describe charge distribution on conductors of various shapes;
- c) define capacitance and state its SI unit;
- d) describe charging and discharging of a capacitor (calculation involving curves not required);
- e) state the factors affecting the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitors;
- f) state the applications of capacitors;
- h) solve numerical problems involving capacitors.

### 11.2.0 Content

- 11.2.1 Electric field patterns
- 11.2.2 Charge distribution on conductors: spherical and pear shaped conductors
- 11.2.3 Action at points: lightning arrestors
- 11.2.4 Capacitance: unit of capacitance (farad, microfarad) factors affecting capacitance
- 11.2.5 Applications of capacitors
- 11.2.6 Problems involving capacitors {using  $Q=CV$ ,  $C_T=C_1+C_2$ },

$$\left. \frac{1}{C_T} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} \right\}$$

### 12.0.0 CELLS AND SIMPLE CIRCUITS

#### 12.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) draw and set-up simple electric circuits;
- b) identify circuit symbols;
- c) define electric current;
- d) explain the working of primary and secondary cells;
- e) explain the care and maintenance of secondary cells.

#### 12.2.0 Content

- 12.2.1 Simple electric circuits: cell, ammeter, voltmeter, variable resistor, connecting wires, bulb and switches
- 12.2.2 Circuit symbols
- 12.2.3 Electric current and its units
- 12.2.4 Primary and secondary cells. (simple cell, dry Leclanche' cell, Lead acid cell)
- 12.2.5 Care and maintenance of secondary cells

### 13.0.0 MAGNETISM

#### 13.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe the properties and uses of magnets;
- b) identify magnetic and non-magnetic materials;
- c) state the basic law of magnetism;
- d) describe patterns of magnetic field;
- e) describe methods of magnetisation and demagnetization;
- f) explain magnetisation and demagnetisation using the domain theory;
- g) construct a simple compass.

#### 13.2.0 Content

- 13.2.1 Magnets: properties and uses
- 13.2.2 Magnetic and non-magnetic materials
- 13.2.3 Basic law of magnetism
- 13.2.4 Magnetic field patterns
- 13.2.5 Magnetisation and demagnetisation

- 13.2.6 Domain theory of magnetism
- 13.2.7 Care of magnets
- 13.2.8 Construction of a simple magnetic compass

#### **14.0.0 TURNING EFFECT OF A FORCE**

##### **14.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define moment of a force about a point and state its SI unit;
- b) state and verify the principle of moments;
- c) solve problems involving the principle of moments.

##### **14.2.0 Content**

- 14.2.1 Moment of a force, SI unit of moment of a force
- 14.2.2 Principle of moments
- 14.2.3 Problems on principle of moments (consider single pivot only)

#### **15.0.0 EQUILIBRIUM AND CENTRE OF GRAVITY**

##### **15.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define centre of gravity;
- b) determine experimentally the centre of gravity of lamina objects;
- c) identify and explain the states of equilibrium;
- d) state and explain factors affecting stability of an object;
- e) explain the applications of stability;
- f) solve numerical problems involving centre of gravity and moments of a force.

##### **15.2.0 Content**

- 15.2.1 Centre of gravity (Experimental treatment required)
- 15.2.2 States of equilibrium
- 15.2.3 Factors affecting stability
- 15.2.4 Problems on centre of gravity and moments of a force(consider single pivot only)

#### **16.0.0 REFLECTION AT CURVED SURFACES**

##### **16.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe concave, convex and parabolic reflectors;
- b) describe using ray diagram the principal axis, principal focus, centre of curvature and related terms;
- c) locate images formed by curved mirrors by construction of ray diagrams;
- d) determine experimentally the characteristics of images formed by a concave mirror;
- e) define magnification;
- f) explain the applications of curved reflecting surfaces.

##### **16.2.0 Content**

- 16.2.1 Concave, convex and parabolic reflectors

- 16.2.2 Principal axis, principal focus, centre of curvature and related terms
- 16.2.3 Location of Images formed by curved mirrors by ray diagram method  
(Experiments on concave mirrors required)
- 16.2.4 Magnification formula
- 16.2.5 Applications of curved reflectors

## **17.0.0 MAGNETIC EFFECT OF ELECTRIC CURRENT**

### **17.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) perform and describe experiments to determine the direction of the magnetic field round a current carrying conductor;
- b) construct a simple electromagnet;
- c) state the factors affecting the strength of an electromagnet;
- d) determine experimentally the direction of a force on a conductor carrying current in a magnetic field (motor effect);
- e) state the factors affecting force on a current carrying conductor in a magnetic field;
- f) explain the working of simple electric motor and electric bell.

### **17.2.0 Content**

- 17.2.1 Magnetic field due to a current
- 17.2.2 Oersted's experiment
- 17.2.3 Magnetic field patterns on straight conductors and solenoid (right hand grip rule)
- 17.2.4 Simple electromagnets
- 17.2.5 Factors affecting strength of an electromagnet
- 17.2.6 Motor effect (Flemings left hand rule)
- 17.2.7 Factors affecting force on a current carrying conductor in a magnetic field  
(Qualitative treatment only)
- 17.2.8 Applications - Electric bell, Simple electric motor.

## **18.0.0 HOOKE'S LAW**

### **18.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) state and verify experimentally Hooke's law;
- b) determine the spring constant;
- c) construct and calibrate a spring balance;
- d) solve numerical problems involving Hooke's law.

### **18.2.0 Content**

- 18.2.1 Hooke's law
- 18.2.2 Spring constant
- 18.2.3 Spring balance
- 18.2.4 Problems on Hooke's Law

## **19.0.0 WAVES I**

### **19.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe the formation of pulses and waves;
- b) describe transverse and longitudinal waves;
- c) define amplitude( $a$ ), wavelength( $\lambda$ ), frequency( $f$ ) and periodic time( $T$ ) of a wave;
- d) derive the relation  $v = f \lambda$ ;
- e) solve numerical problems involving  $v = f \lambda$ .

### **19.2.0 Content**

19.2.1 Pulses and waves

19.2.2 Transverse and longitudinal waves

19.2.3 Amplitude ( $a$ ),  
Wavelength ( $\lambda$ ),  
Frequency( $f$ ), periodic time ( $T$ )

19.2.4 Relation  $v = f \lambda$

19.2.5 Problems involving  $v = f \lambda$

## **20.0.0 WAVES II**

### **20.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic the learner should be able to:

- a) describe experiments to illustrate the properties of waves;
- b) sketch wave-fronts to illustrate the properties of waves;
- c) explain constructive interference and destructive interference;
- d) describe experiments to illustrate stationary waves.

### **20.2.0 Content**

20.2.1 Properties of waves including sound waves, reflection, refraction, diffraction and interference (Experimental treatment required)

20.2.2 Constructive interference and destructive interference (qualitative treatment only)

20.2.3 Stationary waves (qualitative and experimental treatment required)

## **21.0.0 SOUND**

### **21.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic the learner should be able to:

- a) perform and describe simple experiments to show that sound is produced by vibrating bodies;
- b) perform and describe an experiment to show that sound requires a material medium for propagation;
- c) explain the nature of sound waves;
- d) determine the speed of sound in air by the echo method;
- e) state the factors affecting the speed of sound;
- f) solve numerical problems involving speed of sound.

### **21.2.0 Content**

- 21.2.1 Sound: nature and sources (experimental treatment required)
- 21.2.2 Propagation of sound: compressions and rarefactions
- 21.2.3 Speed of sound by echo method
- 21.2.4 Factors affecting speed of sound
- 21.2.5 Problems involving speed of sound

### **22.0.0 FLUID FLOW**

#### **22.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe streamline flow and turbulent flow;
- b) derive the equation of continuity;
- c) describe experiments to illustrate Bernoulli's effect;
- d) explain the Bernoulli's effect;
- e) describe the applications of Bernoulli's effect;
- f) solve numerical problems involving the equation of continuity.

#### **22.2.0 Content**

- 22.2.1 Streamline and turbulent flow
- 22.2.2 Equation of continuity
- 22.2.3 Bernoulli's effect (Experimental treatment required)
- 22.2.4 Applications of Bernoulli's effect: Bunsen burner, spray gun, carburetor, aerofoil and spinning ball
- 22.2.5 Problems involving equation of continuity

### **23.0.0 LINEAR MOTION**

#### **23.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic the learner should be able to:

- a) define distance, displacement, speed, velocity and acceleration;
- b) describe experiments to determine velocity and acceleration;
- c) determine acceleration due to gravity;
- d) plot and explain motion time graphs;
- e) apply the equations of uniformly accelerated motion;
- f) solve numerical problems on uniformly accelerated motion.

#### **23.2.0 Content**

- 23.2.1 Distance, displacement, speed, velocity, acceleration(Experimental treatment required)
- 23.2.2 Acceleration due to gravity free - fall, simple pendulum
- 23.2.3 Motion-time graphs- displacement time graphs, Velocity time graphs
- 23.2.4 Equations of uniformly accelerated motion
- 23.2.5 Problems on uniformly accelerated motion

### **24.0.0 REFRACTION OF LIGHT**

#### **24.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe simple experiments to illustrate refraction of light;
- b) state the laws of refraction of light;
- c) verify Snell's law;
- d) define refractive index;;
- e) determine experimentally the refractive index;
- f) describe experiments to illustrate dispersion of white light;
- g) explain total internal reflection and its effect;
- h) state the application of total internal reflection;
- i) solve numerical problems involving refractive index and critical angle.

#### **24.2.0 Content**

- 24.2.1 Refraction of light – laws of refraction (Experimental treatment required)
- 24.2.2 Determination of refractive index- Snell's law, Real/apparent depth, Critical angle
- 24.2.3 Dispersion of white light (Experimental treatment required)
- 24.2.4 Total internal reflection and its effects: critical angle
- 24.2.5 Applications of total internal reflection - Prism periscope, Optical fibre
- 24.2.6 Problems involving refractive index and critical angle

### **25.0.0 NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION**

#### **25.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) state Newton's laws of motion;
- b) describe simple experiments to illustrate inertia;
- c) state the law of conservation of linear momentum;
- d) define elastic collision, inelastic collision and impulse;
- e) derive the equation  $F = ma$ ;
- f) describe the application of frictional force;
- g) define viscosity;
- h) explain terminal velocity;
- i) solve numerical problems involving Newton's laws and the law of conservation of linear momentum.

#### **25.2.0 Content**

- 25.2.1 Newton's laws of motion (Experimental treatment on inertia required)
- 25.2.2 Conservation of linear momentum elastic collisions, inelastic collisions, recoil velocity, impulse (oblique collisions not required)
- 25.2.3 The relation  $F = ma$
- 25.2.4 Frictional forces:
  - Advantages and disadvantages,
  - Viscosity and terminal velocity (qualitative treatment only).
- 25.2.5 Problems involving Newton's Laws and law of conservation of linear momentum (exclude problems on elastic collisions).

### **26.0.0 WORK, ENERGY, POWER AND MACHINES**

#### **26.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learners should be able to:

- a) describe energy transformations
- b) state the law of conservation of energy
- c) define work, energy, power and state their SI units
- d) define mechanical advantage, velocity ratio and efficiency of machines
- e) solve numerical problems involving work, energy, power and machines.

### **26.2.0 Content**

- 26.2.1 Forms of energy and energy transformations
- 26.2.2 Sources of energy- Renewable, Non-renewable.
- 26.2.3 Law of conservation of energy
- 26.2.4 Work, energy and power (work done by resolved force not required)
- 26.2.5 Kinetic energy and potential energy
- 26.2.6 Simple machines
- 26.2.7 Problems on work, energy, power and machines

## **27.0.0 CURRENT ELECTRICITY**

### **27.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define potential difference and state its SI unit;
- b) measure potential difference and electric current in a circuit;
- c) verify Ohm's law;
- d) define resistance and state its SI unit;
- e) determine experimentally the voltage – current relationships for various conductors;
- f) define emf and explain internal resistance of a cell;
- g) derive the formulae for effective resistance of resistors in series and in parallel;
- h) solve numerical problems involving ohm's law, resistors in series and in parallel.

### **27.2.0 Content**

- 27.2.1 Scale reading: Ammeter, Voltmeter
- 27.2.2 Electric circuits: current, potential difference
- 27.2.3 Ohm's law (experimental treatment required)
- 27.2.4 Resistance: types of resistors, measurement of resistance, unit of resistance
- 27.2.5 Electromotive force (emf) and internal resistance of a cell The relation ( $E = V + Ir$ )
- 27.2.6 Resistors in series and in parallel
- 27.2.7 Problems involving Ohm's law, resistors in series and in parallel

## **28.0.0 HEATING EFFECT OF AN ELECTRIC CURRENT**

### **28.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) Perform and describe experiments to illustrate heating effect of an electric current;
- b) State the factors affecting heating by an electric current;

- c) Derive the equations for electrical energy and electrical power;
- d) Identify devices in which heating effect of an electric current is applied ;
- e) Solve numerical problems involving electrical energy and electrical power.

### **28.2.0 Content**

- 28.2.1 Simple experiments on heating effect
- 28.2.2 Factors affecting electrical energy, The relation  $E=VIt$  and  $P =VI$
- 28.2.3 Heating devices: electric kettle, electric iron, bulb filament, electric heater
- 28.2.4 Problems involving electrical energy and electrical power

## **29.0.0 QUANTITY OF HEAT**

### **29.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define heat capacity and specific heat capacity;
- b) determine experimentally specific heat capacity of solids and liquids;
- c) define specific latent heat of fusion and specific latent heat of vaporization of steam;
- d) determine experimentally the specific latent heat of fusion of ice and the specific latent heat of vaporization of steam;
- e) state factors affecting melting point and boiling point;
- f) explain the functioning of a pressure cooker and a refrigerator;
- g) solve problems involving quantity of heat.

### **29.2.0 Content**

- 29.2.1 Heat capacity, specific heat capacity, units(Experimental treatment required)
- 29.2.2 Latent heat of fusion, latent heat of vaporization, units(Experimental treatment required)
- 29.2.3 Boiling and melting points
- 29.2.4 Pressure cooker, refrigerator
- 29.2.5 Problems involving quantity of heat ( $Q=mc\Delta\theta$ ,  $Q = mL$ )

## **30.0.0 GAS LAWS**

### **30.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- (a) state the gas laws for an ideal gas;
- (b) verify experimentally the gas laws;
- (c) explain how the absolute zero temperature may be obtained from the pressure – temperature and volume-temperature graphs;
- (d) convert Celsius scale to Kelvin scale of temperature;
- (e) state the basic assumptions of the kinetic theory of gases;
- (f) explain the gas laws using the kinetic theory of gases;
- (g) solve numerical problems involving gas laws.

### **30.2.1 Content**

- 30.2.1 Boyle's law, Charles' law, pressure law, absolute zero

- 30.2.2 Kelvin scale of temperature
- 30.2.3 Gas laws and kinetic theory of gases
- 30.2.4 ( $p = \frac{1}{3} \rho c^2$  not required)
- 30.2.4 Problems involving gas laws  
[including  $\frac{p}{T}$  constant]

### 31.0.0 THIN LENSES

#### 31.1.0 Specific objectives

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe converging lenses and diverging lenses;
- b) describe using ray diagrams the principal focus, the optical centre and the focal length of a thin lens;
- c) determine experimentally the focal length of a converging lens;
- d) locate images formed by thin lenses using ray construction method;
- e) describe the characteristics of images formed by thin lenses;
- f) explain image formation in the human eye;
- g) describe the defects of vision in the human eye and how they can be corrected;
- h) describe the use of lenses in various optical devices;
- i) solve numerical problems involving the lens formula and the magnification formula.

#### 31.2.0 Content

- 31.2.1 Types of lenses
- 31.2.2 Ray diagrams and terms used
- 31.2.3 Images formed - Ray diagrams, Characteristics, Magnification.
- 31.2.4 Determination of Focal length: (Experimental treatment required) - estimation method, lens formula, lens-mirror method
- 31.2.5 Human eye, defects (short sightedness and long sightedness)
- 31.2.6 Optical devices - Simple microscope, Compound microscope, The camera
- 31.2.7 Problems involving the lens formula and the magnification formula

### 32.0 UNIFORM CIRCULAR MOTION

#### 32.1.0 Specific Objectives

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define angular displacement and angular velocity;
- b) describe simple experiments to illustrate centripetal force;
- c) explain the applications of uniform circular motion;
- d) solve numerical problems involving uniform circular motion.

#### 32.2.0 Content

- 32.2.1 The radian, angular displacement and, angular velocity
- 32.2.2 Centripetal force;

The relations  $F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$ ,  $F = mr\omega^2$

(derivation of formulae not necessary experimental treatment is required)

- 32.2.3 Applications of uniform circular motion
- 32.2.4 Centrifuge, vertical, horizontal circles banked tracks (calculations on banked tracks and conical pendulum not required).
- 32.2.5 Problem solving (application of relations  
 $F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$ ,  $F = mr\omega^2$  in numerical calculations)

### **33.0.0 FLOATING AND SINKING**

#### **33.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) state Archimedes' principle;
- b) verify Archimedes' principle;
- c) state the law of floatation;
- d) define relative density;
- e) describe the applications of Archimedes' principle and relative density;
- f) solve numerical problems involving Archimedes' principles.

#### **33.2.0 Content**

- 33.2.1 Archimedes' principle law of flotation. (experimental treatment required),
- 33.2.2 Relative density
- 33.2.3 Applications of Archimedes' principle and relative density
- 33.2.4 Problems on Archimedes' principle

### **34.0.0 ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM**

#### **34.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe the complete electromagnetic spectrum;
- b) state the properties of electromagnetic waves;
- c) describe the methods of detecting electromagnetic radiations;
- d) describe the applications of electromagnetic radiations;
- e) solve numerical problems involving  $c = f\lambda$ .

#### **34.2.0 Content**

- 34.2.1 Electromagnetic spectrum
- 34.2.2 Properties of electromagnetic waves
- 34.2.3 Detection of electromagnetic (e.m.) radiations
- 34.2.4 Applications of e.m. radiations (include green house effect)
- 34.2.5 Problems involving  $c = f\lambda$

### **35.0.0 ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION**

#### **35.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) perform and describe simple experiments to illustrate electromagnetic induction;
- b) state the factors affecting the magnitude and the direction of the induced emf;
- c) state the laws of electromagnetic induction;
- d) describe simple experiments to illustrate mutual induction;

- e) explain the working of an alternating current (a.c) generator and a direct current (d.c) generator;
- f) explain the working of a transformer;
- g) explain the applications of electromagnetic induction;
- h) solve numerical problems involving transformers.

### **35.2.0 Content**

- 35.2.1 Simple experiments to illustrate electromagnetic induction
- 35.2.2 Induced emf - Faradays' law, Lenz's law
- 35.2.3 Mutual induction
- 35.2.4 Alternating current generator, direct current generator
- 35.2.5 Fleming's right hand-rule
- 35.2.6 Transformers
- 35.2.7 Applications of electromagnetic induction
- 35.2.8 Problems involving transformers

## **36.0.0 MAINS ELECTRICITY**

### **36.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) state the sources of mains electricity;
- b) describe the transmission of electric power from the generating station to the consumer;
- c) explain the domestic wiring system;
- d) define the kilowatt hour;
- e) determine the electrical energy consumption and cost;
- f) solve numerical problems involving mains electricity.

### **36.2.0 Content**

- 36.2.1 Sources of mains electricity e.g. geothermal, hydro, nuclear etc.
- 36.2.2 Power transmission (include dangers of high voltage transmission)
- 36.2.3 Domestic wiring system
- 36.2.4 kWh, consumption and cost of electric energy
- 36.2.5 Problems involving mains electricity

## **37.0.0 CATHODE RAYS AND CATHODE RAY TUBE**

### **37.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) describe the production of cathode rays;
- b) state the properties of cathode rays;
- c) explain the functioning of a Cathode Ray Oscilloscope (C.R.O) and a Television tube (TV tube);
- d) explain the uses of a Cathode Ray Oscilloscope;
- e) solve problems involving Cathode Ray Oscilloscope.

### **37.2.0 Content**

- 37.2.1 Production of cathode rays, cathode ray tube

- 37.2.2 Properties of cathode rays
- 37.2.3 C.R.O and TV tubes
- 37.2.4 Uses of C.R.O
- 37.2.5 Problems involving C.R.O

### **38.0.0 X-RAYS**

#### **38.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- (a) explain the production of X-rays;
- (b) state the properties of X-rays;
- (c) state the dangers of X-rays;
- (d) explain the uses of X-rays.

#### **38.1.0 Content**

- 38.2.1 Production of X-rays, X-rays tube
- 38.2.2 Energy changes in an X-ray tube
- 38.2.3 Properties of X-rays.
- 38.2.4 Soft X-rays and hard X-rays
- 38.2.5 Dangers of X-rays and precautions
- 38.2.6 Uses of X-rays (Bragg's law not required)

### **39.0.0 PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT**

#### **39.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) perform and describe simple experiments to illustrate the photoelectric effect;
- b) explain the factors affecting photoelectric emission;
- c) apply the equation  $E=hf$  to calculate the energy photons,
- d) define threshold frequency, work function and the electron volt;
- e) explain photoelectric emission using Einstein equation ( $hf_0 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = hf$ );
- f) explain the applications of photoelectric effect;
- g) solve numerical problems involving photoelectric emissions.

#### **39.2.0 Content**

- 39.2.1 Photoelectric effect, photons, threshold frequency, work function, Planck's constant, and electron-volt
- 39.2.2 Factors affecting photoelectric emission
- 39.2.3 Energy of Photons
- 39.2.4 Einstein's equation,  $hf_0 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = hf$
- 39.2.5 Applications of photoelectric effect - Photo emissive cells, Photo conductive cells, Photovoltaic cells.

### **40.0.0 RADIOACTIVITY**

#### **40.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) define radioactive decay and half-life;
- b) describe the three types of radiations emitted in natural radioactivity;
- c) explain the detection of radioactive emissions;

- d) define nuclear fission and fusion;
- e) write balanced nuclear equations;
- f) explain the dangers of radioactive emissions;
- g) state the applications of radioactivity;
- h) solve numerical problems involving half-life.

#### **40.2.0 Content**

- 40.2.1 Radioactive decay
- 40.2.2 Half-life
- 40.2.3 Types of radiations, properties of radiations
- 40.2.4 Detectors of radiation,
- 40.2.5 Nuclear fission, nuclear fusion
- 40.2.6 Nuclear equations
- 40.2.7 Hazards of radioactivity, precautions
- 40.2.8 Applications
- 40.2.9 Problems on half-life (integration not required)

#### **41.0.0 ELECTRONICS**

##### **41.1.0 Specific Objectives**

By the end of this topic, the learner should be able to:

- a) state the differences between conductors and insulators;
- b) define intrinsic and extrinsic semi-conductors;
- c) explain doping in semi-conductors;
- d) explain the working of a p-n junction diode;
- e) sketch current-voltage characteristics for a diode;
- f) explain the application of diodes in rectification.

##### **41.1.0 Content**

- 41.2.1 Conductors, semi-conductors, insulators
- 41.2.2 Intrinsic and extrinsic semi-conductors
- 41.2.3 Doping
- 41.2.4 p-n junction diode
- 41.2.5 applications of diodes: half wave rectification and full wave rectification