

AP Physics 1 Syllabus: Derived from Sample Syllabus #2 1066434v1

Curricular Requirements	Page(s)
CR1 Students and teachers have access to college-level resources including college-level textbooks and reference materials in print or electronic format.	1
CR2a The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of kinematics in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR2b The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of dynamics in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR2c The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of gravitation and circular motion in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR2d The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of simple harmonic motion in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR2e The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of linear momentum in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR2f The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principle of energy in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR2g The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of rotational motion in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2

CR2h The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of electrostatics in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR2i The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of electric circuits in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR2j The course design provides opportunities for students to develop understanding of the foundational principles of mechanical waves in the context of the big ideas that organize the curriculum framework.	2
CR3 Students have opportunities to apply AP Physics 1 learning objectives connecting across enduring understandings as described in the curriculum framework. These opportunities must occur in addition to those within laboratory investigations.	6
CR4 The course provides students with opportunities to apply their knowledge of physics principles to real world questions or scenarios (including societal issues or technological innovations) to help them become scientifically literate citizens.	6
CR5 Students are provided with the opportunity to spend a minimum of 25 percent of instructional time engaging in hands-on laboratory work with an emphasis on inquiry-based investigations.	5
CR6a The laboratory work used throughout the course includes investigations that support the foundational AP Physics 1 principles.	3,4,5
CR6b The laboratory work used throughout the course includes guided-inquiry laboratory investigations allowing students to apply all seven science practices.	3,4,5

CR7 The course provides opportunities for students to develop their communication skills by recording evidence of their research of literature or scientific investigations through verbal, written, and graphic presentations.	5,6
CR8 The course provides opportunities for students to develop written and oral scientific argumentation skills	5

Course Introduction

AP[®] Physics 1 is an algebra-based course in general physics that meets for 40 minutes each day for the entire school year. General physics topics presented during the course closely follow those outlined by the College Board and also mirrors an introductory level university physics course.

AP[®] Physics 1 is organized around six big ideas that bring together the fundamental science principles and theories of general physics. These big ideas are intended to encourage students to think about physics concepts as interconnected pieces of a puzzle. The solution to the puzzle is how the real world around them actually works. The students will participate in inquiry-based explorations of these topics to gain a more conceptual understanding of these physics concepts. Students will spend less of their time in traditional formula-based learning and more of their effort will be directed to developing critical thinking and reasoning skills.

Textbook

Serway, Raymond and Vuille, Chris. *College Physics*. 10th edition.
Stamford, CT:
Cengage Learning, 2015. [CR1]

CR1

Big Ideas for AP[®] Physics 1

Big Idea 1: Objects and systems have properties such as mass and charge. Systems may have internal structure.

Big Idea 2: Fields existing in space can be used to explain interactions.

Big Idea 3: The interactions of an object with other objects can be described by forces.

Big Idea 4: Interactions between systems can result in changes in those systems.

Big Idea 5: Changes that occur as a result of interactions are constrained by conservation laws.

Big Idea 6: Waves can transfer energy and momentum from one location to another without the permanent transfer of mass and serve as a mathematical model for the description of other phenomena.

The big ideas for AP[®] Physics 1 are correlated to the content of the course and to the lab and inquiry-based investigations done throughout the school year in the following table.

Outline of AP [®] Physics 1 Principles and Correlation to Big Ideas (BI):							
Physics Principles	BI 1	BI 2	BI 3	BI 4	BI 5	BI 6	
Kinematics [CR2a]							
Chap 1: Vectors and Mathematical Concepts		x					CR2a
Chap 2: One Dimensional Kinematics			x	x			
Chap 3: Two Dimensional Motion and Projectile Motion			x	x			
Dynamics of Force and Motion [CR2b]							
Chap 4: Newton's Laws of Motion	x	x	x	x			CR2b
Chap 5: Circular Motion, Rotation, and Gravity	x	x	x	x			
Universal Law of Gravitation [CR2c]							CR2c
Chap 4: Newton's Laws of Motion	x	x	x	x			
Chap 5: Circular Motion, Rotation, and Gravity	x	x	x	x			
Simple Pendulum and Mass-Spring Systems [CR2d]							
Chap 4: Newton's Laws of Motion			x	x	x		
Chap 10: Oscillations & Simple Harmonic Motion			x		x		CR2d
Impulse, Linear Momentum, and Conservation of Linear Momentum [CR2e]							
Chap 7: Impulse, Momentum, and Collisions			x	x	x		CR2e
Work, Energy, and Conservation of Energy [CR2f]							
Chap 6: Work, Energy, and Power			x	x	x		CR2f
Rotational Kinematics and Conservation of Angular Momentum [CR2g]							
Chap 8: Rotational Kinematics & Rotational Energy			x	x	x		CR2g
Chap 9: Torque & Rotational Dynamics			x	x	x		
Electrostatics [CR2h]							
Chap 18: Conservation of Electric Charge, Electric Forces & Fields	x		x		x		CR2h
Chap 19: Electrostatics; Conductors, Capacitors	x						
Simple DC Circuits [CR2i]							
Chap 20: Electric circuits, Ohm's law, Kirchhoff's Laws	x				x		

Waves and Sound [CR2j]						
Chap 16: Mechanical Waves and Sound						x
Chap 17: The Principle of Linear Superposition and Interference						x

AP Test Review for the time remaining until AP Test.

Time after AP Test will be spent on Relativity, Astronomy.

Outline of AP[®] Physics 1 Labs and investigations with Correlation to Big Ideas (BI)

**Physics Principles and AP[®] Science Practices
[CR6a] [CR6b]**

Kinematics						
1. Car Velocity Lab: students determine the velocity and acceleration of an actual car.			x			CR2i
2. Reaction Time: students figure out a method to determine their reaction time.			x			CR2j
<i>Guided-Inquiry Investigation</i>						
3. Projectile Motion 1: students determine the landing location of a ball launched horizontally from a table.			x			CR6a
4. Projectile Motion 2: students have to shoot a ball through a hoop placed at a particular location when launched at an angle.			x			CR6b
Dynamics of Force and Motion						
5. Force Table and Vectors: students determine missing forces to produce translational equilibrium.	x	x	x	x		
6. Atwood's Machine: students determine the formula for the acceleration of a simple Atwood's Machine.	x	x	x	x		

7. Inclined Planes Forces and Friction: students determine what effect an incline has on the value of friction and determine coefficients of friction for various objects and surfaces.	x	x	x	x			
<i>Guided-Inquiry Investigation</i>							
Universal Law of Gravitation							
8. Students use planetarium to observe time period for Venus to calculate the mass of Sun using Newton's Law of Gravitation and centripetal force. Students also observe period of Moon to calculate mass of Earth.	x	x	x				
9. Students use planetarium to develop Kepler's Laws. Then, students test Kepler's laws by analyzing actual data. <i>Inquiry Investigation</i>	x	x	x				
Simple Pendulum and Mass-Spring Systems							
10. Hooke's Law: students determine the relationship between distance stretched and force.			x		x		CR6a
11. Pendulum Properties: students determine what factors affect the period of the pendulum.			x		x		
<i>Guided-Inquiry Investigation</i>							
Impulse, Momentum, and Conservation of Momentum							
12. Momentum and Collisions: students determine momentum before and after in different types of collisions using air tracks.			x	x	x		CR6b
13. Ballistic Pendulum: Students calculate velocity of ballistic pendulum using momentum and kinematic formulas.			x	x	x		
Work, Energy, and Conservation of Energy							
14. Ballistics Pendulum: students determine the spring constant of the firing mechanism.			x	x	x		
<i>Guided-Inquiry Investigation</i>							
15. Energy to Work Lab: students determine how work changes energy using frictionless tracks and GLX probeware.			x	x	x		

Rotational Kinematics and Conservation of Angular Momentum							
16. Torque Lab: students determine unknown masses by balancing a meterstick.			x	x	x		
17. Campbell Soup Cylinders: students determine how the type of soup affects the time of roll. This is then applied to the Boy Scouts Pinewood Derby Race.			x	x	x		
<i>Guided-Inquiry Investigation</i>							
18. Rubber Stoppers and Centripetal Force: students determine factors that affect centripetal force.			x	x	x		
<i>Guided-Inquiry Investigation</i>							
Electrostatics							
19. Coulomb's Law: students determine ways to produce positive and negative charge; explore relationship between force, charge, and distance.	x		x		x		
<i>Guided-Inquiry Investigation</i>							
Simple DC Circuits							
20. Electric Circuit Lab: students determine voltage and current relationships in simple circuits (series and parallel).	x				x		
<i>Open-Inquiry Investigation</i>							
Waves and Sound							
21. Resonance Apparatus Lab: students determine the speed of sound by using resonance in a tube.						x	
22. Third Harmonic: Students determine the frequency of a tuning fork by finding the first and third harmonics in a closed pipe.						x	CR6a
<i>Guided-Inquiry Investigation</i>							
23. Standing Waves: students determine how tension affects wavelength for a string vibrator.						x	CR6b

Additional Course Information
Labs & Classwork

Labs are all "hands-on" and placed throughout the instructional year. Students will spend at least 25% of class time in laboratory investigations. [CR5] Labs can be either teacher directed or student directed/open-ended. During a teacher-directed lab ,the students are given instruction on the operation of lab equipment and guidance in the process of the experiment. Student-directed labs are when the students are given an objective, e.g. "Determine the acceleration due to gravity on Earth," and standard materials needed to conduct a lab. Students are allowed to create their own experimental design and collect data, which can be analyzed through graphical methods. These inquiry-based investigations or student-directed labs have an extra element added to the lab report. After these labs, each student group must present their results to the class and defend their results. They will also evaluate one other group's approach to the problem and offer a critique of their procedures and results. [CR8]

CR8

Students work in lab groups, but each student must submit a lab report which is turned in the day after the conclusion of each activity, then graded and returned. The report must include the following components: [CR7]

CR7

- Statement of the problem
- Hypothesis
- Discussion or outline of how the procedure will be carried out
- Data collected from the experiment
- Data analysis
- Conclusion including error analysis

Students are required to keep the reports in an organized lab notebook. This lab notebook will be kept by the students for the entire year and must include the completed lab reports as well as the raw data tables and any notes made during the execution of the labs done in the course. [CR7]

CR7

Two lab investigations during the year are extended projects that require using data collected by outside sources. Students will utilize this data to find out answers to questions posed by the instructor and also questions they formulate themselves.

Real World Activity:

Soup Can and Pinewood Derby Physics: Each year, the local Boy Scouts compete in the Pinewood Derby, a competition where they design a car from a wooden block and race them down an incline. The AP students will be given a similar problem and asked to come up with an answer to design a car for the competition. They will research information needed and write a report detailing their conclusions. Each group will present their findings to the class and also review and critique another group's conclusions and methods used to come up with their answer. As one group presents their findings as experts, the other group will be acting as the judges of the competition. [CR4]

CR4

Kepler Telescope Exoplanet Discovery: The Kepler telescope has been discovering evidence about new planets around other stars for the last few years. Some of this data is posted on the Internet and we will use it to determine properties of these planets. Students will have a new planet to investigate and determine as many physical properties about that planet as possible from the data set. The investigation requires the students to utilize Learning Objectives 2.B.2.1, 3.A.2.1, 3.A.4.2, 3.B.2.1, 3.C.1.2, and 4.A.1.1. [CR3]

CR3