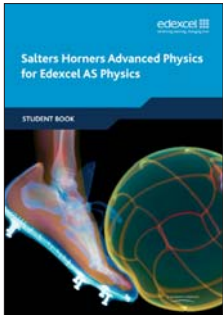


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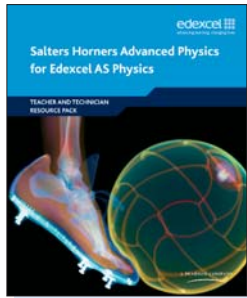
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- a full planning scheme that follows the structure of the Student Book
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If you are unfamiliar with the context-led approach to physics this new resource provides step-by-step support helping to make implementation easy.

Those following the context-led approach receive unrivalled support from the SHAP team including:

- dedicated support for centres from the University of York Science Education Group (UYSEG) project teams to help with queries
- specialist free training days for centres
- regular updates from the SHAP team
- an e-discussion group where more than 250 teachers experienced in the delivery of SHAP materials participate in the lively online Salterns Horner's community.

See sample pages overleaf

Sample pages from context led *Teacher and Technician Resource Pack*

Teacher Notes

Teacher Notes provide guidance on implementation of Student Book activities and on teaching each unit as a whole.

Detailed instructions on method help students carry out the activity.

Student Worksheet

Provides a summary of the activity to be carried.

TEACHER NOTES 2 Musical notes MUS

2 Musical notes

In this part of the chapter, the emphasis is on notes produced by musical instruments. Additional sheets 4 and 6 supplement the information about wind and stringed instruments given in the Student book. You might like to use these sheets as 'foreground reading' before students work through this section, particularly with students who play musical instruments themselves.

2.1 Wind instruments

Activity 9 Superposition

Activity sheet 9

This activity uses the University of Salford's *Sounds Amazing* software, to show what happens when two simple sinusoidal waves superpose. There are animations and videos to help with the visualisation of some of these ideas. See www.shaplins.co.uk for URL details.

Activity 10 Standing waves

Activity sheet 10

We recommend that students make these standing waves themselves if enough apparatus is available. Activity sheet 10 gives guidance. When discussing the air column (Kundt's tube) emphasise the fact that the standing waves are set up in the air, not in the material of the tube. Students should find that the distance between cork heaps (which accumulate at displacement nodes) is about half the wavelength of the sound waves travelling in air.

In addition, you might like to demonstrate two-dimensional standing waves (Chladni figures) using a vibration generator to drive a flexible metal plate. As noted in the Student book, such techniques are used to test the performance of musical instruments. You can also produce interesting standing wave patterns in a stiff wire loop driven by a vibration generator.

Standing waves on a string or cord can also be demonstrated using Melde's apparatus. Both the fundamental and the overtones can be demonstrated, including the relationship between the frequencies.

1.6 Summing up Part 1

Activity 11 Describing waves

No sheet

In this summary activity, encourage students to use labelled diagrams to define and explain some of the key terms they have met in this part of the chapter.

Activity 12 Playing a wind instrument

Additional sheet 4

Activity 12 is a reading comprehension activity. Encourage students to skim-read the passage first to get an idea of what is in it and then read the questions so that on a second, more careful, reading they will be able to pick out the important points. Encourage them to use dictionaries for unfamiliar words – this is not 'cheating'!

You might like to distribute *Additional sheet 4* either before this activity, or after students have answered and discussed Questions 15 to 20.

If one of your students plays a wind instrument, they could perhaps be asked to demonstrate it to the rest of the group, showing how the sound is generated and how different notes are produced. If you do this, do make sure that the instrument is kept safe, and not handled by other students.

Activity 13 Can your recorder tell you the speed of sound?

Additional sheets 2 and 5

This activity is quite demanding, particularly for less mathematical students, and particularly if they have not had much experience of using graphs to analyse (as opposed merely to record) experimental data. In answering Question 18 (Activity 12), students should have derived a relationship between the

Activity 13 MUS

Can your recorder tell you the speed of sound?

Activity

With the help of *Audacity*, measure the speed of sound using a recorder.

Introduction

A recorder is basically an open pipe which, when played in the normal way, develops a standing wave between the open end where you blow and the first open hole below the mouthpiece. The exact locations of the displacement antinodes at each end of the standing wave can be quite difficult to pinpoint, but for this experiment, it is sufficient to take them as the tip of the mouthpiece and the far end of the first open hole (Figure A13.1).

In answering Question 18 in the Student book, you derived a relationship between the length l of an open tube and the frequency f of the longest standing wave that it could accommodate:

$$f = \frac{v}{2l}$$

where v is the speed of sound in air.

Audacity includes a *Spectrum Analyser* that allows you to measure the frequency of a recorded sound. By measuring the frequency of sound produced by a column of length l , you can calculate the speed of sound.

Preparation

Measuring the frequency of just one note would give a crude value of the speed of sound. A much better technique would be to measure f and l for several different notes, and plot a graph.

Questions

- Sketch the shape of graph you would expect if you plotted (a) f against l (b) f against $\frac{1}{l}$.
- What would be the gradient of a graph of f against $\frac{1}{l}$?

- Draw up a table for recording your value of f , l and $\frac{1}{l}$. Take care to head each column with appropriate units.

Necessary resources are listed to help with planning and organisation.

Gives students guidance on the analysis of results.

Implementation and Assessment Guide for Teachers and Technicians

The Implementation and Assessment Guide for Teachers and Technicians provides the concept-led support you need to plan and deliver the practical elements of your science course. Developed by the experts at Edexcel it provides complete coverage of the specification and saves you valuable time by supplying all you need in a practical, photocopiable, loose-leaf folder.

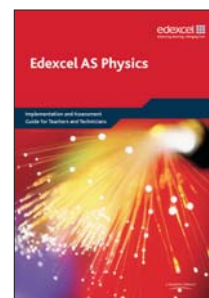
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See sample pages on the next page



Sample pages from the concept-led *Implementation and Assessment Guide for Teachers and Technicians*

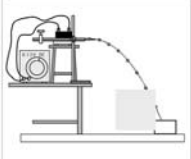
Teacher/Lecturer X of X

Practical 2.2 Pearls in air

Purpose
The aim of this experiment is to show the path of a water jet in a gravitational field.

You will need:

- Ticker timer
- Suitable power supply
- Two water jets
- Constant head apparatus
- Buckets
- Leads
- Retort stand, boss and clamp
- Laboratory stool
- Stroboscope
- Thin walled rubber tube
- Adjustable tube clip



Experimental instructions

a This is a classic demonstration designed to show the parabolic path of projectiles in a gravitational field. A water jet is formed by a using the glass part of a dropping pipette fixed to a thin walled rubber tube and connected to the water tap. The rubber tube is passed through an old style ticker timer or over a vibration generator so that the tube is alternately squeezed and released when the device is switched on.

The water jet falls in a parabola from an initial horizontal direction but is also interrupted by the pulsing so that droplets of water are formed instead of a continuous stream. If the arrangement is illuminated with a stroboscope pearl like droplets of water can be made to stand still or move slowly through the air. The constant horizontal velocity and the increasing vertical velocity can be seen by observing the positions of successive drops. To get a permanent record you could make the position of the shadows of the water drops on a screen behind the jet or even photograph it. A truly beautiful demonstration.

b An extension of the basic version is what I call the Double Pearls in Air. In this experiment two jets are used from different water taps but with tubes running under the same ticker timer bar. One is adjusted to give a parabola while water simply dribbles out from the other, falling vertically. The vertical acceleration of the drops can then be compared. Of course you can make two parabolae and compare these.

Analysis and conclusion

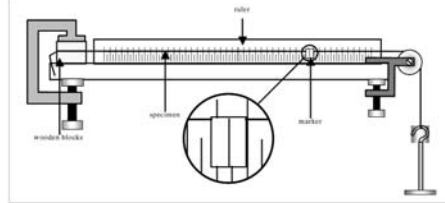
Theory:
Since $h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ and $s = vt$ the equation for the parabolic path for the water is $h = gs^2/2v^2$ where s is the horizontal distance travelled, h the vertical distance and v the horizontal velocity of the jet

X of X Student

Practical 1.11 Force-extension experiments

Purpose
The aim of this experiment is to investigate the force-extension characteristics of a number of materials.

Safety
Eye protection should be worn at all times whilst conducting this experiment.



You will need:

- Bench pulley
- G clamp
- Lengths of copper wire, nylon, rubber, elastic
- Set of slotted masses
- Small piece of paper to act as a marker
- Two wooden blocks
- metre rule

Experimental instructions

Set up the apparatus as shown in the diagram.

Clamp the copper wire horizontally across the bench using the G clamp and the two wooden blocks. Pass it over the bench pulley and fix the slotted weights to the lower end. Fix a small piece of paper onto the copper wire to act as a marker for ease of measurement.

Make sure that the static end is securely clamped to the bench between the blocks.

Increase the load in small steps.

Record the position of the marker after each load has been added.

Leave some time between the addition of further weights and observe any length changes in that time.

Repeat the experiment for the other samples.

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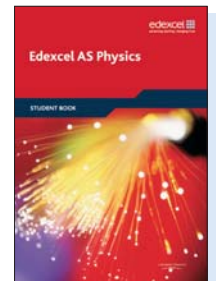
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Written by Patrick Fullick, one of the best known and experienced authors of A Level Science, this concept-led Student Book provides an in-depth understanding of the principles covered whilst studying a particular topic. It sets out the learning objectives of the class and makes it clear what scientific understanding students will develop as they progress through the activities. Regular opportunities to test their understanding are provided through the "Review Tests" sections.



FREE ActiveBook CD-ROM



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The ActiveBook is available both on the CD-ROM within the concept-led Student Book and as part of the ActiveTeach CD-ROM for whole-class use.

Sample pages from the concept-led Edexcel AS Physics Student Book

TOPIC 2 Materials

Terminal velocity

You have previously learnt that the acceleration due to gravity, near the surface of the Earth, is about 10 m s^{-2} . An object falling in a vacuum does indeed accelerate at this rate. However, it is unusual for objects to be dropped near the surface of the Earth in a vacuum (in nearly all such cases a Physics teacher is likely to be demonstrating to a class!). In reality, in order to calculate an object's actual acceleration when falling, we need to take account of all the forces acting on it, combine these to find a resultant force, and then use Newton's Second Law ($a = F/m$) to calculate the resulting acceleration.

2.6.14 A skydiver will fall at a constant speed if the forces acting on them are balanced.

For a falling object like a skydiver, this means we need to include the weight force, the upthrust caused by the object being in the fluid air, and the viscous drag force caused by the movement. The tricky part is that the viscous drag varies with speed through the fluid, and that is constantly changing as a result of the acceleration. Usually, we consider the equilibrium situation, in which the weight exactly balances the sum of upthrust and drag, meaning that the falling velocity remains constant.

Viscous drag

The difficulty in wading through a swimming pool filled with treacle would be caused by the viscous drag. This is the friction force between a solid and a fluid. Calculating this fluid friction force can be relatively simple. On the other hand, it can be very complicated for large objects, fast objects, and irregularly shaped objects, as the turbulent flow creates an unpredictable situation. For simplicity, we will only consider simple situations, like a solid sphere moving slowly in a fluid. Imagine a ball bearing dropping through a column of oil for example.

HSW Stokes' Law

In the mid-nineteenth century, Sir George Gabriel Stokes, an Irish mathematician and physicist at Cambridge University, investigated fluid dynamics and came up with an equation for the viscous drag (F) on a small sphere at low speeds. This formula is now called Stokes' Law.

$$F = 6\pi r\eta v$$

where r = radius of sphere (m), v = velocity of sphere (m/s),
 η = coefficient of viscosity of fluid (Pa s)

2.6.17 Along with Lord Kelvin and James Clerk Maxwell, Sir George Gabriel Stokes helped to build the reputation of Cambridge University in many areas of mathematical physics.

Thus in such a simple situation, the drag force is directly proportional to the radius of the sphere, and directly proportional to the velocity, neither of which is necessarily an obvious outcome. Stokes' publication of this law was delayed slightly while he considered the news that similar conclusions had previously been made by scientists in other parts of Europe, notably Navier and Poisson. At that time, communication between scientists was much slower and more limited than it is now, and it was common for the same results to be discovered independently and simultaneously. In this case, Stokes decided that his work was sufficiently different to the others to justify publishing it.

Written to exactly match the Edexcel GCE Physics specification.

How Science Works features help students understand the way in which scientists work and the impact of science on the world.

An opportunity for students to perfect their technique in setting out their answers to exam questions.

Questions to consolidate students' learning. Edexcel exam questions are also included in the book to provide exam practice. Further tests are available in the Implementation and Assessment Guide for Teachers and Technicians.

TOPIC 2 Materials

If you consider terminal velocity in terms of the forces in detail:

$$\text{Weight} = U_{\text{upthrust}} + \text{Stokes Force}$$

$$m\mathbf{g} = \text{weight of fluid displaced} + 6\pi r\eta v_{\text{term}}$$

For a sphere, weight:

$$\text{mass} = \text{volume} \times \text{density of sphere} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \times \rho_s$$

$$\text{so } W = mg = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho_s g$$

For a sphere, upthrust:

$$\text{mass} = \text{volume} \times \text{density of fluid} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \times \rho_f$$

$$\text{so } W = mg = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho_f g$$

Overall then:

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho_s g = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \rho_f g + 6\pi r\eta v_{\text{term}}$$

and if you re-arrange this to find the terminal velocity:

$$v_{\text{term}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 g (\rho_s - \rho_f)}{6\pi r\eta}$$

cancel the π and the radius term:

$$v_{\text{term}} = \frac{2}{9} \frac{r^2 g (\rho_s - \rho_f)}{\eta}$$

So terminal velocity is proportional to the square of the radius. This means that a larger sphere falls faster. And with the square function in there, it falls much faster!

Worked example

To work out the terminal velocity of ball bearings falling through glycerol in a measuring cylinder, we need to know the densities of steel and glycerol, along with the viscosity of glycerol and the radii of the two ball bearings.

The viscosity of glycerol is highly temperature dependent: at 20°C , we can take, $\eta = 1.5 \text{ Pa s}$
 Density of steel = 7800 kg m^{-3}
 Density of glycerol = 1200 kg m^{-3}
 $g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$

a) for a 1 mm radius ball bearing:

$$v_{\text{term}} = \frac{2r^2g(\rho_s - \rho_f)}{9\eta}$$

$$v_{\text{term}} = \frac{2(1 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 9.81 \times (7800 - 1200)}{9 \times 1.5} = 9.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

b) for a 2 mm radius ball bearing:

$$v_{\text{term}} = \frac{2r^2g(\rho_s - \rho_f)}{9\eta}$$

$$v_{\text{term}} = \frac{2(2 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 9.81 \times (7800 - 1200)}{9 \times 1.5} = 3.8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

You can see that doubling the radius of the ball makes its terminal velocity four times faster.

It must be remembered that the simple slow falling sphere is not a common situation and in most real applications, the terminal velocity value is a result of more complex calculations. The principle that larger objects generally fall faster holds true for most objects without a parachute.

Falling object	Terminal velocity
Skydiver	60 m/s
Golf ball	32 m/s
Hail stone (0.5 cm radius)	14 m/s
Raindrop (0.2 cm radius)	9 m/s

Questions

- Use Stokes' Law to calculate the viscous drag on a ball bearing with a radius of 1 mm, falling at 1 mm/s through honey (see Table 2.6.4).
- Why is it difficult to calculate the terminal velocity for a cat falling from a high rooftop?
- A schoolboy does a 'bomb' into a swimming pool from the 10 m diving board, holding his body closed in a ball shape.
 - For his fall through the air, calculate the boy's terminal velocity.
 - If he continues the bomb whilst sinking underwater, calculate the new terminal velocity.
 - What assumptions have you made in order to make these calculations?

Air density = 1 kg m^{-3}
 Human density = 1100 kg m^{-3}
 Water density = 1000 kg m^{-3}

see Table 2.6.4 for viscosity data

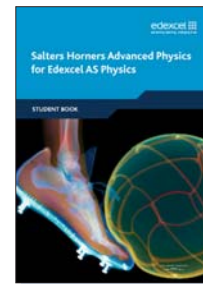
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Contexts used:

- Sport
- Food industry
- Spare part surgery
- Music
- Space technology
- Archaeology
- Rail transport
- Telecommunications
- Particle physics
- Building design
- Astronomy



Sample pages from the Salter's Horner's Advanced Physics for Edexcel AS Student Book

Refer to activity sheets covering a wide variety of activities, including practical work, the use of ICT, data handling and discussion. There are activities for both self study and for group study.

Indicates links with other parts of the course, and where further information on particular topics can be found.

Table 2.4: Force-time measurements obtained from hanging masses on a spring called a Glaxo-worm.

Mass of load / g	Length / cm
20	8.6
30	8.8
40	9.1
50	9.5
60	9.9
70	10.0
80	10.8
100	12.6
150	15.4
200	18.2
300	24.7
400	33.0

Figure 2.41: Three-point bend test.

These appear throughout the text, with the answers appearing at the end of each unit. There are also questions on the whole unit at the end of each unit, the answers to which appear in the Teacher and Technician Resource Pack.

Refers students to the Maths Notes section at the end of the book, where the mathematics specific to physics is covered in detail.

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