

Lenoir County Public Schools  
Curriculum Pacing Guide  
2006-2007 (Reviewed 2008)

Subject: Physics Honors Grade Level: 10-12 1<sup>st</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> 9 weeks

Time (approx teaching days)	Major Concepts	Objective / Pacing	Text / Support Materials
<b>4</b>	Language of physics Mathematical review Measurements in experimentation	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Objectives</u></b></p> <p>1.01 Identify questions answered through scientific inquiry. 1.02 Organize data into charts and graphs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Questions addressed</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What tests and methods are used to measure and predict?</li> <li>• How do we display and evaluate collected data?</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 1 - <b><u>Holt Physics</u></b> Text (pp. 4-25) Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Introduction</i> Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe:</u></b> <i>Introduction to the Mechanical Universe</i></p>
<b>8</b>	Displacement Velocity Accelerated motion Linear motion Free fall	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Objectives</u></b></p> <p>2.01 Analyze velocity as a rate of change of position. 2.02 Compare and contrast scalar and vector quantities.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speed and velocity</li> <li>• Distance and displacement</li> </ul> 2.03 Analyze acceleration as a rate of change in velocity. 2.04 Conduct investigations involving position, average velocity, instantaneous velocity, acceleration, and time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Questions addressed</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the difference between distance and displacement?</li> <li>• What is the difference between speed and velocity?</li> <li>• How do you construct various types of motion graphs and interpret the data found in each?</li> <li>• What is the significance of the sign for displacement and velocity?</li> <li>• What are the proper procedures for solving problems and constructing/interpreting graphs?</li> <li>• How does one solve problems involving uniformly accelerated motion?</li> <li>• How does one determine the acceleration due to gravity?</li> <li>• How does one solve free-fall problems?</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 2 – <b><u>Holt Physics</u></b> Text (pp. 40-67) Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Linear Motion</i> Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe:</u></b> <i>Law of Falling Bodies</i> Motion detector lab activities</p>

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<b>8</b>	Vectors Vector operations Projectile motion Relative motion	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Objectives</u></b></p> <p>3.01 Analyze and evaluate projectile motion in a defined frame of reference.</p> <p>3.02 Design and conduct investigations of two-dimensional motion of objects.</p> <p>3.03 Analyze and evaluate independence of the vector components of projectile motion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Questions addressed</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the difference between scalar and vector quantities?</li> <li>• What are the two aspects of any vector quantity?</li> <li>• How is the magnitude of the resultant of two or more vectors determined?</li> <li>• How is the direction of the resultant determined?</li> <li>• How can a vector be resolved into horizontal and vertical components?</li> <li>• How are vectors that are not perpendicular to each other added?</li> <li>• What is projectile motion?</li> <li>• How is projectile motion for an object fired horizontally determined?</li> <li>• How is projectile motion for an object fired at an upward angle determined?</li> <li>• How are velocity measurements dependent upon the specified frame of reference?</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 3 – <b><u>Holt Physics</u></b> Text (pp. 84-111)</p> <p>Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Vectors and Projectiles</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe:</u></b> <i>Vectors</i></p>

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<b>8</b>	Forces Newton's laws of motion Inertia Net external force Weight Static friction Kinetic friction Air resistance	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Objectives</u></b></p> <p>4.01 Determine that an object will continue in its state of motion unless acted upon by a net outside force (Newton's First Law of Motion, The Law of Inertia).</p> <p>4.02 Assess, measure, and calculate the conditions required to maintain a body in a state of static equilibrium.</p> <p>4.03 Assess, measure, and calculate the relationship among the force acting on a body, the mass of the body, and the value of the acceleration produced (Newton's Second Law of Motion).</p> <p>4.04 Analyze and mathematically describe forces as interactions between bodies (Newton's Third Law of Motion).</p> <p>4.05 Assess independence of the vector components of forces.</p> <p>4.06 Investigate, measure, and analyze the nature and magnitude of frictional forces.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Questions addressed</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is a force?</li> <li>• In what units is force measured?</li> <li>• What are the two broad categories of forces?</li> <li>• What kind of quantity is force?</li> <li>• How can free-body diagrams be used to represent forces?</li> <li>• What is inertia?</li> <li>• How does net external force affect an object's acceleration?</li> <li>• What is mass?</li> <li>• What conditions are required for an object to be in a state of equilibrium?</li> <li>• How are the mass and acceleration of an object related to the net external force applied to that object?</li> <li>• What is meant by an action-reaction pair?</li> <li>• Does an action-reaction pair act on a single object?</li> <li>• What is weight?</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 4 – <b><u>Holt Physics</u></b> Text (pp. 124-149)</p> <p>Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Newton's First Law</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Newton's Second Law</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Newton's Third Law</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe</u></b> <i>Inertia</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe</u></b> <i>Newton's Laws</i></p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In what direction do frictional forces always act?</li> <li>How does the magnitude of kinetic friction compare to that of static friction?</li> <li>On what factors do frictional forces depend?</li> <li>How does air resistance affect free fall?</li> <li>What is terminal velocity?</li> </ul>	
<b>5</b>	Work Kinetic energy Potential energy Gravitational potential energy Elastic potential energy Work-energy theorem Mechanical energy Conservation of mechanical energy	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Objectives</u></b></p> 6.01 Investigate and analyze energy storage and transfer mechanisms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gravitational potential energy</li> <li>Elastic potential energy</li> <li>Kinetic energy</li> </ul> 6.02 Analyze, evaluate, and apply the principle of conservation of energy. 6.03 Analyze, evaluate, and measure the transfer of energy by a force. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work</li> <li>Power</li> </ul> 6.04 Design and conduct investigations of mechanical energy and power. <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Questions addressed</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is work?</li> <li>How is work calculated?</li> <li>Is work a scalar or vector quantity?</li> <li>What is kinetic energy?</li> <li>How are energy and work related? In what units are each measured?</li> <li>What is potential energy?</li> <li>What are the major categories of potential energy?</li> <li>On what factors does gravitational potential energy depend?</li> <li>On what factors does elastic potential energy depend?</li> <li>How is mechanical energy calculated?</li> <li>Under what conditions is mechanical energy conserved?</li> <li>What is power?</li> <li>How is power calculated? In what unit is it measured?</li> </ul>	Chapter 5 – <b><u>Holt Physics</u></b> Text (pp. 168-191) Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Energy</i> Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe:</u></b> <i>Conservation of Energy</i> Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe:</u></b> <i>Potential Energy</i>

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<b>5</b>	Momentum Impulse Impulse – momentum theorem Conservation of momentum Inelastic collision Elastic collision	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Objectives</u></b></p> <p>5.01 Assess the vector nature of momentum and its relation to the mass and velocity of an object.</p> <p>5.02 Compare and contrast impulse and momentum.</p> <p>5.03 Analyze the factors required to produce a change in momentum.</p> <p>5.04 Analyze one-dimensional interactions between objects and recognize that the total momentum is conserved in both collisions and recoil situations.</p> <p>5.05 Assess real world applications of impulse and momentum, including, but not limited to, sports and transportation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Questions addressed</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is momentum?</li> <li>• How is momentum calculated?</li> <li>• What causes a change in momentum?</li> <li>• What is impulse?</li> <li>• What does the impulse-momentum theorem state?</li> <li>• What is the law of conservation of momentum?</li> <li>• What is the difference between elastic and inelastic collisions?</li> <li>• How does the law of conservation of momentum relate to Newton's laws of motion?</li> <li>• What is conserved in elastic collisions? Inelastic collisions?</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 6 – <b><u>Holt Physics</u></b> Text (pp. 208-230)</p> <p>Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Momentum</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe:</u></b> <i>Conservation of Momentum</i></p>
<b>2</b>	All concepts covered to date	<b>Lenoir County Public Schools</b> <b>Nine-Week Test Review and</b> <b>Test Administration</b>	<b>Chapters 1-6</b> <b><u>Holt Physics</u></b>

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<b>5</b>	Centripetal acceleration Tangential acceleration Centripetal force Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Objectives</u></b></p> <p>3.04 Evaluate, measure, and analyze circular motion.</p> <p>3.05 Analyze and evaluate the nature of centripetal forces.</p> <p>3.06 Investigate, evaluate, and analyze the relationship among centripetal force, centripetal acceleration, mass, velocity, and radius.</p> <p>4.07 Assess and calculate the nature and magnitude of gravitational forces (Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Questions addressed</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is centripetal acceleration?</li> <li>• How can centripetal acceleration be determined?</li> <li>• What is centripetal force?</li> <li>• What are the requirements for circular motion?</li> <li>• What does Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation state?</li> <li>• What is the significance of the constant <b><u>G</u></b>?</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 7 – <b><u>Holt Physics</u></b> (Sections 7.2 &amp; 7.3 only!) Text (pp. 257-267)</p> <p>Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Rotation</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Gravity I</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>Conceptual Physics:</u></b> <i>Gravity II</i></p> <p>Video: <b><u>The Mechanical Universe</u></b> <i>Moving in Circles</i></p>