| Content: | Grade or Course: | Date Developed: | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Physical Science | AP Physics C: Mechanics | 7/7/2018 | | |
| Overview: | Overview: | | | |
| The intent of AP Physics C: Mechanics is to provide an in-depth examination of | | | | |
| Newtonian mechanics and energy, focusing both on problem solving and laboratory | | | | |
| experiences. A primary goal is to demonstrate to students the relevance of physics | | | | |
| through the use of real-life examples that are relevant to my students' lives. In | | | | |
| addition, development and appreciation of inquiry and critical thinking skills is | | | | |
| stressed; students are regularly asked to apply fundamental physics principles, in | | | | |
| conjunction with general problem solving skills, to a wide variety of "real-life" | | | | |
| situations. | | | | |
| As this 15 credit ele | ctive course requires a working know | wledge of basic calculus | | |
| skills (differentiation and integration) students are required to have passed or to be | | | | |
| concurrently completing an AP course in calculus (no exceptions will be made to this | | | | |
| prerequisite). Most students have a strong interest in pursuing a post-secondary | | | | |
| education in the fields of science engineering or medicine. The syllabus for this | | | | |
| course is based on th | ne syllabus recommended by the Co | ollege Board. | | |
| Essential Ouestions: | | | | |
| How can scientific models be used to describe and quantify the nature and | | | | |
| interactions of matter and energy? | | | | |
| How can simple mathematical models be used to describe physical phenomena? | | | | |
| How can more advanced, calculus-based mathematical models improve those | | | | |
| descriptions? | | | | |
| How can we use the past and present conditions of the physical world to predict the | | | | |
| future? | | | | |
| How accurately can we predict the condition of the physical world based on past | | | | |
| and present conditions? | | | | |
| How are physics pr | inciples relevant to everyday life? | | | |
| EO's addressed to proficiency level: | | | | |
| Students will understand, demonstrate, and be evaluated on the following Scientific | | | | |
| Practices: | | | | |
| Asking Questions and Defining Problems | | | | |
| Planning and Carrying Out Investigations | | | | |
| Analyzing and interpreting Data Using Math and Computational Thinking | | | | |
| Obtaining Evaluating and Communicating Information | | | | |
| Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information | | | | |

Standards:

Students will understand and use the following additional Scientific Practices:

- Developing and Using Models
- Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions
- Engaging in Argument over Evidence

Students will understand and use the following Cross-Cutting Concepts:

- Patterns
- Cause and effect: Mechanism and explanation
- Scale, proportion, and quantity
- Systems and system models
- Energy and matter
- Stability and change

Students will understand, use, and be evaluated on the following Disciplinary Core Ideas:

- Students will understand that Newton's second law of motion describes the mathematical relationship among the net force on a macroscopic object, its mass, and its acceleration. (*HS-PS2-1*))
- Students will understand that the total momentum of a system of objects is conserved when there is no net force on the system. (*HS-PS2-2*)
- Students will design, evaluate, and refine a device that minimizes the force on a macroscopic object during a collision. (HS-PS2-3)
- Students will understand how Newton's Law of Gravitation and Coulomb's Law can be used to describe and predict the gravitational and electrostatic forces between objects. (*HS-PS2-4*)
- Students will understand and be able to predict the motion of orbiting objects in the solar system. (HS-ESS1-4)
- Students will understand the relationship between the change in the energy of one component in a system and the change in energy of the other component(s) and the energy flows in and out of the system are known. (HS-PS3-1)
- Students will understand that energy at the macroscopic scale can be accounted for as a combination of energy associated with the motions of particles (objects) and energy associated with the relative position of particles (objects). (*HS-PS3-2*)
- Students will design, build, and refine a device that works within given constraints to convert one form of energy into another form of energy. (*HS-PS3-3*)

Units:

| 1051 | |
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| Unit 1 | Introduction to Laboratories |
| Unit 2 | Kinematics |
| Unit 3 | Newton's Laws of Motion |
| Unit 4 | Uniform Circular Motion |
| Unit 5 | Gravitation |
| Unit 6 | Systems of Particles and Linear Momentum |
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| | Unit 7 | Work, Energy, and Power | |
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| | Unit 8 | Angular Kinematics and Dynamics | |
| | Unit 9 | Oscillations | |
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| EO As | ssessments: | | |
| • | Engineering | a Safer Intersection Project | |
| Atwood's Machine Lab | | | |
| • | Dissipated Energy Lab | | |
| • | Prosthetics Engineering Project | | |