## CP7: Energy - Forces Doing Work (Paper 2) <br> CP8: Forces and their Effects (Paper 2)

| Lesson | Objectives Tracker Sheet | Date covered | I know this well | I need to do more work on this |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CP7a Work and power | P8.1 Describe the changes involved in the way energy is stored when systems change. |  |  |  |
|  | P8.4 Identify the different ways that the energy of a system can be changed: <br> a through work done by forces <br> b in electrical equipment <br> c in heating. |  |  |  |
|  | P8.5 Describe how to measure the work done by a force and understand that energy transferred (joule, J ) is equal to work done (joule, J ). |  |  |  |
|  | P8.6 Recall and use the equation: work done (joule, $\mathrm{J})=$ force (newton, N ) $\times$ distance moved in the direction of the force (metre, $m$ ) $E=F \times d$. |  |  |  |
|  | P8.7 Describe and calculate the changes in energy involved when a system is changed by work done by forces. |  |  |  |
|  | P8.12 Define power as the rate at which energy is transferred and use examples to explain this definition. |  |  |  |
|  | P8.13 Recall and use the equation: power (watt, W) $=$ work done (joule, J ) $\div$ time taken (second, s), $\mathrm{P}=$ E/t. |  |  |  |
|  | P8.14 Recall that one watt is equal to one joule per second, J/s. |  |  |  |
| CP8a <br> Objects affecting each other | P9.1 Describe, with examples, how objects can interact: <br> a at a distance without contact, linking these to the gravitational, electrostatic and magnetic fields involved <br> b by contact, including normal contact force and friction <br> c producing pairs of forces which can be represented as vectors |  |  |  |
|  | P9.2 Explain the difference between vector and scalar quantities using examples. |  |  |  |
| CP8b <br> Vector diagrams | H Use vector diagrams to illustrate resolution of forces, a net force, and equilibrium situations (scale drawings only). |  |  |  |
|  | H Draw and use free body force diagrams. |  |  |  |
|  | H Explain examples of the forces acting on an isolated solid object or a system where several forces lead to a resultant force on an object and the special case of balanced forces when the resultant force is zero. |  |  |  |

