

P1 Topic 4 Revision tracker

PHYSICS

Learning objectives I can:	I can do this very well	I can do this quite well	I need to do more work on this
4.4 Recall that sound with frequencies less than 20 hertz (Hz) is known as infrasound			
4.5 Describe uses of infrasound, including: a communication between animals			
b detection of animal movement in remote locations			
c the detection of volcanic eruptions and meteors			
1.15 Use of both the equations below for all waves: wave speed = frequency × wavelength (metre/second, m/s) (hertz, Hz) (metre, m) $v = f \times \lambda$ wave speed = distance / time (metre/second, m/s) (metre, m) (second, s) $v = x / t$			
HSW 12 Describe the benefits, drawbacks and risks of using new scientific and technological developments			
4.1 Recall that sound with frequencies greater than 20 000 hertz (Hz) is known as ultrasound			
4.2 Describe uses of ultrasound, including: a sonar			
b communication between animals			
c foetal scanning			
4.3 Calculate depth or distance from time and velocity of ultrasound			
HSW 5 Plan to test a scientific idea, answer a scientific question, or solve a scientific problem by selecting appropriate data to test a hypothesis			
4.6 Recall that seismic waves are generated by earthquakes or explosions			
4.9 Recall that seismic waves can be longitudinal (P) waves and transverse (S) waves and that they can be reflected and refracted at boundaries between the crust, mantle and core			
H 4.11 Demonstrate an understanding of how P and S waves travel inside the Earth including reflection and refraction			
HSW 12 Describe the benefits, drawbacks and risks of using new scientific and technological developments			
4.7 Investigate the unpredictability of earthquakes, through sliding blocks and weights			
4.8 Explain why scientists find it difficult to predict earthquakes and tsunami waves even with available data			

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4.10 Explain how data from seismometers can be used to identify the location of an earthquake			
4.12 Explain how the Earth's outermost layer, composed of (tectonic) plates, is in relative motion due to convection currents in the mantle			
4.13 Demonstrate an understanding of how, at plate boundaries, plates may slide past each other, sometimes causing earthquakes			
HSW 4 Identify questions that science cannot currently answer, and explain why these questions cannot be answered			