

# P1 Topic 3 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
<b>3.1</b> Recall that the Solar System is part of the Milky Way galaxy			
<b>3.2</b> Describe a galaxy as a collection of stars			
<b>3.3</b> Recall that the Universe includes all of the galaxies			
<b>3.4</b> Compare the relative sizes of and the distances between the Earth, the Moon, the planets, the Sun, galaxies and the Universe			
<b>HSW 14</b> Describe how scientists share data and discuss new ideas, and how over time his process helps to reduce uncertainties and revise scientific theories			
<b>3.8</b> <i>Construct a simple spectrometer, from a CD or DVD and use it to analyse common light sources</i>			
<b>3.5</b> Describe the use of other regions of the electromagnetic spectrum by some modern telescopes			
<b>3.7</b> Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of data gathered by modern telescopes on our understanding of the Universe, including: <b>a</b> the observation of galaxies because of improved magnification			
<b>b</b> the discovery of objects not detectable using visible light			
<b>c</b> the ability to collect more data			
<b>3.9</b> Explain why some telescopes are located outside the Earth's atmosphere			
<b>H 3.10</b> Analyse data provided to support the location of telescopes outside the Earth's atmosphere			
<b>HSW 4</b> Identify questions that science cannot currently answer, and explain why these questions cannot be answered			
<b>3.6</b> Describe the methods used to gather evidence for life beyond Earth, including space probes, soil experiments by landers, Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI)			
<b>HSW 13</b> Describe the social, economic and environmental effects of decisions about the uses of science and technology			
<b>3.11</b> Describe the evolution of stars of similar mass to the Sun through the following stages: <b>a</b> nebula			
<b>b</b> star (main sequence)			
<b>c</b> red giant			
<b>d</b> white dwarf			

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<b>3.12</b> Describe the role of gravity in the life-cycle of stars			
<b>H 3.13</b> Describe how the evolution of stars with a mass larger than the Sun is different, and may end in a black hole or neutron star			
<b>HSW 2</b> Describe the importance of creative thought in the development of hypothesis and theories			
<b>3.14</b> Demonstrate an understanding of the Steady State and Big Bang theories			
<b>3.15</b> Describe evidence supporting the Big Bang theory, limited to red-shift and the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation			
<b>3.16</b> Recognise that as there is more evidence supporting the Big Bang theory than the Steady State theory, it is the currently accepted model for the origin of the Universe			
<b>HSW 1</b> Explain what scientific data is			
<b>HSW 2</b> Describe how data is used by scientists to provide evidence that increases our scientific understanding			
<b>3.17</b> Describe that if a wave source is moving relative to an observer there will be a change in the observed frequency and wavelength			
<b>H 3.18</b> Demonstrate an understanding that if a wave source is moving relative to an observer there will be a change in the observed frequency and wavelength			
<b>H 3.19</b> Describe the red-shift in light received from galaxies at different distances away from the Earth			
<b>H 3.20</b> Explain why the red-shift of galaxies provides evidence for the Universe expanding			
<b>H 3.21</b> Explain how both the Big Bang and Steady State theories of the origin of the Universe both account for red-shift of galaxies			
<b>H 3.22</b> Explain how the discovery of the CMB radiation led to the Big bang theory becoming the currently accepted model			
<b>HSW 3</b> Describe how phenomena are explained using scientific models			