# Edexcel GCSE Physics <br> Topics 2.1-2.13-Describing Motion 

Flashcards

## What is a scalar quantity?

## What is a scalar quantity?

- A quantity that only has a magnitude - A quantity that isn't direction dependent


## What is a vector quantity?

## What is a vector quantity?

## A quantity that has both a magnitude and an associated direction.

## How can a vector quantity be represented?

How can a vector quantity be drawn and what does it show?

## Using vector arrows.

How do vector arrows represent vectors?

How do vector arrows represent vectors?

- The length of the arrow represents the magnitude
- The arrow points in the associated direction

Give three examples of vector quantities.

Give three examples of vector quantities.

1. Velocity
2. Displacement
3. Force

## Give examples of scalar quantities.

## Give examples of scalar quantities.

- Temperature
- Time
- Mass
- Speed
- Distance
- Energy


## What is velocity?

What is velocity?

## The speed of an object in a specific direction.

## Give an equation relating average speed, distance and time.

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## average speed = distance / time

On a distance/time graph, what value does the gradient of the line represent?

## On a distance/time graph, what value does the gradient of the line represent?

## The speed.

## On a displacement/time graph, what value does the gradient of the line represent?

On a displacement/time graph, what value does the gradient of the line represent?

## The velocity.

What must be done to calculate speed at a given time from a distance-time graph for an accelerating object?

What must be done to calculate speed at a given time from a distance-time graph for an accelerating object?

- Draw a tangent to the curve at the required time
- Calculate the gradient of the tangent


## State the equation for the average acceleration of an object. Give appropriate units.

State the equation for the average acceleration of an object. Give appropriate units.

## Acceleration = (Change in Velocity)/(Time Taken)

## Acceleration (m/s²), Velocity (m/s), Time (s)

Give an equation relating final velocity with initial velocity, displacement and acceleration.

Give an equation relating final velocity with initial velocity, displacement and acceleration.

$$
v^{2}=u^{2}+2 a s
$$

## How can the distance travelled by an object be calculated from a velocity-time graph?

How can the distance travelled by an object be calculated from a velocity-time graph?

## It is equal to the area under the graph.

On a velocity/time graph what does the gradient of the graph represent?

On a velocity/time graph what does the gradient of the graph represent?

## The acceleration.

## State a typical value for the speed of sound.

## State a typical value for the speed of sound.

## 330 m/s

## What is a typical value for human walking speed?

What is a typical value for human walking speed?

## $1.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

## What is a typical value for human running speed?

What is a typical value for human running speed?
$3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

What is a typical value for human cycling speed?

What is a typical value for human cycling speed?

## $6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

# Give an approximate value for the acceleration of an object in free fall under gravity near the Earth's surface. 

## Give an approximate value for the acceleration of an object in free fall under gravity near the Earth's surface.

$10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

