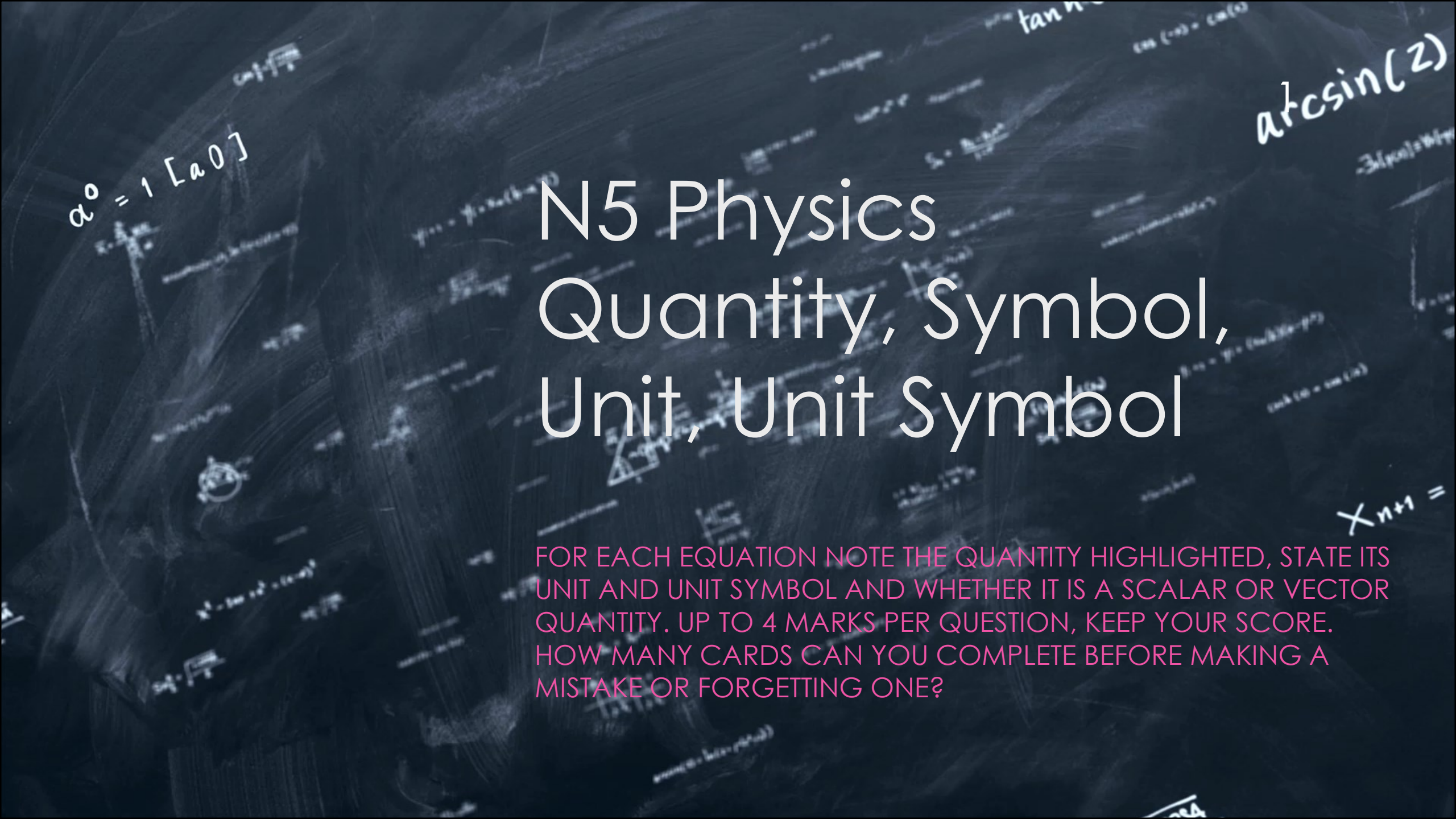


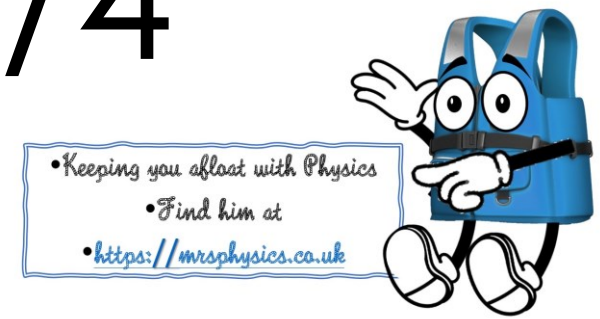
N5 Physics Quantity, Symbol, Unit, Unit Symbol

FOR EACH EQUATION NOTE THE QUANTITY HIGHLIGHTED, STATE ITS UNIT AND UNIT SYMBOL AND WHETHER IT IS A SCALAR OR VECTOR QUANTITY. UP TO 4 MARKS PER QUESTION, KEEP YOUR SCORE. HOW MANY CARDS CAN YOU COMPLETE BEFORE MAKING A MISTAKE OR FORGETTING ONE?

‘d’ as in $v = \frac{d}{t}$

- distance
- metre
- m
- scalar

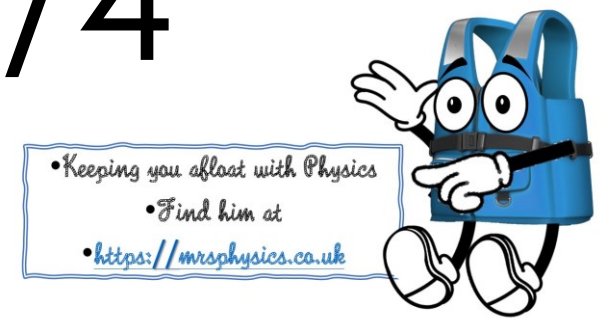
/4



‘s’ as in $v = \frac{s}{t}$

- displacement
- metre
- m
- vector

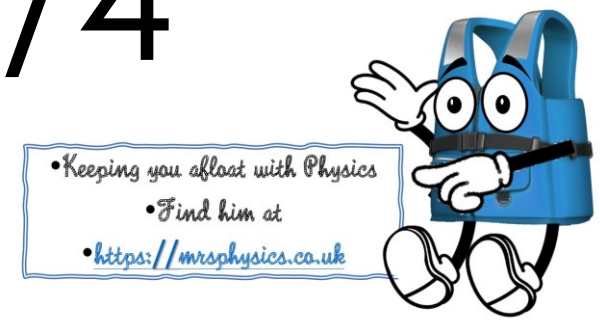
/4



‘t’ as in $a = \frac{v-u}{t}$

- Time for the change
- second
- s
- scalar

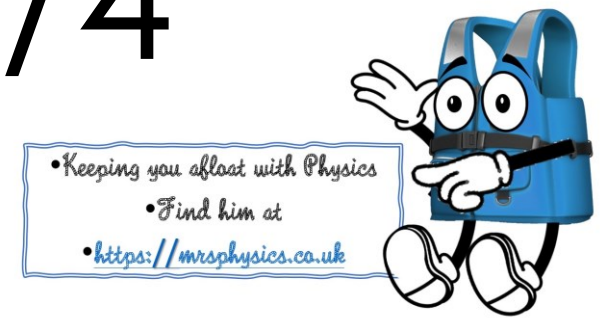
/4



‘a’ as in $a = \frac{v-u}{t}$

- Acceleration
- metres per second squared
- ms^{-2} or m/s^2
- vector

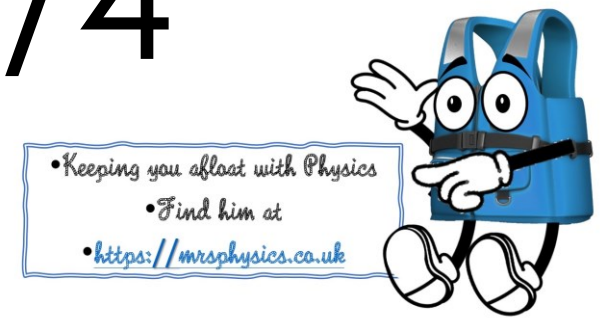
/4



‘v’ as in $a = \frac{v-u}{t}$

- Final velocity
- metres per second
- ms^{-1} or m/s
- vector

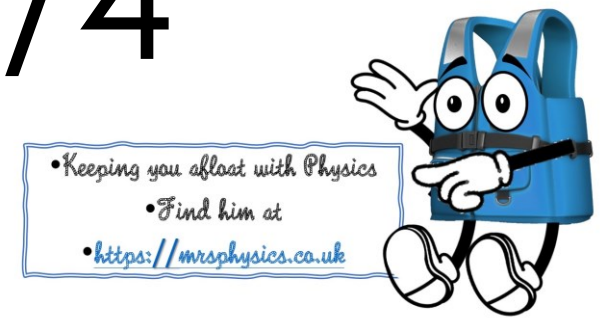
/4



‘u’ as in $a = \frac{v-u}{t}$

- Initial/starting velocity
- metres per second
- ms^{-1} or m/s
- vector

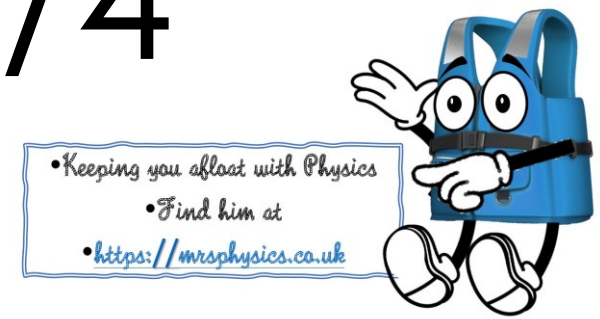
/4



‘Δv’ as in $a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$

- Change in velocity
- metres per second
- ms^{-1} or m/s
- vector

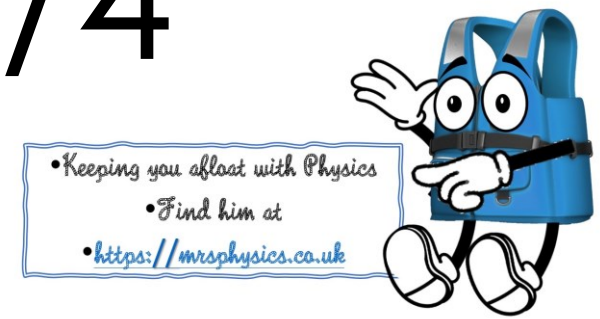
/4



'$\bar{v}$' as in $s = \bar{v}t$

- Average velocity
- metres per second
- ms^{-1} or m/s
- vector

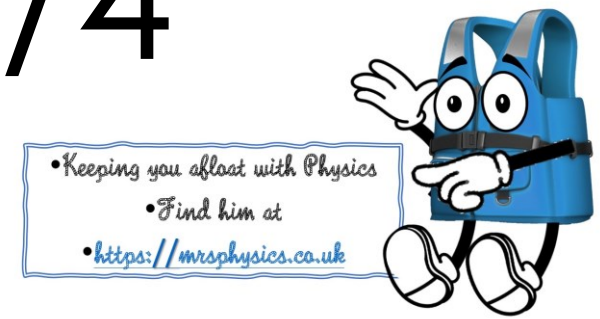
/4



'$\bar{v}$' as in $d = \bar{v}t$

- Average speed
- metres per second
- ms^{-1} or m/s
- scalar

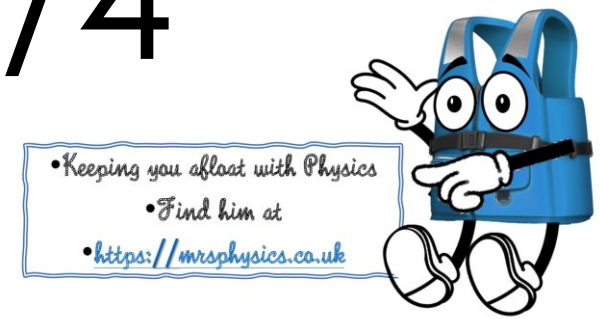
/4



‘Δv’ as in $a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$

- Change in velocity
- metres per second
- ms^{-1} or m/s
- vector

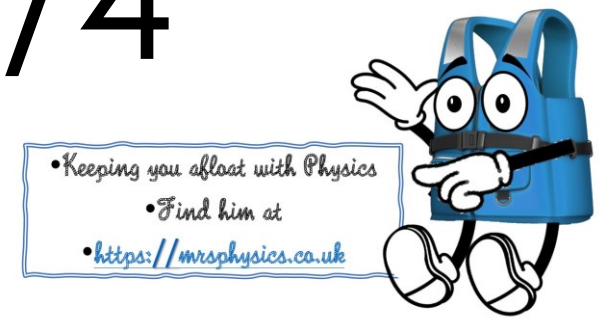
/4



‘F’ as in $F = ma$

- force
- Newton
- N
- vector

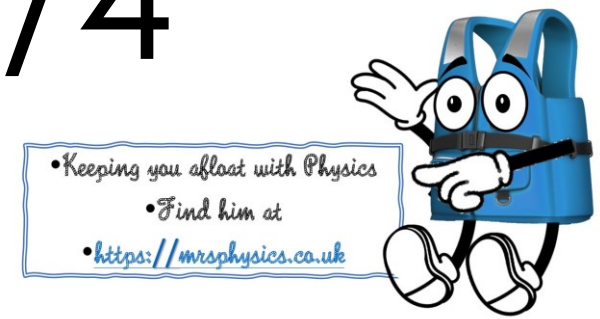
/4



‘m’ as in $F = ma$

- mass
- kilogram
- kg
- scalar

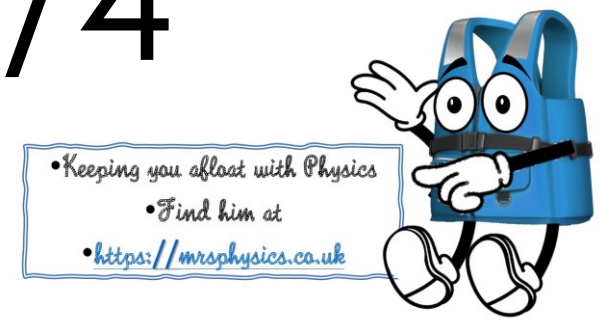
/4



‘g’ as in $W = mg$

- Acceleration due to gravity/ gravitational field strength
- metres per second squared/ newtons per kilogram
- ms^{-2} or m/s^2 or $N\ kg^{-1}$
- vector

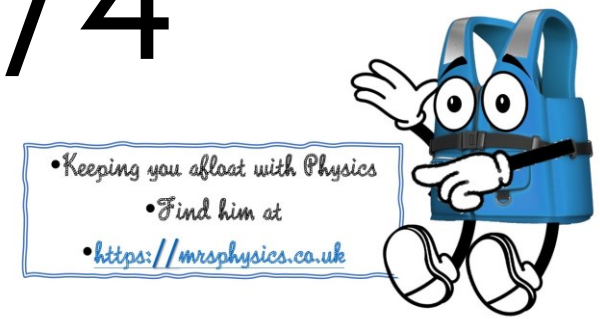
/4



‘W’ as in $W = mg$

- Weight or (Force of gravity)
- Newton
- N
- Vector
- Never use gravity alone in an exam

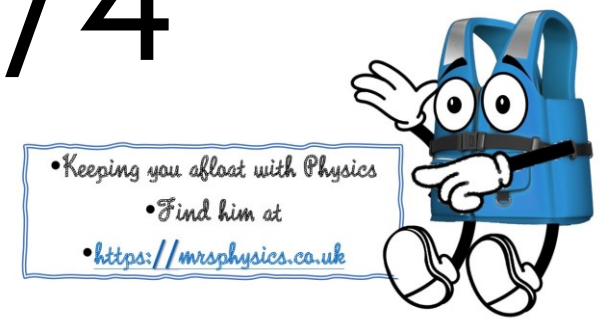
/4



'E_p' as in $E_p = mgh$

- (gravitational) potential Energy
- Joule
- J (must look like a capital)
- scalar

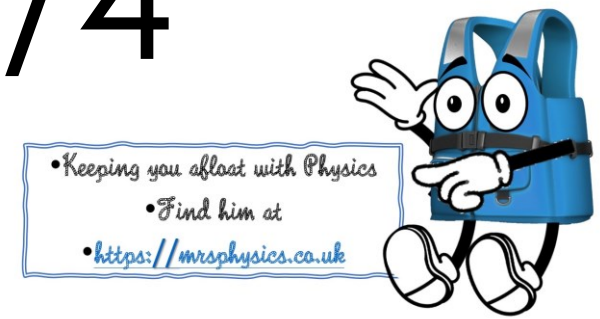
/4



‘h’ as in $E_p = mgh$

- height
- metre
- m
- scalar

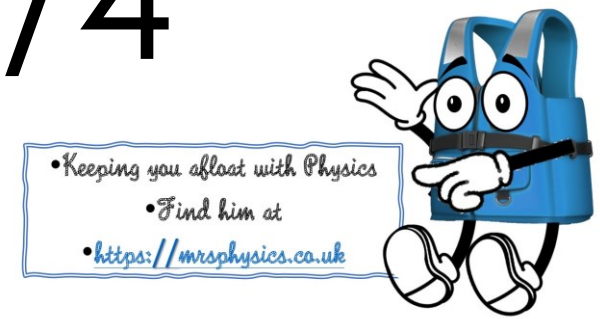
/4



‘E_k’ as in $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

- Kinetic Energy
- Joule
- J (must look like a capital)
- scalar

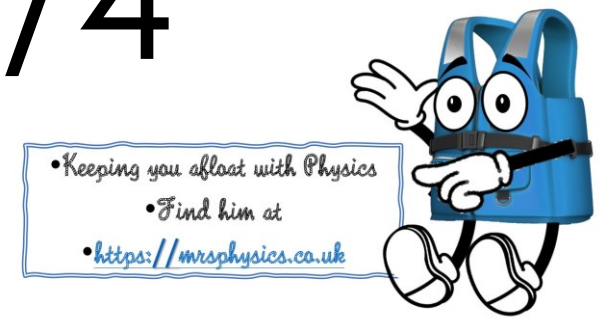
/4



‘v’ as in $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

- speed
- metres per second
- ms^{-1} or m/s
- scalar

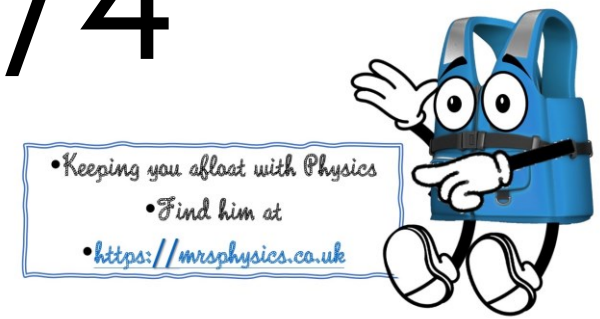
/4



‘E_w’ or W as in $E_w = Fd$

- Work done
- Joule
- J (must look like a capital)
- scalar

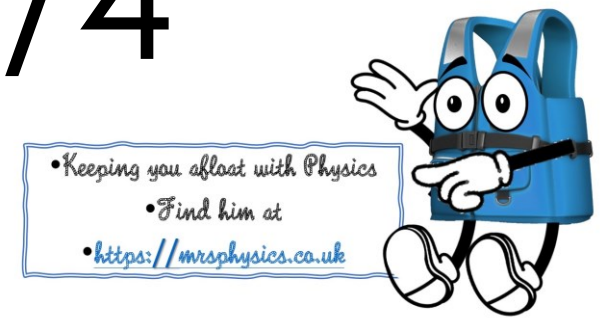
/4



‘F’ as in $E_w = Fd$

- force
- Newton
- N
- vector

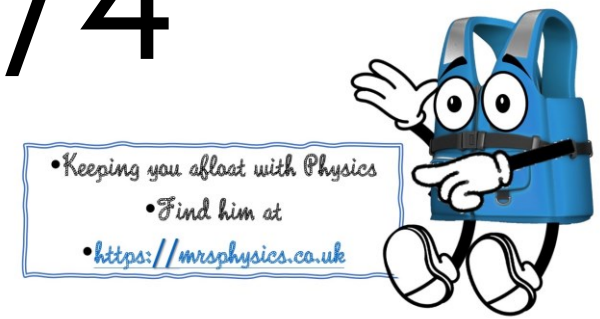
/4



‘Q’ as in $Q = It$

- charge
- coloumb
- C
- scalar

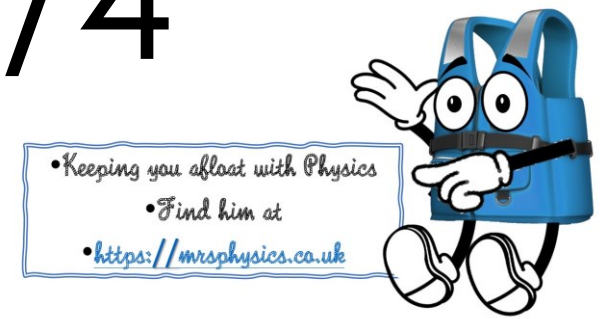
/4



‘V’ as in $V = IR$

- voltage
- volt
- V
- scalar

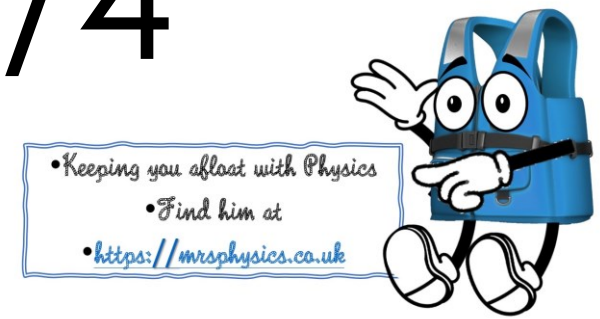
/4



‘I’ as in $V = IR$

- current
- ampere
- A
- scalar

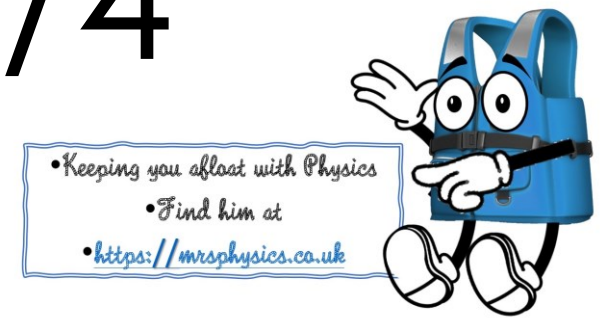
/4



‘R’ as in $V = IR$

- resistance
- ohm
- Ω
- scalar

/4



V_2 as in $V_2 = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right) V_s$

- Voltage across resistor 2
- Volt
- V
- scalar

/4

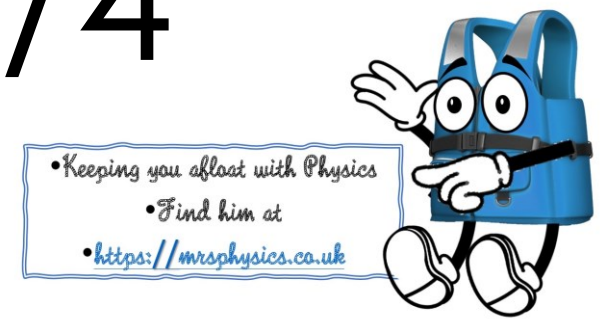


•Keeping you afloat with Physics
•Find him at
•https://mrsphysics.co.uk

R_2 as in $V_2 = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\right) V_s$

- Resistance of resistor 2
- ohm
- Ω
- scalar

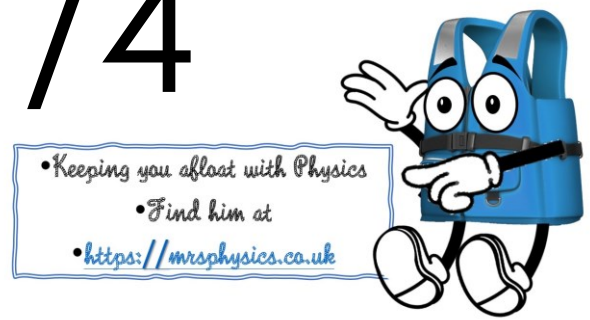
/4



$V_s \ as \ in \ V_2 = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right) V_s$

- Supply Voltage
- Volt
- V
- scalar

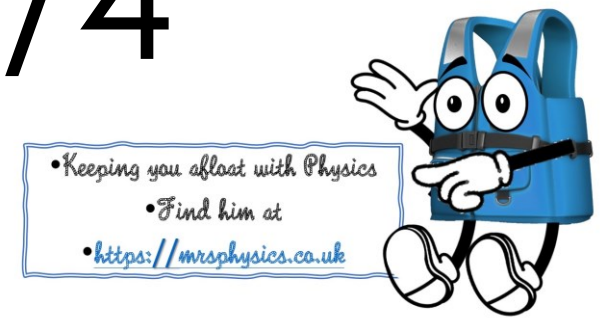
/4



R_T as in $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

- Total Resistance in parallel
- ohm
- Ω
- scalar

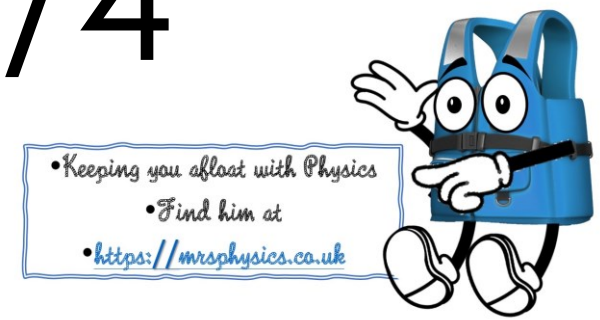
/4



‘V_1’ as in $\frac{V_1}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{R_2}$

- Voltage across resistor 1
- Volt
- V
- scalar

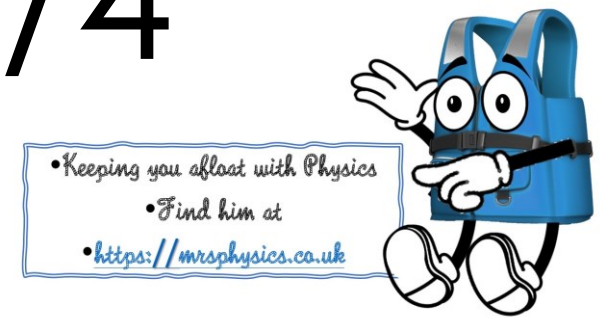
/4



‘R_T’ as in $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \cdots$

- Total resistance of resistors in parallel
- ohm
- Ω
- scalar

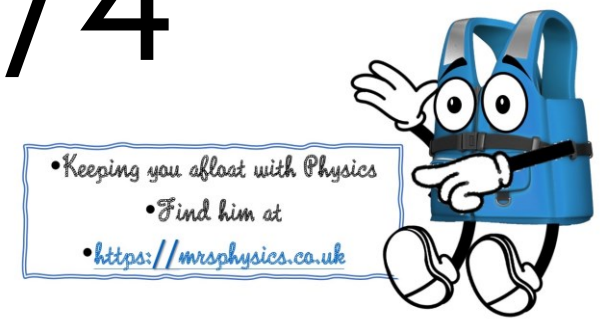
/4



‘R_T’ as in $\boldsymbol{R_T = R_1 + R_2 + \cdots}$

- Total resistance of resistors in series
- ohm
- Ω
- scalar

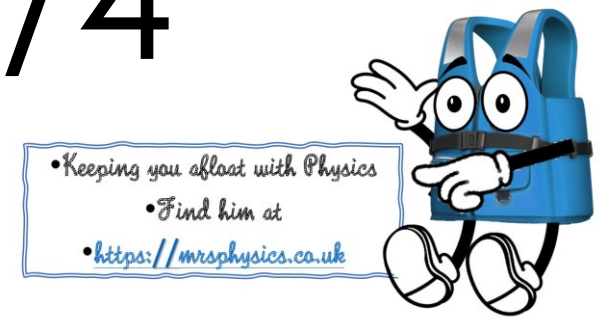
/4



‘E’ as in $E = QV$

- Energy
- Joule
- J (must look like a capital)
- scalar

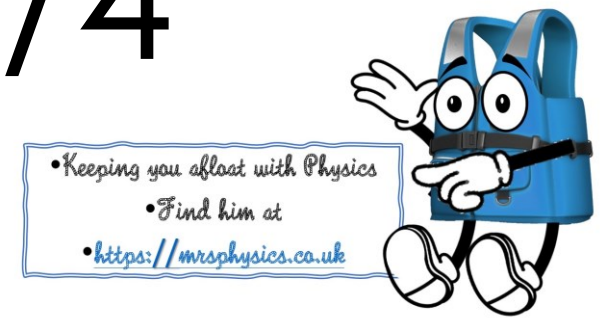
/4



‘Q’ as in $E = QV$

- charge
- coloumb
- C
- scalar

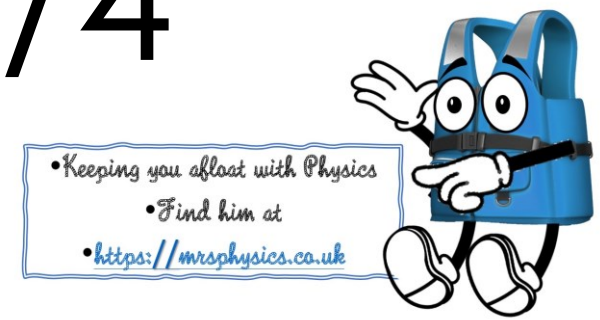
/4



‘P’ as in $P = \frac{E}{t}$

- Power
- Watt (yes Watt is the unit of power)
- W
- scalar

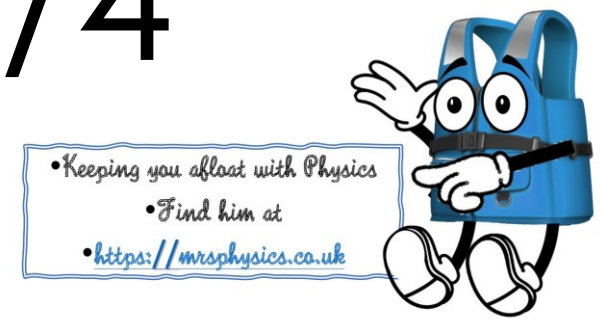
/4



‘P’ as in $P = IV$

- power
- Watt (yes Watt is the unit of power!)
- W
- scalar

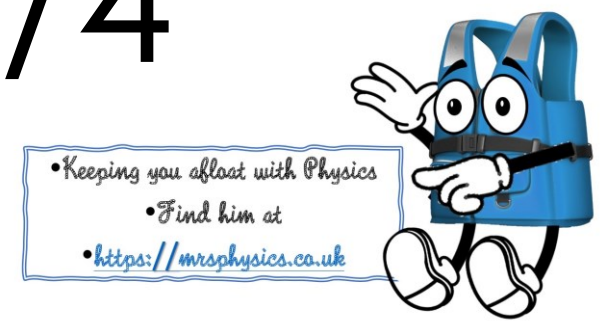
/4



‘I’ as in $P = I^2R$

- current
- ampere
- A
- scalar

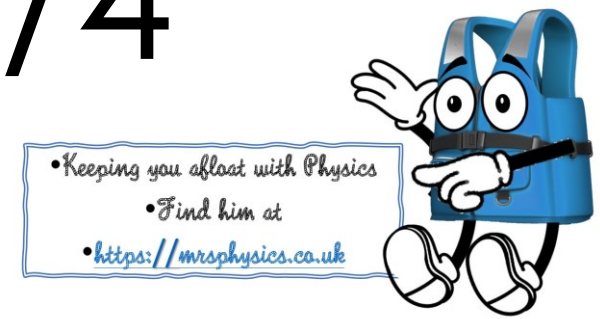
/4



‘V’ as in $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$

- voltage
- Volt
- V
- scalar

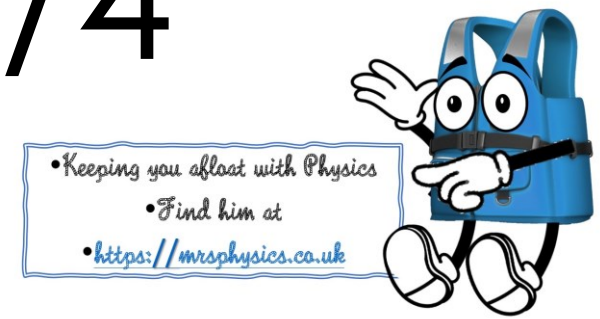
/4



‘E_H’ as in $E_H = cm\Delta T$

- Heat Energy
- Joule
- J (must look like a capital)
- scalar

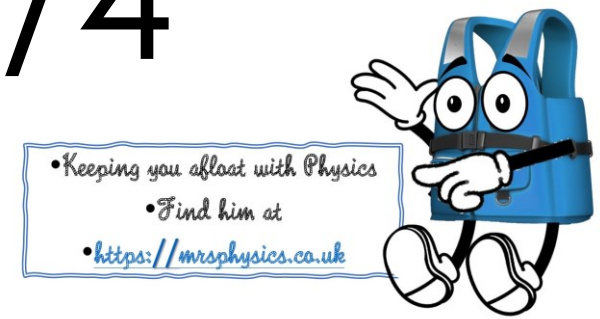
/4



‘c’ as in $E_H = cm\Delta T$

- Specific heat capacity
- Joules per kilogram per degree Celsius or
- Joules per kilogram per kelvin
- J kg^{-1} $°C^{-1}$ or J kg^{-1} K^{-1}
- scalar

/4



‘ ΔT’ as in $E_H = cm\Delta T$

- Change in temperature
- degree Celsius or Kelvin
- °C or K
- Scalar

/4

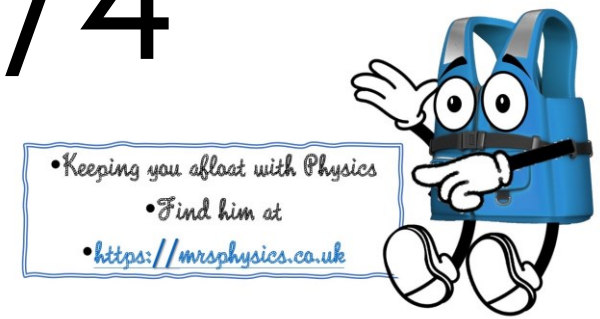
- NB It is a change of temperature a change of 1 K is the same as a change of 1 °C



'E_H' as in $E_H = ml$

- Heat energy required to change the state of a substance
- Joule
- J (must look like a capital)
- scalar

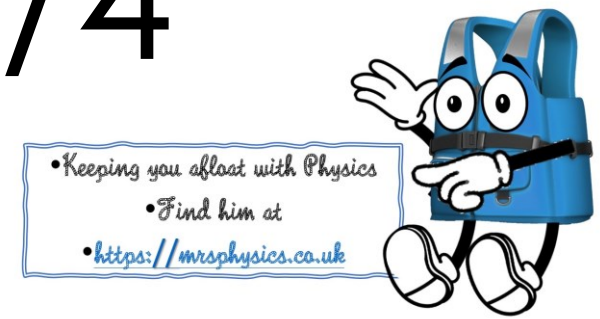
/4



‘l’ as in $E_H = ml$

- Specific latent heat
- Joules per kilogram
- Jkg^{-1} or J/kg
- scalar

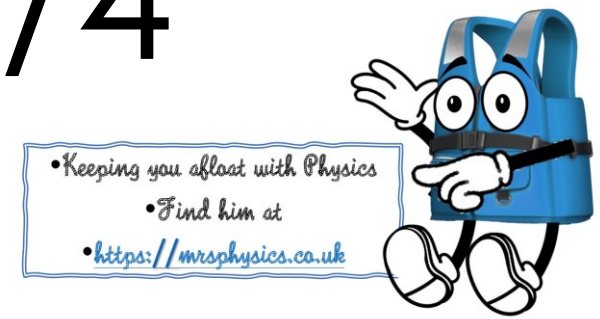
/4



‘A’ as in $p = \frac{F}{A}$

- area
- square metre
- m^2
- Scalar
- It is incorrect to say metres square or metres squared!

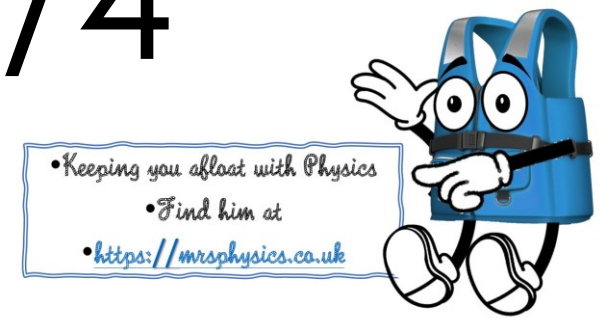
/4



‘A’ as in $p=\frac{F}{A}$

- area
- Square metre
- m^2
- scalar

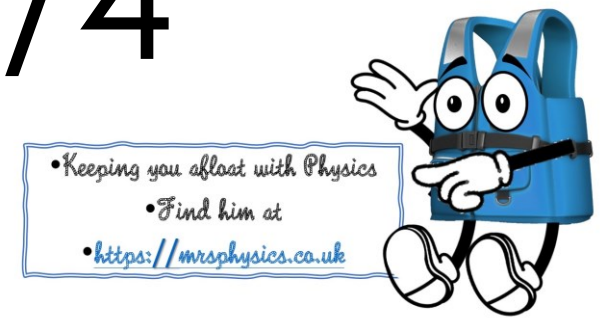
/4



‘p’ as in $p=\frac{F}{A}$

- pressure
- Pascal or Newton per square metre
- Pa
- scalar

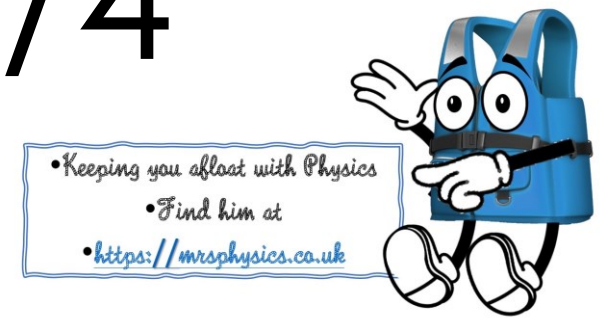
/4



‘p’ as in $p = \frac{F}{A}$

- Pressure
- Pascals
- Pa or (Nm^{-2})
- scalar

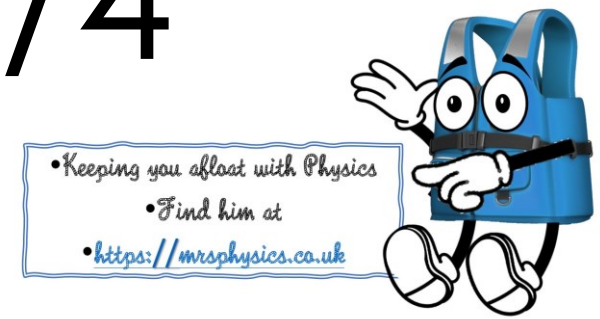
/4



p_1' as in $p_1V_1 = p_2V_2$

- Original Pressure
- Pascals
- Pa or (Nm^{-2})
- scalar

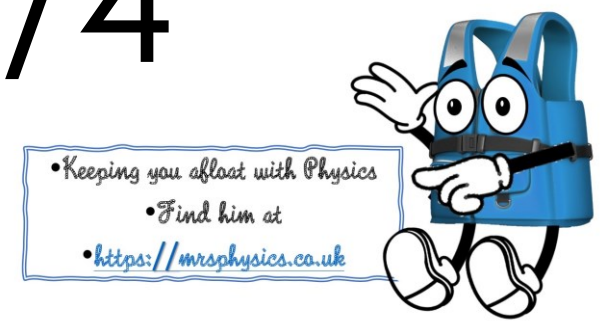
/4



‘T_1’ as in $\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$

- Original temperature (try to remember to put K in brackets!) $\frac{p_1}{T_1(K)} = \frac{p_2}{T_2(K)}$
- Kelvin
- K
- scalar

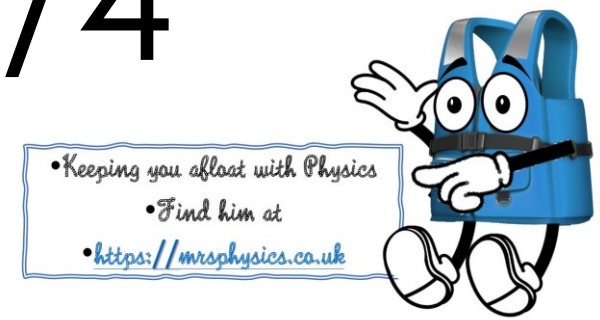
/4



‘T’ as in $\frac{pV}{T} = constant$

- temperature
- Kelvin
- K
- scalar

/4



‘V_2’ as in $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$

- final volume $\frac{V_1}{T_1(K)} = \frac{V_2}{T_2(K)}$
- cubic metres
- m^3
- Scalar
- NB It is not said metres cubed, this is incorrect!

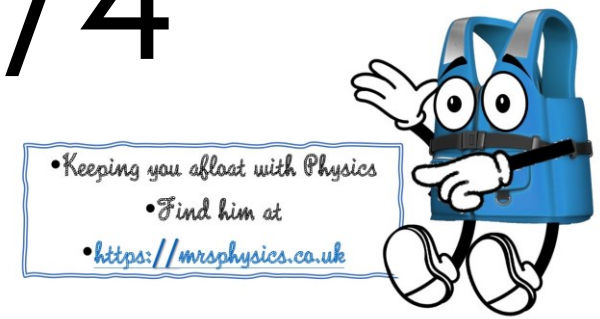
/4



‘f’ as in $f = \frac{N}{t}$

- frequency
- Hertz
- Hz
- scalar

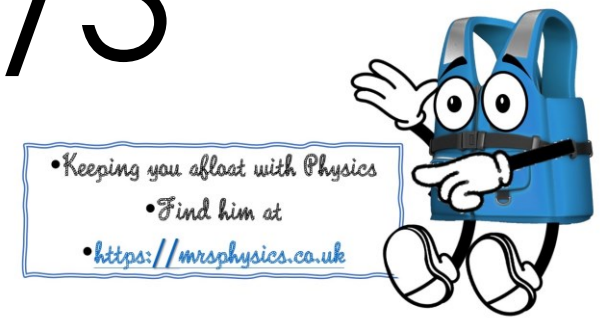
/4



‘N’ as in $f = \frac{N}{t}$

- Number of waves
- No units
- scalar

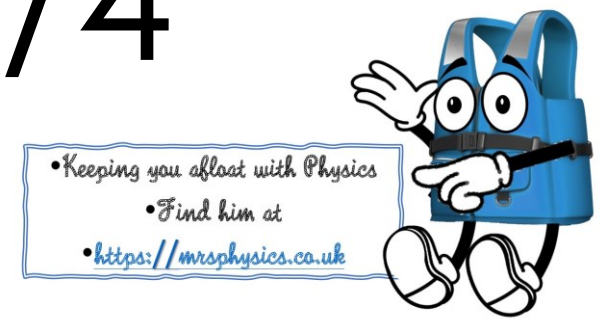
/3



‘ λ’ as in v=fλ

- Wavelength of the wave
- metre
- m
- scalar

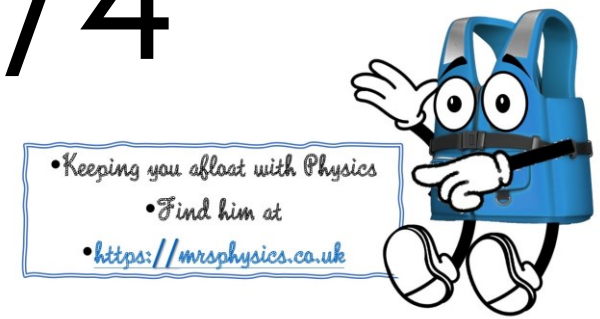
/4



‘ f ’ as in v=fλ

- Frequency of the wave
- Hertz
- Hz
- scalar

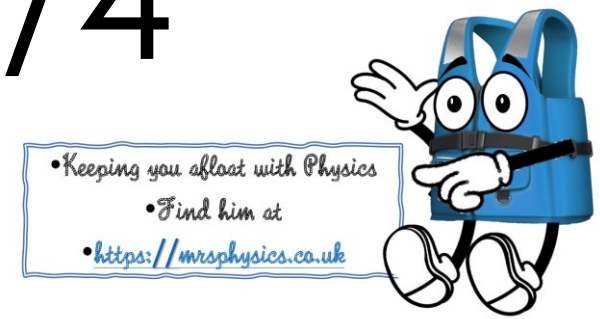
/4



‘ v ’ as in v=fλ

- Speed of the wave
- metres per second
- ms^{-1} or m/s
- scalar

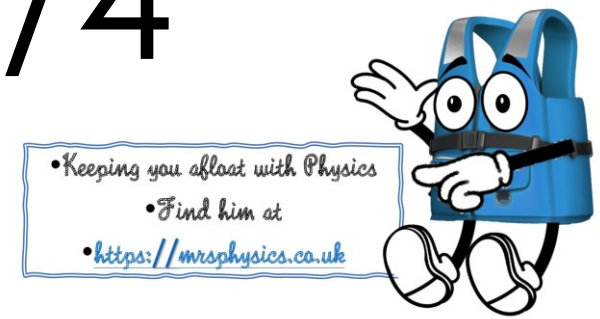
/4



‘f’ as in $T = \frac{1}{f}$

- frequency
- Hertz
- Hz
- scalar

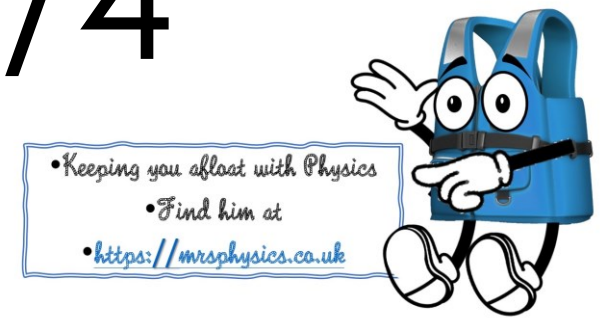
/4



‘T’ as in $T = \frac{1}{f}$

- period
- second
- s
- scalar

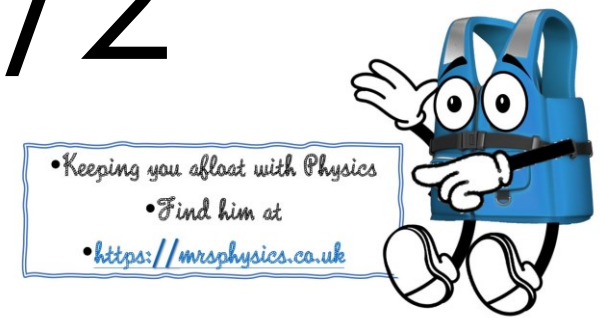
/4



‘N’ as in $A = \frac{N}{t}$

- Number of disintegrations
- No unit

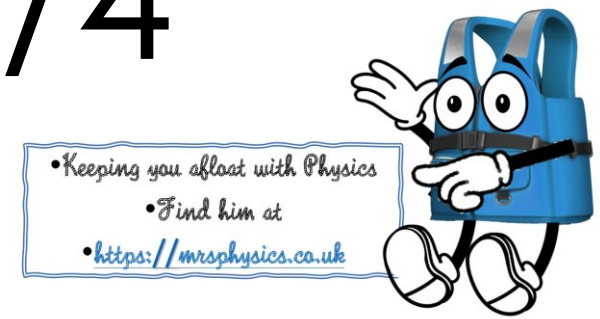
/2



‘A’ as in $A = \frac{N}{t}$

- Activity
- Becquerels
- Bq
- scalar

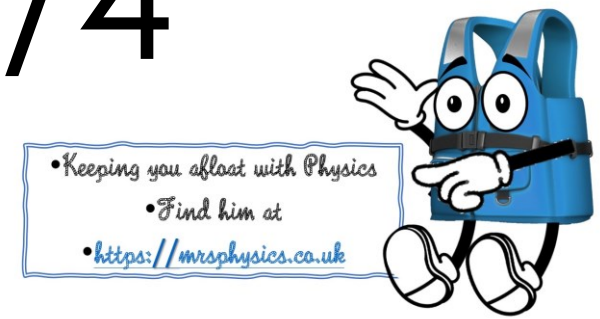
/4



‘D’ as in $D = \frac{E}{m}$

- Absorbed Dose
- Gray
- Gy (often mGy, μGy , usually no need to covert)
- scalar

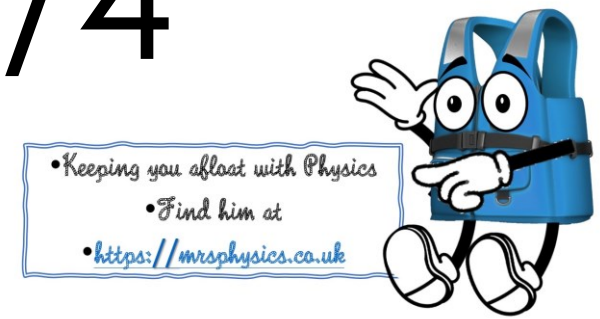
/4



‘E’ as in $D = \frac{E}{m}$

- Energy
- Joule
- J (must look like a capital)
- scalar

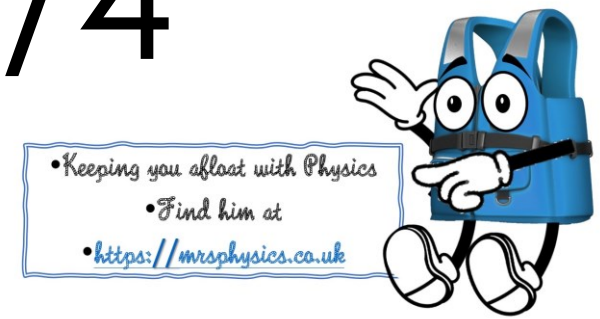
/4



‘m’ as in $D = \frac{E}{m}$

- mass
- kilogram
- kg
- scalar

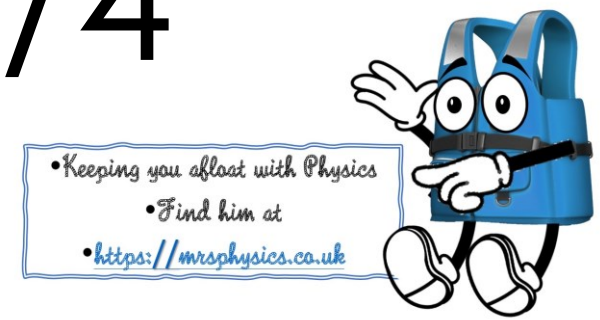
/4



‘H’ as in $H = Dw_r$

- Equivalent Dose
- Sievert
- Sv (often mSv, μSv , usually no need to covert)
- scalar

/4



'$\dot{H}$' as in $\dot{H} = \frac{H}{t}$

- Equivalent Dose rate
- Sievert per hour or year or day etc
- Svh^{-1}, Svy^{-1} (often mSv, μSv , usually no need to covert)
- scalar

/4

