

# International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme Subject Brief

Sciences:

Physics—Higher level

First assessments 2016 – Last assessments 2022

The IB Diploma Programme (DP) is a rigorous, academically challenging and balanced programme of education designed to prepare students aged 16 to 19 for success at university and life beyond. The DP aims to encourage students to be knowledgeable, inquiring, caring and compassionate, and to develop intercultural understanding, open-mindedness and the attitudes necessary to respect and evaluate a range of viewpoints. Approaches to teaching and learning (ATL) within the DP are deliberate strategies, skills and attitudes that permeate the teaching and learning environment. In the DP students develop skills from five ATL categories: thinking, research, social, self-management and communication.

To ensure both breadth and depth of knowledge and understanding, students must choose at least one subject from five groups: 1) their best language, 2) additional language(s), 3) social sciences, 4) experimental sciences, and 5) mathematics. Students may choose either an arts subject from group 6, or a second subject from groups 1 to 5. At least three and not more than four subjects are taken at higher level (240 recommended teaching hours), while the remaining are taken at standard level (150 recommended teaching hours). In addition, three core elements—the extended essay, theory of knowledge and creativity, action, service—are compulsory and central to the philosophy of the programme.

These IB DP subject briefs illustrate four key course components.

- I. Course description and aims
- II. Curriculum model overview

- III. Assessment model
- IV. Sample questions



## I. Course description and aims

Physics is the most fundamental of the experimental sciences, as it seeks to explain the universe itself, from the very smallest particles to the vast distances between galaxies. Despite the exciting and extraordinary development of ideas throughout the history of physics, observations remain essential to the very core of the subject. Models are developed to try to understand observations, and these themselves can become theories that attempt to explain the observations.

Besides helping us better understand the natural world, physics gives us the ability to alter our environments. This raises the issue of the impact of physics on society, the moral and ethical dilemmas, and the social, economic and environmental implications of the work of physicists.

By studying physics students should become aware of how scientists work and communicate with each other. While the scientific method may take on a wide variety of forms, it is the emphasis on a practical approach through experimental work that characterizes the subject. Teachers provide students with opportunities to develop manipulative skills, design investigations, collect data, analyse results and evaluate and communicate their findings.

Through the overarching theme of the nature of science, the aims of the DP physics course are to enable students to:

1. appreciate scientific study and creativity within a global context through stimulating and challenging opportunities
2. acquire a body of knowledge, methods and techniques that characterize science and technology
3. apply and use a body of knowledge, methods and techniques that characterize science and technology

4. develop an ability to analyse, evaluate and synthesize scientific information
5. develop a critical awareness of the need for, and the value of, effective collaboration and communication during scientific activities
6. develop experimental and investigative scientific skills including the use of current technologies
7. develop and apply 21st century communication skills in the study of science
8. become critically aware, as global citizens, of the ethical implications of using science and technology
9. develop an appreciation of the possibilities and limitations of science and technology
10. develop an understanding of the relationships between scientific disciplines and their influence on other areas of knowledge.

## II. Curriculum model overview

Component	Recommended teaching hours
<b>Core</b>	<b>95</b>
1. Measurements and uncertainties	5
2. Mechanics	22
3. Thermal physics	11
4. Waves	15
5. Electricity and magnetism	15
6. Circular motion and gravitation	5
7. Atomic, nuclear and particle physics	14
8. Energy production	8

<b>Additional higher level</b>	<b>60</b>
9. Wave phenomena	17
10. Fields	11
11. Electromagnetic induction	16
12. Quantum and nuclear physics	16
<b>Option (Choice of one out of four)</b>	<b>25</b>
A. Relativity	25
B. Engineering physics	25
C. Imaging	25
D. Astrophysics	25
<b>Practical scheme of work</b>	<b>60</b>
Prescribed and other practical activities	40
Individual investigation (internally assessed)	10
Group 4 project	10

### The group 4 project

The group 4 project is a collaborative activity where students from different group 4 subjects, within or between schools, work together. It allows for concepts and perceptions from across disciplines to be shared while appreciating the environmental, social and ethical implications of science and technology. It can be practically or theoretically based and aims to develop an understanding of the relationships between scientific disciplines and their influence on other areas of knowledge. The emphasis is on interdisciplinary cooperation and the scientific processes.

### III. Assessment model

It is the intention of this course that students are able to fulfill the following assessment objectives:

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:
  - facts, concepts, and terminology
  - methodologies and techniques
  - communicating scientific information.
- Apply:
  - facts, concepts, and terminology
  - methodologies and techniques
  - methods of communicating scientific information.
- Formulate, analyse and evaluate:
  - hypotheses, research questions and predictions
  - methodologies and techniques
  - primary and secondary data
  - scientific explanations.
- Demonstrate the appropriate research, experimental, and personal skills necessary to carry out insightful and ethical investigations.

### Assessment at a glance

Type of assessment	Format of assessment	Time (hours)	Weighting of final grade (%)
External		4.5	80
Paper 1	40 multiple-choice questions	1	20
Paper 2	Short answer and extended response questions (Core and AHL)	2.25	36
Paper 3	Data- and practical-based questions plus, short answer and extended response questions on the option	1.25	24
Internal		10	20
Individual investigation	Investigation and write-up of 6 to 12 pages	10	20

### IV. Sample questions

- Why is wave-particle duality used in describing the properties of light?
  - Light is both a wave and a particle
  - Both wave and particle models can explain all the properties of light
  - Different properties of light can be more clearly explained by using one of the wave or particle models
  - Scientists feel more confident when using more than one model to explain a phenomenon (Paper 1)
- The tower is 120m high with an internal diameter of 3.5m. When most of the air has been removed, the pressure in the tower is 0.96 Pa. Determine the number of molecules of air in the tower when the temperature of the air is 300 K. (Paper 2)
- The streamlines above the airfoil are closer to each other than the streamlines below the airfoil. Suggest why this implies that the speed of the air above the airfoil is greater than the speed of air below the airfoil. (Paper 3)

About the IB: For over 40 years the IB has built a reputation for high-quality, challenging programmes of education that develop internationally minded young people who are well prepared for the challenges of life in the 21st century and able to contribute to creating a better, more peaceful world.

For further information on the IB Diploma Programme, and a complete list of DP subject briefs, visit: <http://www.ibo.org/diploma/>.

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For more on how the DP prepares students for success at university, visit: [www.ibo.org/recognition](http://www.ibo.org/recognition) or email: [recognition@ibo.org](mailto:recognition@ibo.org).

# International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme Subject Brief

Sciences:

Physics—Standard level

First assessments 2016 – Last assessments 2022

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These IB DP subject briefs illustrate four key course components.

- I. Course description and aims
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## I. Course description and aims

Physics is the most fundamental of the experimental sciences as it seeks to explain the universe itself, from the very smallest particles to the vast distances between galaxies. Despite the exciting and extraordinary development of ideas throughout the history of physics, observations remain essential to the very core of the subject. Models are developed to try to understand observations, and these themselves can become theories that attempt to explain the observations.

Besides helping us better understand the natural world, physics gives us the ability to alter our environments. This raises the issue of the impact of physics on society, the moral and ethical dilemmas, and the social, economic and environmental implications of the work of physicists.

By studying physics students should become aware of how scientists work and communicate with each other. While the scientific method may take on a wide variety of forms, it is the emphasis on a practical approach through experimental work that characterizes the subject. Teachers provide students with opportunities to develop manipulative skills, design investigations, collect data, analyse results and evaluate and communicate their findings.

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3. apply and use a body of knowledge, methods and techniques that characterize science and technology

4. develop an ability to analyse, evaluate and synthesize scientific information
5. develop a critical awareness of the need for, and the value of, effective collaboration and communication during scientific activities
6. develop experimental and investigative scientific skills including the use of current technologies
7. develop and apply 21st century communication skills in the study of science
8. become critically aware, as global citizens, of the ethical implications of using science and technology
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7. Atomic, nuclear and particle physics	14
8. Energy production	8

<b>Option (Choice of one out of four)</b>	<b>15</b>
A. Relativity	15
B. Engineering physics	15
C. Imaging	15
D. Astrophysics	15
<b>Practical scheme of work</b>	<b>40</b>
Prescribed and other practical activities	20
Individual investigation (internally assessed)	10
Group 4 project	10

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  - hypotheses, research questions and predictions
  - methodologies and techniques
  - primary and secondary data
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- Demonstrate the appropriate research, experimental, and personal skills necessary to carry out insightful and ethical investigations.

## Assessment at a glance

Type of assessment	Format of assessment	Time (hours)	Weighting of final grade (%)
External		3	80
Paper 1	30 multiple-choice questions	0.75	20
Paper 2	Short answer and extended response questions (Core)	1.25	40
Paper 3	Data- and practical-based questions plus, short answer and extended response questions on the option	1	20
Internal		10	20
Individual investigation	Investigation and write-up of 6 to 12 pages	10	20

## IV. Sample questions

- An object falls freely from rest through a vertical distance of 44.0m in a time of 3.0s. What value should be quoted for the acceleration of free-fall? (Paper 1)
  - $9.778\text{m s}^{-2}$
  - $9.780\text{m s}^{-2}$
  - $9.78\text{m s}^{-2}$
  - $9.8\text{m s}^{-2}$
- There is a suggestion that the temperature of the Earth may increase if the use of fossil fuels is not reduced over the coming years. Explain, with reference to the enhanced greenhouse effect, why this temperature increase may occur. (Paper 2)
- In an experiment to measure the specific heat capacity of a metal, a piece of metal is placed inside a container of boiling water at  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The metal is then transferred into a calorimeter containing water at a temperature of  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The final equilibrium temperature of the water was measured. One source of error in this experiment is that the small mass of boiling water will be transferred to the calorimeter along with the metal.
  - Suggest the effect of the error on the measured value of the specific heat capacity of the metal
  - State one other source of error for this experiment (Paper 3)

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