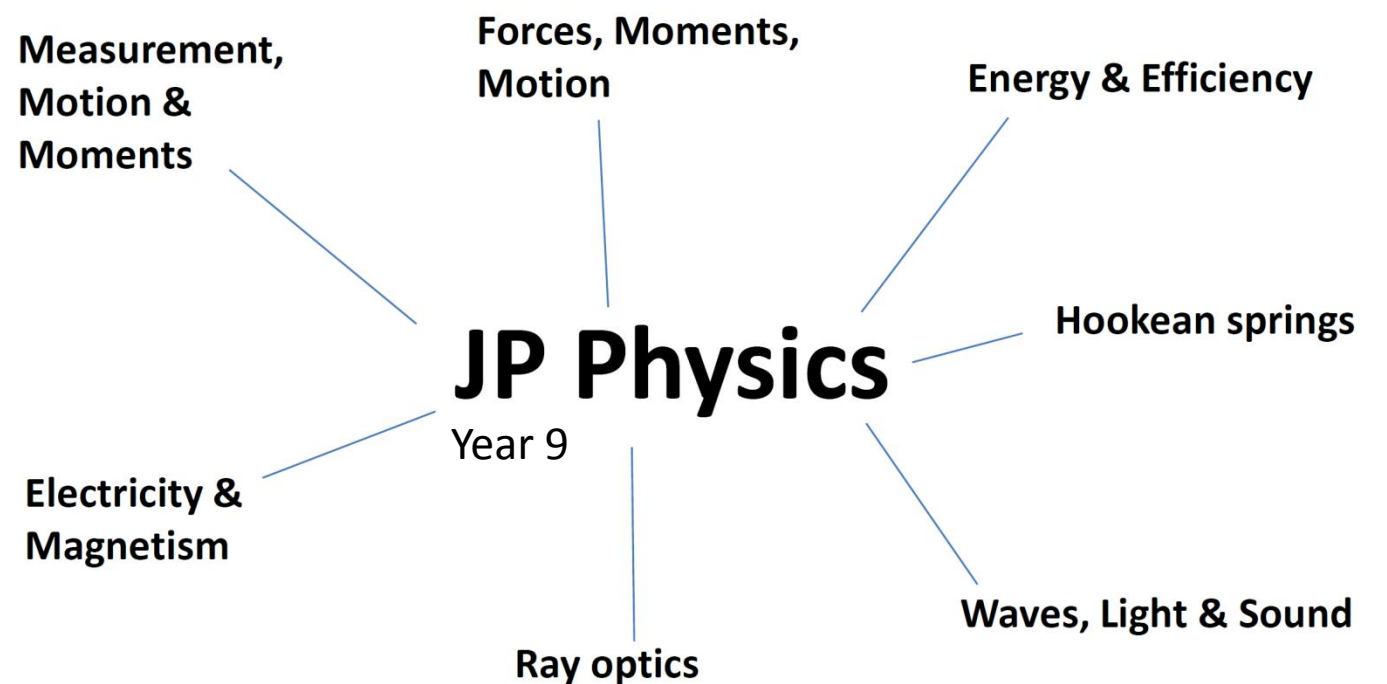


**1. Keep mind-mapping
your subject knowledge.
Do this regularly,
particularly when you
finish a topic.**

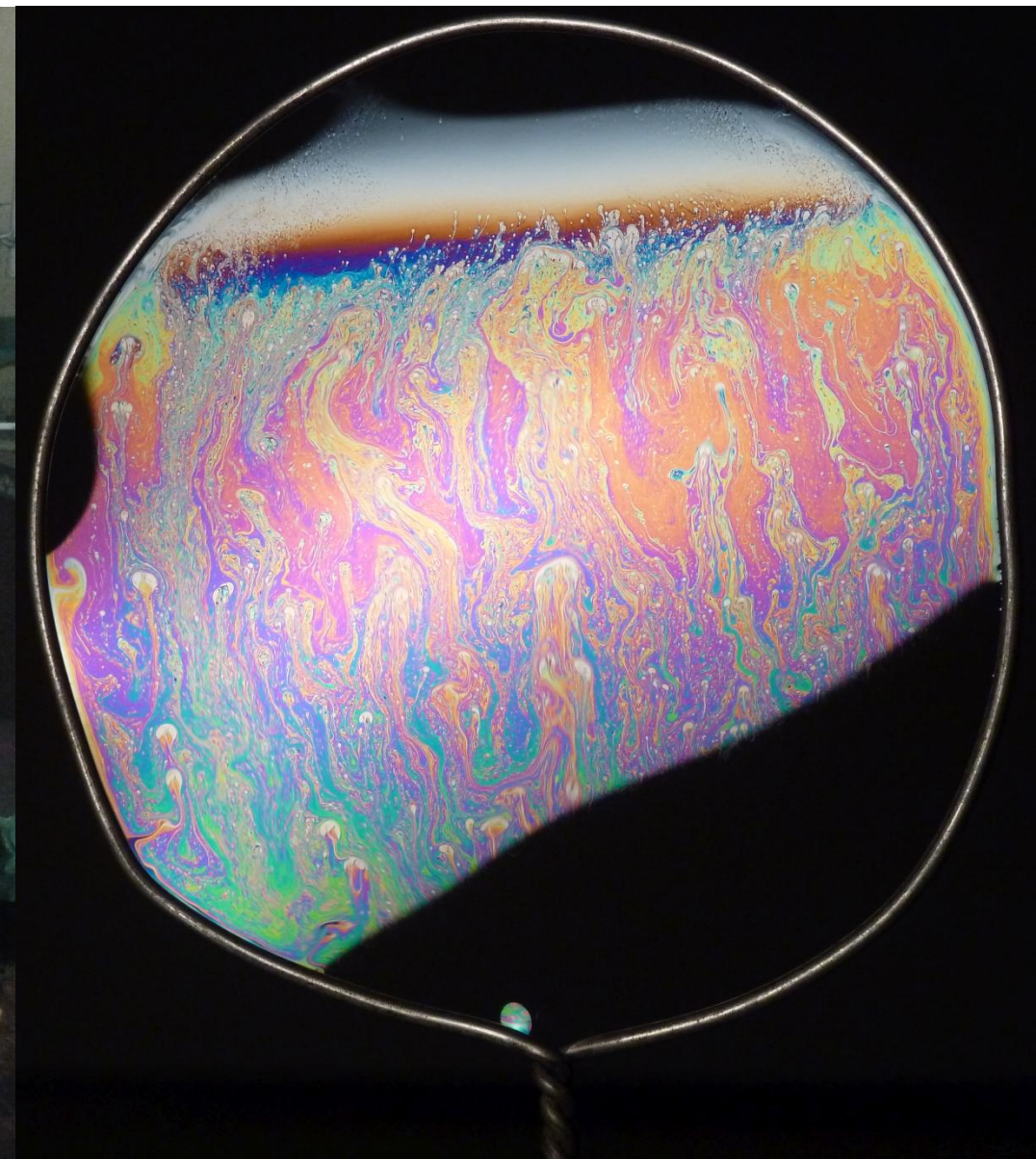
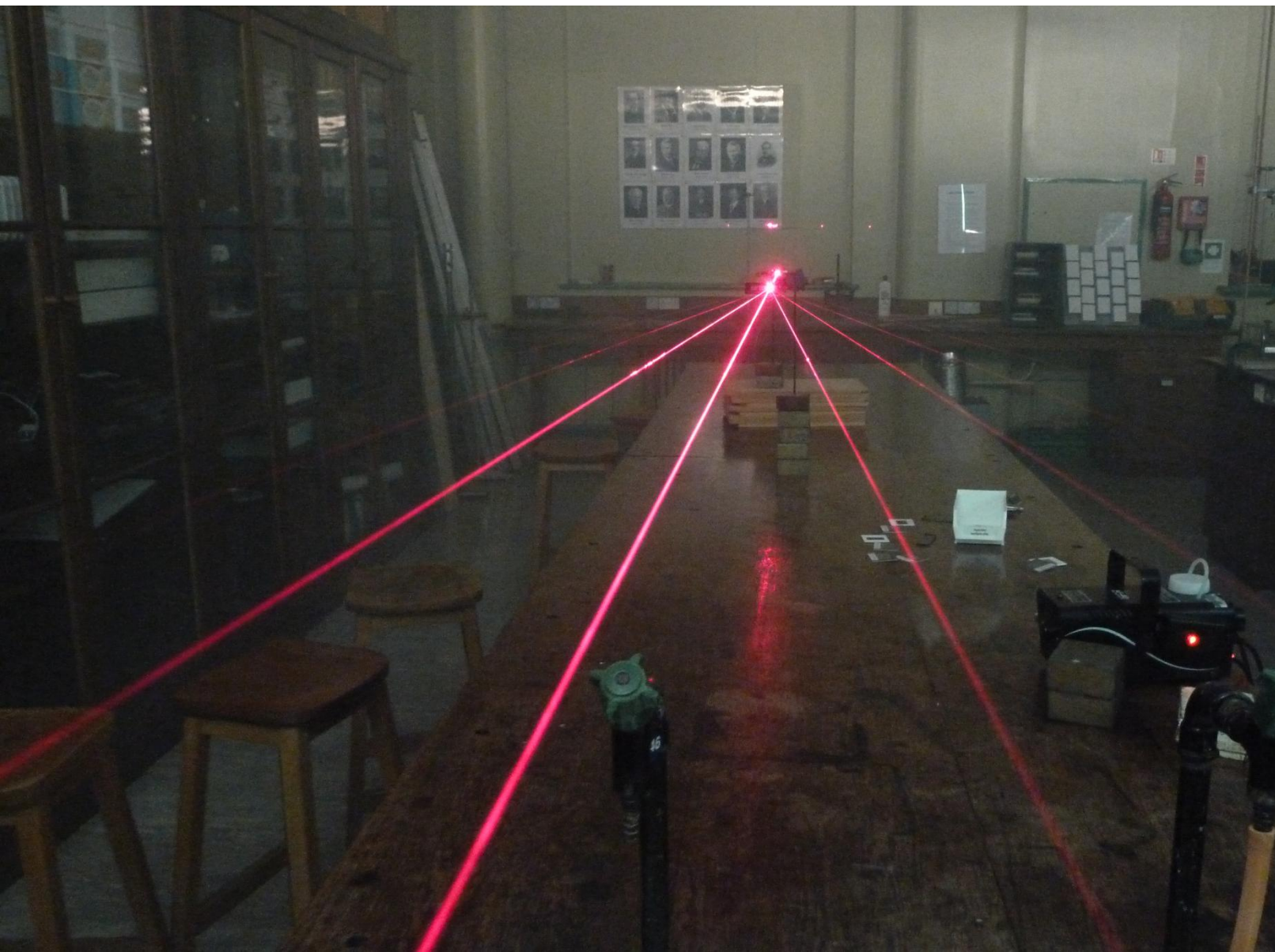


2. Learn your *definitions*, and key equations. There are not too many, but you need to really know them. Learn them as words, then as algebra. Test your recall daily, just like language vocabulary.

3. Pre-empt what will be taught. Be ready for new knowledge.

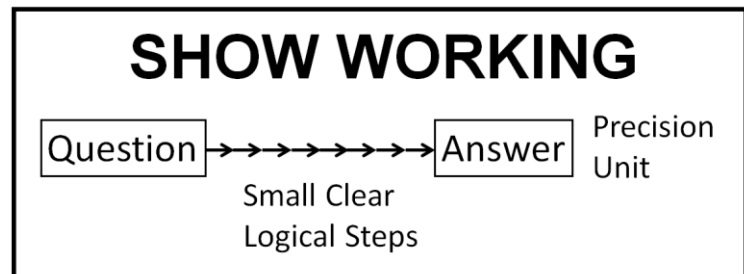
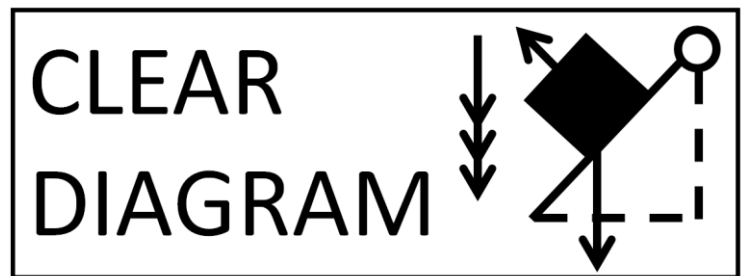
Read your notes and textbook that refer to what is coming next.

4. Recall Physics ideas *in the context of an experiment*



5. Solving Physics

problems is the royal road to competence



- Define all variables in a **diagram**
- Write down **equations** relating the variables *defined in the diagram*. e.g. laws of Physics, geometrical relationships.
- Use maths to **solve the equations** for the variable you want to calculate
- **Keep algebraic!** *Only at the last stage* substitute in numbers.
- Evaluate to appropriate precision. Use **standard form** and **uncertainty**. State a **unit**.
- Does the size of the number make practical sense?

6. Plan, do, review

- Look through your **notes** and **previous questions** *before* attempting new problems
- Give your best effort during homework and during classes
- **Review and annotate** your work.
Re-write if necessary!

7. Manners Makyeth Man

Stop your conversations. Enter a classroom and get yourself and your kit ready. Actively engage.

Take pride in your notes and homework.

Don't be afraid to ask questions of clarification. *Capture the answer.*

But don't ask questions just for the sake of asking questions.

8. Come equipped to class (and any time you practice Physics – *particularly* *homework*)



Exercise book, recent notes, homework, timetable, homework diary, pens, pencils, eraser, calculator, ruler, geometry equipment, laptop (charged!), perhaps a textbook.... Quite a lot to think about yes?
So how about that pre-packed bag.....

9. Aspire to be a good experimentalist

- Setting up equipment safely
- Making precision measurements, and recording them clearly
- Quantifying *uncertainty*
- Analysis using straight line graphs. Does your model *correlate*?