WEST AFRICAN SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
PHYSICS

PREAMBLE

This syllabus is evolved from the Senior Secondary School teaching syllabus and is intended to indicate the scope of the course for Physics examination.

It is structured with the conceptual approach. The broad concepts of Matter, Position, Motion and Time; Energy; Waves; Fields; Atomic and Nuclear Physics, Electronics are considered and each concept forms a part on which other sub-concepts are further based.

AIMS

The aims of the syllabus are to:

(1) acquire proper understanding of the basic principles and applications of Physics;

(2) develop scientific skills and attitudes as pre-requisites for further scientific activities;

(3) recognise the usefulness, and limitations of scientific method to appreciate its applicability in other disciplines and in everyday life;

(4) develop abilities, attitudes and skills that encourage efficient and safe practice;

(5) develop attitudes relevant to science such as concern for accuracy and precision, objectivity, integrity, initiative and inventiveness.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The following skills appropriate to Physics will be tested:

(1) Knowledge and understanding:

Candidates should be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:

(a) scientific phenomena, facts, laws, definitions, concepts and theories;

(b) scientific vocabulary, terminology and conventions (including symbols, quantities and units);

(c) the use of scientific apparatus, including techniques of operation and aspects of safety;

(d) scientific quantities and their determinations;

(e) scientific and technological applications with their social, economic and environmental implications.

(2) Information Handling and Problem-solving

Candidates should be able, using visual, oral, aural and written (including symbolic, diagrammatic, graphical and numerical) information to:

(a) locate, select, organise and present information from a variety of sources, including everyday experience;

(b) translate information from one form to another;

(c) analyse and evaluate information and other data;

(d) use information to identify patterns, report trends and draw inferences;

(e) present reasonable explanations for natural occurrences, patterns and relationships;

(f) make predictions from data.

(3) Experimental and Problem-Solving Techniques

Candidates should be able to:

(a) follow instructions;

(b) carry out experimental procedures using apparatus;

(c) make and record observations, measurements and estimates with due regard to precision, accuracy and units;

(d) interprete, evaluate and report on observations and experimental data;

(e) identify problems, plan and carry out investigations, including the selection of techniques, apparatus, measuring devices and materials;

(f) evaluate methods and suggest possible improvements;

(g) state and explain the necessary precautions taken in experiments to obtain accurate results.

WEST AFRICAN SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
PHYSICS

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

There will be two papers both of which must be taken for a total mark of 160. Candidates will be allowed an extra 15 minutes for reading Paper 1 during which they are not expected to write anything.

PAPER 1: will be a practical test lasting 2¾ hours comprising **three** questions out of which candidates will answer any two to score a total mark of 50. The paper will be taken by school candidates only. Each question of this paper will have two Parts: A and B.

(1) Part A will be an experiment for 21 marks. Candidates will be required to state the precautions taken during the experiments and reasons for such precautions.

(2) Part B will consist of **two** short-answer questions that are related to the experiment for 4 marks.

PAPER 2: will consist of two sections: A and B which will last for 2¾ hours.

Section A will comprise 50 multiple-choice objective questions drawn from the common areas of the syllabus. It will last for 1¼ hours for 50 marks.

Section B will last for 1½ hours and will comprise of two parts: I and II.

Part I will comprise **ten** (10) short-structured questions drawn from the portions of the syllabus peculiar to the different countries such that candidates from each member country will be able to answer **five** (5) questions for 15 marks.

Part II will comprise **five** (5) essay-type questions drawn from the common areas of the syllabus. Candidates will be required to answer **three** (3) questions for 45 marks..

PAPER 3: will be an alternative test to Paper 1 for private candidates only. It will be a Test-of-Practical work lasting 2¾ hours for 50 marks.

PRACTICAL PHYSICS

This will be tested by a practical examination based on the syllabus. The objective of the practical examination is to test how well the candidates understand the nature of scientific investigation and their capability in handling simple apparatus in an experiment to determine an answer to a practical question. It is also to determine their competence in demonstrating their understanding of some of the principles involved in a small-scale laboratory experiment.

The practical test will contain enough instructions to enable candidates to carry out the experiment. Even when standard experiments, such as the determination of focal lengths or specific heat capacities are set, candidates will be told what readings to take and how to calculate the result. Therefore, it should not be necessary for candidates to learn by heart how to perform any experiment.

In addition to experiments on the topics in the syllabus, candidates may be asked to carry out with the aid of full instructions, variants of standard experiments.

Candidates should be trained to take as varied a set of readings as possible and to set out the actual observed readings systematically on the answer sheet. The experiments may require a repetition of readings and an exhibition of results graphically and their interpretation.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

It is important that candidates are involved in practical activities in covering this syllabus. Candidates will be expected to answer questions on the topics set out in the column headed 'TOPICS'. The 'NOTES' are intended to indicate the scope of the questions which will be set but they are not to be considered as an exhaustive list of limitations and illustrations.

N.B. Questions will be set in S.I. units. However, multiples or sub-multiples of the units may be used.

SECTION A
FOR CANDIDATES IN ALL MEMBER COUNTRIES

PART I
MATTER, POSITION, MOTION AND TIME

TOPICS	NOTES
1. Concepts of matter	Simple structure of matter should be discussed. The three states of matter, namely solid, liquid and gas. Evidence of the particle nature of matter e.g. Brownian motion experiment, Kinetic theory of matter. Use of the theory to explain: states of matter (solid, liquid and gas), pressure in a gas, evaporation and boiling; cohesion, adhesion, capillarity. Crystalline and amorphous substances to be compared (Arrangement of atoms in crystalline structure not required.)
2. Fundamental and derived quantities and units	
(a) Fundamental quantities and units	Length, mass, and time as examples of fundamental quantities and m, kg and s as their respective units.
(b) Derived quantities and unit	Volume, density and speed as derived quantities and m^3, kgm^{-3} and ms^{-1} as their respective units.
3. Position, distance and displacement.	
(a) Concept of position as a location of point – rectangular coordinates.	Position of objects in space using the X,Y,Z axes can be mentioned.
(b) Measurement of distance	Use of string, metre rule, vernier callipers and micrometer screw gauge. Degree of accuracy should be noted. Metre (m) as unit of distance.
(c) Concept of direction as a way of locating a point – bearing	Use of compass and a protractor.
(d) Distinction between distance and displacement	Graphical location and directions by axes to be stressed.

TOPICS	NOTES
4. Mass and weight	Use of lever balance and chemical/beam balance to measure mass and spring balance to measure weight.
Distinction between mass and weight	Kilogram (kg) as unit of mass and newton (N) as unit of weight.
5. Time	
(a) Concept of time as interval between physical events	The use of heart-beat, sand-clock, ticker-timer, pendulum and stopwatch/clock.
(b) Measurement of time	Seconds (s) as units of time.
6. Fluids at rest	
(a) Volume, density and relative density	Experimental determination for solids and liquids.
(b) Pressure in fluids	Concept and definition of pressure. Pascal's principle, application of principle to hydraulic press and car brakes. Dependence of pressure on the depth of a point below a liquid surface. Atmospheric pressure. Simple barometer, manometer, siphon, syringes and pumps, determination of the relative density of liquids with U-tube and Hare's apparatus.
(c) Equilibrium of bodies	Identification of the forces acting on a body partially or completely immersed in a fluid.
(i) Archmedes' principle	Use of the principle to determine the relative densities of solids and liquids.
(ii) Law of flotation	Establishing the conditions for a body to float in a fluid. Applications in hydrometer, balloons, boats, ships, submarines etc.

TOPICS	NOTES
7. Motion	
(a) Types of motion: Random, rectilinear, translational, rotational, circular, orbital, spin, oscillatory	Only qualitative treatment is required. Illustration should be given for the various types of motion.
(b) Relative motion	Numerical problems on co-linear motion may be set.
(c) Cause of motion	Force as cause of motion.
(d) Types of force:	
(i) Contact force	Push and pull
(ii) Force Field	Electric and magnetic attractions and repulsion; gravitational pull.
(e) Solid friction	Frictional force between two stationary bodies (static) and between two bodies in relative motion (dynamic). Coefficients of limiting friction and their determination. Advantages of friction e.g. in locomotion, friction belt, grindstone. Disadvantages of friction e.g. reduction of efficiency, wear and tear of machines. Methods of reducing friction. Use of ball bearings, rollers and lubrication.
(f) Friction in fluids (Viscosity)	Definition and effects. Simple explanation as extension of friction in fluids. Fluid friction and its application in lubrication should be treated qualitatively. Terminal velocity and its determination.
(g) Simple ideas of circular motion	Experiments with a string tied to a stone at one end and whirled around should be carried out to (i) demonstrate motion in a vertical/horizontal circle.

TOPICS	NOTES
	(ii) show the difference between angular speed and velocity.
	(iii) show centripetal force. Banking of roads in reducing sideways friction should be qualitatively discussed.
8. Speed and velocity	
(a) Concept of speed as change of distance with time	
(b) Concept of velocity as change of displacement with time	Metre per second (ms^{-1}) as unit of speed/velocity.
(c) Uniform/non-uniform speed/velocity	Ticker-timer or similar devices should be used to determine speed/velocity. Definition of velocity as *ds/dt*.
(d) Distance/displacement-time graph	Determination of instantaneous speed/velocity from distance/displacement-time graph and by calculation.
9. Rectilinear acceleration	
(a) Concept of acceleration as change of velocity with time.	Unit of acceleration as ms^{-2}
(b) Uniform/non-uniform acceleration	Ticker timer or similar devices should be used to determine acceleration. Definition of acceleration as *dv/dt*.
(c) Velocity-time graph,	Determination of acceleration and displacement from velocity-time graph
(d) Equations of motion with constant acceleration; Gravitational acceleration as a special case.	Use of equations to solve numerical problems.

TOPICS	NOTES
10. Scalars and vectors	
(a) concept of scalars as physical quantities with magnitude and no direction	Mass, distance, speed and time as examples of scalars.
(b) concept of vectors as physical quantities with both magnitude and direction.	Weight, displacement, velocity, and acceleration as examples of vectors.
(c) Vector representation	
(d) Addition of vectors	Use of force board to determine the resultant of two forces
(e) Resolution of vectors	
(f) Resultant velocity using vector representation.	Obtain the resultant of two velocities analytically and graphically.
11. Equilibrium of forces	
(a) Principle of moments	Moment of force/Torque. Simple treatment of a couple, e.g. turning of water tap, corkscrew, etc.
(b) Conditions for equilibrium of rigid bodies under the action of parallel and non-parallel forces.	Use of force board to determine resultant and equilibrant forces. Treatment should include resolution of forces into two perpendicular directions and composition of forces. Parallelogram of forces. Triangle of forces.
(c) Centre of gravity and stability	Should be treated experimentally. Treatment should include stable, unstable and neutral equilibria.
12. Simple harmonic motion	
(a) Illustration, explanation and definition of simple harmonic motion (S.H.M.)	Use of a loaded test-tube oscillating vertically in a liquid, simple pendulum, spiral spring and bifilar suspension to demonstrate simple harmonic motion.

TOPICS	NOTES
(b) Speed and acceleration of S.H.M.	Relate linear and angular speeds, linear and angular accelerations.
(c) Period, frequency and amplitude of a body executing S.H.M.	Experimental determination of 'g' with the simple pendulum and helical spring. The theory of the principles should be treated but derivation of the formula for 'g' is not required.
(d) Energy of S.H.M.	
(e) Forced vibration and resonance	Simple problems may be set on simple harmonic motion. Mathematical proof of simple harmonic motion in respect of spiral spring, bililar suspension and loaded test-tube is not required.
13. Newton's laws of motion:	
(a) First Law: Inertia of rest and inertia of motion	Distinction between inertial mass and weight
(b) Second Law: Force, acceleration, momentum and impulse	Use of timing devices e.g. ticker-timer to determine the acceleration of a falling body and the relationship when the accelerating force is constant. Linear momentum and its conservation. Collision of elastic bodies in a straight line.
(c) Third Law: Action and reaction	Applications: recoil of a gun, jet and rocket propulsions.

PART II

ENERGY: Mechanical and Heat

TOPICS	NOTES
14. Energy:	
(a) Forms of energy	Examples of various forms of energy should be mentioned e.g. mechanical (potential and kinetic), heat, chemical, electrical, light, sound, nuclear etc.
(b) World energy resources	Renewable (e.g. solar, wind, tides, hydro, ocean waves) and non-renewable (e.g. petroleum, coal, nuclear, Biomass). Sources of energy should be discussed briefly.
(c) Conservation of energy	Statement of the principle of conservation of energy and its use in explaining energy transformations.
15. Work, Energy and Power	
(a) Concept of work as a measure of energy transfer	Unit of work as the joule (J)
(b) Concept of energy as capability to do work	Unit of energy as the joule (J) while unit of electrical consumption is kWh.
(c) Work done in a gravitational field.	Work done in lifting a body and by falling bodies.
(d) Types of mechanical energy	Derivation of P.E. and K.E. are expected to be known. Identification of types of energy possessed by a body under given conditions.
(i) Potential energy (P.E.)	
(ii) Kinetic energy (K.E.)	
(e) Conservation of mechanical energy	Verification of the principle

TOPICS	NOTES
(f) Concept of power as time rate of doing work.	Unit of power as the watt (W).
(g) Application of mechanical energy – machines. Levers, pulleys, inclined plane, wedge, screw, wheel and axle, gears.	The force ratio (F.R.), mechanical advantage (M.A.), velocity ratio (V.R.) and efficiency of each machine should be treated. Identification of simple machines that make up a given complicated machine e.g. bicycle. Effects of friction on machines. Reduction of friction in machines.
16. Heat Energy	
(a) Temperature and its measurement	Concept of temperature as degree of hotness or coldness of a body. Construction and graduation of a simple thermometer. Properties of thermometric liquids. The following thermometers should be treated: Constant – volume gas thermometer, resistance thermometer, thermocouple, liquid-in-glass thermometer including maximum and minimum thermometer and clinical thermometer. Pyrometer should be mentioned. Celsius and Absolute scales of temperature. Kelvin and degree Celsius as units of temperature.
(b) Effects of heat on matter e.g. (i) Rise in temperature (ii) Change of state (iii) Expansion (iv) Change of resistance	Use of the Kinetic theory to explain effects of heat.
(c) Thermal expansion – Linear, area and volume expansivities	Qualitative and quantitative treatment. Consequences and applications of expansions. Expansion in buildings and bridges, bimetallic strips, thermostat, over-head cables causing sagging and in railway lines causing buckling. Real and apparent expansion of liquids. Anomalous expansion of water.

TOPICS	NOTES
	Per kelvin (K^{-1}) as the unit of expansivity.
(d) Heat transfer – Conduction, convection and radiation	Use of the kinetic theory to explain the modes of heat transfer. Simple experimental illustrations. Treatment should include the explanation of land and sea breezes, ventilation and applications in cooling devices. The vacuum flask.
(e) The gas laws-Boyle's law, Charles' law, pressure law and general gas law	The laws should be verified using simple apparatus. Use of the kinetic theory to explain the laws. Simple problems may be set.
(f) Measurement of heat energy: (i) Concept of heat capacity (ii) Specific heat capacity	Use of the method of mixtures and the electrical method to determine the specific heat capacities of solids and liquids. Land and sea breezes related to the specific heat capacity of water and land, $Jkg^{-1} K^{-1}$ as unit of specific heat capacity.
(g) Latent heat	Explanation and types of latent heat.
(i) Concept of latent heat	
(ii) Melting point and boiling point	Determination of the melting point of a solid and the boiling point of a liquid. Effects of impurities and pressure on melting and boiling points. Application in pressure cooker.
(iii) Specific latent heat of fusion and of vaporization	Use of the method of mixtures and the electrical method to determine the specific latent heat of fusion of ice and of vaporization of steam. Applications in refrigerators and air conditioners. Jkg^{-1} as unit of specific latent heat.

TOPICS	NOTES
(h) Evaporation and boiling	Effect of temperature, humidity, surface area and draught on evaporation to be discussed.
(i) Vapour and vapour pressure	Explanation of vapour and vapour pressure. Demonstration of vapour pressure using simple experiments. Saturated vapour pressure and its relation to boiling.
(j) Humidity, relative humidity and dew point	Measurement of dew point and relative humidity. Estimation of humidity of the atmosphere using wet and dry-bulb hygrometer.
(k) Humidity and the weather	Formation of dew, fog and rain.

PART III

WAVES

TOPICS	NOTES
17. Production and propagation of waves	
(a) Production and propagation of mechanical waves	Use of ropes and springs (slinky) to generate mechanical waves.
(b) Pulsating system: Energy transmitted with definite speed, frequency and wavelength	Use of ripple tank to show water waves and to demonstrate energy propagation by waves. Hertz (Hz) as unit of frequency.
(c) Waveform	Description and graphical representation. Amplitude, wavelength, frequency and period. Sound and light as wave phenomena.
(d) Mathematical relationship connecting frequency (f), wavelength (λ), period (T) and velocity (v)	$v = f\lambda$ and $T = \frac{1}{f}$. Simple problems may be set.
18. Types of waves	
(a) Transverse, longitudinal and stationary waves	Examples to be given.
(b) Mathematical representation of wave motion.	Equation $y = A \sin (wt \pm \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda})$ to be explained Questions on phase difference will not be set.
19. Properties of waves: Reflection, refraction, diffraction, interference, superposition of progressive waves producing standing/stationary waves.	Ripple tank should be extensively used to demonstrate these properties with plane and circular waves. Explanation of the properties.
20. Light waves	
(a) Sources of light	Natural and artificial. Luminous and non-luminous bodies.

TOPICS	NOTES
(b) Rectilinear propagation of light	Formation of shadows and eclipse. Pinhole camera. Simple numerical problems may be set.
(c) Reflection of light at plane surface: plane mirror	Regular and irregular reflection. Verification of laws of reflection. Formation of images. Inclined plane mirrors. Rotation of mirrors. Applications in periscope, sextant and kaleidoscope.
(d) Reflection of light at curved surfaces: concave and convex mirrors	Laws of reflection. Formation of images. Characteristics of images. Use of mirror formulae: $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$ and magnification $m = \frac{v}{u}$ to solve numerical problems (Derivation of formulae is not required) Experimental determination of the focal length of concave mirror. Applications in searchlight, parabolic and driving mirrors, car headlamps, etc.
(e) Refraction of light at plane surfaces: rectangular glass prism (block) and triangular prism.	Laws of refraction. Formation of images, Real and Apparent depth. Critical angle and total internal reflection. Lateral displacement and angle of deviation. Use of minimum deviation equation: $\mu = \frac{\sin \frac{(A + D_m)}{2}}{\sin A/2}$ (Derivation of the formula is not required) Applications: periscope, prism binoculars, optical fibres. The mirage.
(f) Refraction of light at curved surfaces: Converging and diverging lenses	Formation of images. Use of lens formulae $\frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f}$ and magnification $\frac{v}{u}$ to solve numerical problems.

TOPICS	NOTES
	(Derivation of the formulae not required). Experimental determination of the focal length of converging lens. Power of lens in dioptres D.
(g) Application of lenses in optical instruments.	Simple camera, the human eye, film projector, simple and compound microscopes, terrestrial and astronomical telescopes. Angular magnification. Prism binoculars. The structure and function of the camera and the human eye should be compared. Defects of the human eye and their corrections.
(h) Dispersion of white light by a triangular glass prism.	Production of pure spectrum of a white light. Recombination of the components of the spectrum. Colour of objects. Mixing coloured lights.
21. Electromagnetic waves: Types of radiation in electromagnetic spectrum	Elementary description and uses of various types of radiation: Radio, infrared, visible light, ultra-violet, X-rays, gamma rays.
22. Sound Waves	
(a) Sources of sound	
(b) Transmission of sound waves	Experiment to show that a material medium is required.
(c) Speed of sound in solid, liquid and air	To be compared. Dependence of velocity of sound on temperature and pressure to be considered.
(d) Echoes and reverberation	Use of echoes in mineral exploration, and determination of ocean depth. Thunder and multiple reflections in a large room as examples of reverberation.
(e) Noise and music	
(f) Characteristics of sound	Pitch, loudness and quality

TOPICS	NOTES
(g) Vibration in strings	The use of sonometer to demonstrate the dependence of frequency (f) on length (l), tension (T) and linear density (m) of string should be treated. Use of the formula: $f_o = \frac{1}{2l}\sqrt{\frac{T}{m}}$ in solving simple numerical problems. Applications in stringed instruments e.g. guitar, piano, harp, violin etc.
(h) Forced vibration	Use of resonance boxes and sonometer to illustrate forced vibration.
(i) Resonance (ii) Harmonics and overtones	Use of overtones to explain the quality of a musical note. Applications in percussion instruments e.g. drum, bell, cymbals, xylophone, etc.
(i) Vibration of air in pipe – open and closed pipes	Measurement of velocity of sound in air or frequency of tuning fork using the resonance tube. Use of the relationship $v = f\lambda$ in solving numerical problems. End correction is expected. Applications in wind instruments e.g. organ, flute, trumpet, horn, clarinet, saxophone, etc.

PART IV

FIELDS

TOPICS	NOTES
23. Description and property of fields.	
(a) Concept of fields: Gravitational, electric and magnetic	
(b) Properties of a force field	Use of compass needle and iron filings to show magnetic field lines.
24. Gravitational field	
(a) Acceleration due to gravity, (g)	g as gravitational field intensity should be mentioned, g = F/m.
(b) Gravitational force between two masses:	Masses include protons, electrons and planets
Newton's law of gravitation	Universal gravitational constant (G). Relationship between 'G' and 'g'
(c) Gravitational potential and escape velocity.	Calculation of the escape velocity of a rocket from the earth's gravitational field.
25. Electric Field	
(1) Electrostatics	
(a) Production of electric charges	Production by friction, induction and contact.
(b) Types of distribution of charges	A simple electroscope should be used to detect and compare charges on differently-shaped bodies.
(c) Storage of charges	Application in light conductors.
(d) Electric lines of force	Determination, properties and field patterns of charges.

TOPICS	NOTES
(e) Electric force between point charges: Coulomb's law	Permittivity of a medium.
(f) Concepts of electric field, electric field intensity (potential gradient) and electric potential.	Calculation of electric field intensity and electric potential of simple systems.
(g) Capacitance – Definition, arrangement and application	Factors affecting the capacitance of a parallel – plate capacitor. The farad (F) as unit of capacitance. Capacitors in series and in parallel. Energy stored in a charged capacitor. Uses of capacitors e.g. in radio, T.V. etc. (Derivation of formulae for capacitance is not required)
(2) Current electricity	
(a) Production of electric current from primary and secondary cells	Simple cell and its defects. Daniell cell, Leclanché cell (wet and dry). Lead-acid accumulator, Alkaline-cadium cell. E.m.f. of a cell, the volt (V) as unit of e.m.f.
(b) Potential difference and electric current	Ohm's law and resistance. Verification of Ohm's law. The volt (V), ampere (A) and ohm (Ω) as units of p.d., current and resistance respectively.
(c) Electric circuit	Series and parallel arrangements of cells and resistors. Lost volt and internal resistance of batteries.
(d) Electric conduction through materials	Ohmic and non ohmic conductors. Examples should be given.
(e) Electric energy and power	Quantitative definition of electrical energy and power. Heating effect of electrical energy and its application. Conversion of electrical energy to mechanical energy e.g. electric motors. Conversion of solar energy to electrical and heat energies e.g. solar cells, solar heaters, etc.

TOPICS	NOTES
(f) Shunt and multiplier	Use in conversion of a galvanometer into an ammeter or a voltmeter.
(g) Resistivity and Conductivity	Factors affecting the electrical resistance of a material should be treated. Simple problems may be set.
(h) Measurement of electric current, potential difference, resistance, e.m.f. and internal resistance of a cell.	Principle of operation and use of ammeter, voltmeter, potentiomete1, metre bridge, and wheatstone bridge.
26. Magnetic field	
(a) Properties of magnets; Magnetic materials.	Practical examples such as soft iron, steel and alloys.
(b) Magnetization and de-magnetization	Temporary and permanent magnets. Comparison of iron and steel as magnetic materials.
(c) Concept of magnetic field	Magnetic flux and magnetic flux density. Magnetic field around a permanent magnet, a current-carrying conductor and a solenoid. Plotting of lines of force to locate neutral points. Units of magnetic flux and magnetic flux density as weber (Wb) and tesla (T) respectively
(d) Force on a current-carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field and between two parallel current-carrying conductors	Qualitative treatment only. Applications: electric motor and moving-coil galvanometer.
(e) Use of electromagnets	Examples in electric, bell telephone earpiece etc.
(f) Earth's magnetic field	Mariner's compass. Angles of dip and declination.
(g) Magnetic force on a moving charged particle	Solving simple problems involving the motion of a charged particle in a magnetic field
27. Electromagnetic field	
(a) Concept of electromagnetic field	Identifying the directions of current, magnetic field and force in an electromagnetic field (Fleming's left-hand rule).

TOPICS	NOTES
(b) Electromagnetic induction	
Faraday's law, Lenz's law and motor-generator effect	Applications: Generator (d.c. and a.c.), induction coil and transformer. The principles underlying the production of direct and alternating currents should be treated. Equation $E = E_o$ sinwt should be explained.
(c) Inductance	Explanation of inductance. Henry as unit of inductance. Energy stored in an inductor ($E = \frac{1}{2}LI^2$) Application in radio, T.V., transformer. (Derivation of formula is not required).
(d) Eddy current	A method of reducing eddy current losses should be treated. Applications in induction furnace, speedometer, etc.
(e) Power transmission and distribution	Reduction of power losses in high-tension transmission lines. Household wiring system should be discussed.
28. Simple a.c. circuits	
(a) Graphical representation of e.m.f. and current in an a.c. circuit.	Graphs of equation $I = I_o$ sin wt and $E = E_o$ sinwt should be treated.
(b) Peak and r.m.s. values	Phase relationship between voltage and current in the circuit elements; resistor, inductor and capacitor.

TOPICS	NOTES
(c) Series circuit containing resistance, inductance and capacitance	Simple calculations involving a.c. circuit. (Derivation of formulae is not required.)
(d) Reactance and impedance	X_L and X_c should be treated. Simple numerical problems may be set.
(e) Vector diagrams	
(f) Resonance in an a.c. circuit	Applications in tuning of radio and T.V. should be discussed.
(g) Power in an a.c. circuit	

PART V

ATOMIC AND NUCELAR PHYSICS

TOPICS	NOTES
29. Structure of the atom	
(a) Models of the atom	Thomson, Rutherford, Bohr and electron-cloud (wave-mechanical) models should be discussed qualitatively. Limitations of each model. Quantization of angular momentum (Bohr)
(b) Energy quantization	Energy levels in the atom. Colour and light frequency. Treatment should include the following: Frank-Hertz experiment, Line spectra from hot bodies, absorption spectra and spectra of discharge lamps.
(c) Photoelectric effect	Explanation of photoelectric effect. Dual nature of light. Work function and threshold frequency. Einstein's photoelectric equation and its explanation. Applications in T.V., camera, etc. Simple problems may be set.
(d) Thermionic emission	Explanation and applications.
(e) X-rays	Production of X-rays and structure of X-ray tube. Types, characteristics, properties, uses and hazards of X-rays. Safety precautions.
30. Structure of the nucleus	
(a) Composition of the nucleus	Protons and neutrons. Nucleon number (A), proton number (Z), neutron number (N) and the equation: $A=Z+N$ to be treated. Nuclides and their notation. Isotopes.

TOPICS	NOTES
(b) Radioactivity – Natural and artificial	Radioactive elements, radioactive emissions (α, β, γ) and their properties and uses. Detection of radiations by G – M counter, photographic plates, etc. should be mentioned. Radioactive decay, half-life and decay constant. Transformation of elements. Applications of radioactivity in agriculture, medicine, industry, archaeology, etc.
(c) Nuclear reactions – Fusion and Fission	Distinction between fusion and fission. Binding energy, mass defect and energy equation: $E = mc^2$ Nuclear reactors. Atomic bomb. Radiation hazards and safety precautions. Peaceful uses of nuclear reactions.
31. Wave-particle paradox	
(a) Electron diffraction	
(b) Duality of matter	Simple illustration of the dual nature of light.

SECTION B

(FOR CANDIDATES IN NIGERIA)

TOPICS	NOTES
1. Projectiles	
Concept of projectiles as an object thrown/released into space	Applications of projectiles in warfare, sports etc. Simple problems involving range, maximum height and time of flight may be set.
2. Properties of waves:	
Polarization	The mechanical analogue of polarization should be demonstrated. Application of polarization in polaroid.
3. Electrical conduction through liquids	Electrolytes and non-electrolytes: conduction of charge carriers through electrolytes; voltameter, electroplating, Faraday's law of electrolysis – Calibration of the ammeter.
4. Electrical conduction through gases	Discharge through gases; hot cathode emission. Application e.g. in neon signs, fluorescent tubes etc.
5. Elastic properties of solids:	
(a) Hooke's law (b) Young's modulus (c) Work done in springs and elastic strings	Qualitative treatment of Young's modulus only.
6. Structure of matter	Use of the kinetic theory of matter to explain diffusion.
7. Surface tension	Definition and effects (capillarity, cohesion and adhesion). Applications e.g. in umbrellas, canvas, and in the use of grease and detergents
8. Wave-particle paradox	
The uncertainty principle	Explain the uncertainty principle in very general terms with specific examples.

SECTION C

(FOR CANDIDATES IN GHANA)

TOPICS	NOTES
1. Dimensions, measurements and units	Dimensional analysis: Use in determining formulae and units.
2. Engines	Internal combusion engines, jet engines and rockets. Principles of operation of engines.
3. Heat capacity	Use of cooling curve to determine the specific heat capacity of a liquid and also to determine the melting point of naphthalene.
4. Gases	Van der Waals' equation for one mole of real gas.
5. Beats	Explanation of the phenomena of beats, beat frequency uses of beats.
6. Doppler effect	Explanation of Doppler effect of sound. Only qualitative treatment required.
7. Electrical networks	Kirchhoff's laws. Application in electrical networks. Potential divider.
8. Gravitational force	Satellites – artificial and natural. Orbits of satellites particularly geo-stationary orbits. Derivation of the expression of the period of satellites.
9. Magnetic fields	Applications of magnetic force on a moving charged particle e.g. in deflection of charged particles in a T.V. and mass spectrometer. Lorentz force in crossed electric and magnetic fields.

TOPICS	NOTES
10. Electronics	
(a) Solid state materials	Distinction between conductors, semi-conductors and insulators in terms of conductivity and modes of conduction. Intrinsic conduction. Valence, conduction and forbidden energy bands, and how they affect the conductivity of materials. Doping of semi-conductors, p – and n – type semi-conductors. Majority and minority carriers.
(b) Semi-conductor devices	I – V characteristic of p – n junction diode. Rectification: half and full wave rectification. Smoothing of rectified wave forms using capacitors. Mode of operation of p-n-p and n-p-n transistors. Simple single stage amplifier. Integrated circuits should be mentioned.

SECTION D

(FOR CANDIDATES IN SIERRA LEONE)

TOPICS	NOTES
1. Projectiles	
Concept of projectiles as an object thrown/ released into space.	Applications of projectiles in warfare, sports etc. Simple problems involving range, maximum height and time of flight may be set.
2. Engines	Internal combustion engines, jet engines and rockets. Principle of operation of engines.
3. Properties of wave:	
Polarization	The mechanical analogue of polarization should be demonstrated. Application of polarization in polaroid.
4. Beats	Explanation of phenomenon of beats, beat frequency. Uses of beats.
5. Electrical conduction through liquids	Electrolytes and non-electrolytes: conduction of charge carriers through electrolytes; voltammeter, electroplating, Faraday's law of electrolysis. Calibration of the ammeter.
6. Electrical conduction through gases	Discharge through gases; hot cathode emission. Application e.g. in neon signs, fluorescent tubes etc.
7. Satellite – Artificial and natural	Orbits of satellites particularly geo-stationery orbits. Derivation of the expression for the period of orbit of satellites required.
8. Magnetic fields	Applications of magnetic force on a moving charged particle e.g. in deflection of charged particles in cathode-ray rubes.

TOPICS	NOTES
9. Elastic properties of solids:	
(a) Hooke's law	
(b) Young's modulus	Qualitative treatment of Young's modulus only.
(c) Work done in springs and elastic strings	
10. Structure of matter	Use of the kinetic theory of matter to explain diffusion.
11. Surface tension	Definition and effects (capillarity, cohesion and adhesion). Applications e.g. in umbrellas, canvas, and in the use of grease and detergents.
12. Electronics	Distinction between conductors, semi-conductors and insulators in terms of conductivity and modes of conduction. Semi-conductor diode: Brief and qualitative treatment of the theory of p-type and n-type. The p-n junction diode and its current/voltage characteristic. The use of a diode as a rectifier.

SECTION E

(F0R CANDIDATES IN THE GAMBIA)

TOPICS	NOTES
1. Projectiles	
Concept of projectiles as an object thrown/released into space	Applications of projectiles in warfare, sports etc. Simple problems involving range, maximum height and time of flight may be set.
2. Properties of waves:	
Polarization	The mechanical analogue of polarization should be demonstrated. Application of polarization in polaroid.
3. Electrical conduction through liquids	Electrolytes and non-electrolytes: conduction of charge carriers through electrolytes; voltameter, electroplating, Faraday's law of electrolysis – Calibration of the ammeter.
4. Electrical conduction through gases	Discharge through gases; hot cathode emission. Application e.g. in neon signs, fluorescent tubes etc.
5. Elastic properties of solids	Hooke's law
6. Structure of matter	Use of the kinetic theory of matter to explain diffusion.
7. Surface tension	Definition and effects. Application.