## **Revision checklist**

### **SP12 Magnetism and the Motor Effect**

### SP12a Magnets and magnetic fields

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Describe how magnets affect each other.			
4 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the difference between permanent and induced magnets.			
4 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the uses of permanent and temporary magnetic materials.			
4 <sup>th</sup>	Describe the shapes of magnetic fields, including variations in strength.			
4 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how the shape of magnetic fields can be shown using plotting compasses.			
5 th	Explain how a magnetic compass can be used as evidence for the Earth's magnetic core.			

### SP12b Electromagnetism

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 th	Recall that a current can create a magnetic effect.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Relate the shape and direction of the magnetic field around a straight wire to the direction of the current.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Recall the factors that affect the strength of the magnetic field around a wire.			
<b>7</b> th	Describe the magnetic field inside and outside a coil of wire carrying a current.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain the shape and strength of the magnetic field around a solenoid.			

Edexcel GCSE (9-1)

Sciences

# **Revision checklist**

**SP12** 

### **SP12c Magnetic forces**

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 th	Recall that forces are produced when a current flows in a magnetic field.			
<b>7</b> <sup>th</sup>	Explain what causes the forces produced when a current flows in a magnetic field.			
6 th	H Recall Fleming's left-hand rule.			
<b>7</b> <sup>th</sup>	■ Use Fleming's left-hand rule.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	■ Use the formula relating force, magnetic field strength, current and length.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how the force on a conductor in a magnetic field is used to cause rotation in electric motors.			

## **Revision checklist**

### **SP13 Electromagnetic Induction**

### SP13a Electromagnetic induction

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how to produce an electric current by induction on a small scale.			
<b>7</b> <sup>th</sup>	Describe how electromagnetic induction is used in alternators and dynamos.			
6 <sup>th</sup>	Describe how different factors affect the size and direction of an induced current.			
<b>7</b> <sup>th</sup>	Describe how the magnetic field produced by an induced potential difference opposes the original change.			
<b>7</b> <sup>th</sup>	Explain how microphones work in terms of changing pressure variations into variations in electric current.			
7 <sup>th</sup>	Explain how loudspeakers change variations in current to variations in air pressure.			

### SP13b The national grid

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
8 th	Explain how a transformer works.			
6 th	Recall that transformers can change the voltage of an alternating current.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Use the turns ratio equation for transformers.			
6 th	Describe how the national grid transmits electricity around the country.			
<b>7</b> <sup>th</sup>	Explain why step-up and step-down transformers are used in the national grid.			

### SP13c Transformers and energy

Step	Learning outcome	Had a look	Nearly there	Nailed it!
5 <sup>th</sup>	Recall the law of conservation of energy.			
5 <sup>th</sup>	Recall that the power of an electric current is given by the current multiplied by the voltage.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Use the power equation for transformers.			
8 <sup>th</sup>	Recall and use equations relating current, voltage, power and resistance.			
9 <sup>th</sup>	■ Use equations to explain the advantages of power transmission in high-voltage cables.			