

Principals of Waves (BOE15) – Revision Checklist

I can...	Lesson	Revised
State that waves can be transverse or longitudinal	BOE15 LE2	
Define the word 'wave'	BOE15 LE2	
Describe the movement of a transverse wave relative to direction of travel	BOE15 LE2	
Describe the movement of a longitudinal wave relative to direction of travel	BOE15 LE2	
State that sound waves in air are longitudinal	BOE15 LE2	
Identify areas of compression and rarefaction in longitudinal waves	BOE15 LE2	
Compare transverse and longitudinal waves	BOE15 LE2	
Describe evidence of wave movement in water and sound.	BOE15 LE2	
Define amplitude of a wave	BOE15 LE1	
Define wavelength of a wave	BOE15 LE1	
Define frequency of a wave	BOE15 LE3	
Define period of a wave	BOE15 LE3	
Define wave speed of a wave	BOE15 LE4	
Identify amplitude and wavelength on diagrams	BOE15 LE1	
Use diagrams to determine amplitude, wavelength and frequency of waves	BOE15 LE4	
Rearrange and use the wave speed equation	BOE15 LE4	
Convert units of time, frequency and distance in factors of 1000	BOE15 LE4	
Use standard form to represent very large or very small numbers	BOE15 LE4	
Carry out calculations using numbers represented using standard form	BOE15 LE4	
Describe a method to measure the speed of sound in air	BOE15 LE5	
Describe a method to measure the speed of water ripples	BOE15 LE5	
Use practical data to calculate wave speed	BOE15 LE5	
State that electromagnetic (EM) waves are transverse	BOE15 LE6	
Explain why EM waves can travel in a vacuum but sound waves cannot	BOE15 LE6	
Describe how EM waves transfer energy	BOE15 LE6	
State that all EM waves travel at the same speed in a vacuum	BOE15 LE6	
Describe the change in frequency and wavelength in the EM spectrum	BOE15 LE6	
State that EM waves are grouped by frequency and wavelength	BOE15 LE6	
Describe the link between frequency of a wave and energy transferred	BOE15 LE6	
State that visible light is the only part detected by our eyes	BOE15 LE6	
Describe examples of energy transfer by EM waves	BOE15 LE6	
Describe uses of radio waves	BOE15 LE9	
Describe the uses of microwaves	BOE15 LE9	
Describe uses of infrared waves	BOE15 LE9	
Describe the uses of ultraviolet waves	BOE15 LE9	
Describe the uses of X-rays	BOE15 LE9	
Describe the uses of Gamma rays	BOE15 LE9	
(HT) Explain why each wave is suitable for its use	BOE15 LE9	
Define the terms absorb, transmit, reflect and refract in terms of waves	BOE15 LE7	
(HT) Explain that behaviour depends on properties of wave and material	BOE15 LE7	
Describe a method to investigate the infrared radiation emitted by different surfaces	BOE15 LE8	
Interpret results from an investigation and form conclusions on which surface emits the most radiation	BOE15 LE8	
Explain that refraction happens because waves change speed in different materials	BOE15 LE7	
Draw ray diagrams showing refraction at a boundary	BOE15 LE7	
(HT) Use wavefront diagrams to explain refraction	BOE15 LE7	
(HT) Explain that radio waves are produced by oscillating electrical circuits	BOE15 LE9	

(HT) Explain how absorbed radio waves can induce an alternating current	BOE15 LE9	
Explain that changes in atoms and nuclei produce EM waves	BOE15 LE10	
State that gamma rays come from changes in the nucleus	BOE15 LE10	
State that ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays can be harmful	BOE15 LE10	
Define the term 'ionising' in terms of radiation	BOE15 LE10	
Describe risks of short-term exposure	BOE15 LE10	
Describe risks of long-term exposure	BOE15 LE10	
Define radiation dose (measured in sieverts, Sv)	BOE15 LE10	
Convert between millisieverts and sieverts	BOE15 LE10	
Interpret data about radiation risk	BOE15 LE10	
Draw conclusions from data about exposure consequences	BOE15 LE10	