

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Unit/ Lesson	Unit 1: Kinematics	Unit 1: Kinematics	Unit 1: Kinematics	Unit 1: Kinematics
Big Ideas	Motion involves a change in the position of an object over time.	Motion involves a change in the position of an object over time.	Motion involves a change in the position of an object over time.	Motion involves a change in the position of an object over time.
Overall Expectations	B2. investigate, in qualitative and quantitative terms, uniform and non-uniform linear motion, and solve related problems	B1. analyze technologies that apply concepts related to kinematics, and assess the technologies' social and environmental impact; B2. investigate, in qualitative and quantitative terms, uniform and non-uniform linear motion, and solve related problems; B3. demonstrate an understanding of uniform and non-uniform linear motion, in one and two dimensions	B1. analyze technologies that apply concepts related to kinematics, and assess the technologies' social and environmental impact; B2. investigate, in qualitative and quantitative terms, uniform and non-uniform linear motion, and solve related problems; B3. demonstrate an understanding of uniform and non-uniform linear motion, in one and two dimension	B1. analyze technologies that apply concepts related to kinematics, and assess the technologies' social and environmental impact; B2. investigate, in qualitative and quantitative terms, uniform and non-uniform linear motion, and solve related problems; B3. demonstrate an understanding of uniform and non-uniform linear motion, in one and two dimensions.
Specific Expectations	B2.1 use appropriate terminology related to kinematics, including, but not limited to: time, distance, position, displacement, speed, velocity, and acceleration [C]	B2.1 use appropriate terminology related to kinematics, including, but not limited to: time, distance, position, displacement, speed, velocity, and acceleration [C]	B3.1 distinguish between the terms constant, instantaneous, and average with reference to speed, velocity, and acceleration, and provide examples to illustrate each term.	B2.3 use a velocity–time graph for constant acceleration to derive the equation for average velocity [e.g., $v_{av} = (v_1 + v_2)/2$] and the equations for displacement [e.g., $\Delta d = ((v_1 + v_2)/2) \Delta t$, $\Delta d = v_1 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a (\Delta t^2)$], and solve simple problems in one dimension using these equations [AI]
Learning Goals	Speed and Velocity Average Velocity Position - time graphs	Acceleration Velocity –time graphs	Instantaneous velocity and Average velocity.	Five key equations for uniform acceleration. Acceleration due to gravity
Success Criteria				
Instructional Strategies	Review the previous lesson on the topics shown on the learning goals.	Lecture on how position-time, velocity-time and acceleration-time graphs.	Lecture on the topics shown on the learning goals. Related examples will be analyzed and solved.	Lecture on the five key equations for uniform acceleration. Equations will be derived, and related examples will be analyzed and solved.

Assessment & Evaluation	Class Work [AAL]	Class Work [AAL]	Class Work [AAL]	Class Work [AAL]
Homework / Class Work	Practice questions on page 15 & 18 text-book	Practice questions on page 24 , 25 and 26 text-book	Questions 1 and 2 on page 29 text-book.	Questions on page 39
Materials & Resources	Nelson Physics 11 [Textbook]	Nelson Physics 11 [Textbook]	Nelson Physics 11 [textbook]	Nelson Physics 11 [Textbook]