

OXFORD

香港中學文憑

生活與物理

PHYSICS AT WORK

for HKDSE

一直領先 信心之選



教師資源中心



教材網頁



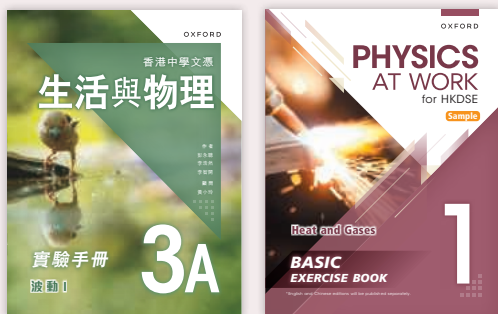
學生配套

1 課本 Student's Book

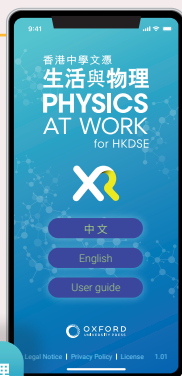


2 實驗手冊 Practical Workbook

3 基礎練習冊 Basic Exercise Book

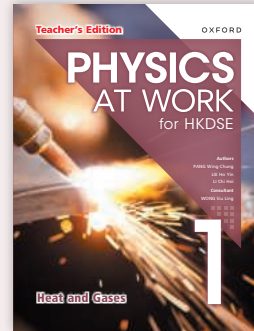


- 新 4 電子學習資源表 eResources List
- 新 5 牛津物理 XR Oxford Physics XR
- 新 6 牛津物理頻道 Oxford Physics Channel



教師配套

- 1 課本 (教師用書) Student's Book (Teacher's Edition)
- 2 學生課本題解 Solutions for Student's Book
- 3 實驗手冊 (教師用書) Practical Workbook (Teacher's Edition)
- 4 教師資源中心 Teacher's Resources Centre
- 新** 5 電子學習平台 iSolution
- 6 電子書 eBook
- 新** 7 教師用書互動PDF Teacher's Edition Interactive PDF
- 8 簡報 PowerPoint
- 9 課堂工作紙 Lesson Worksheets



總覽

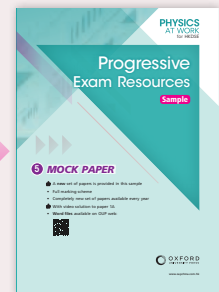
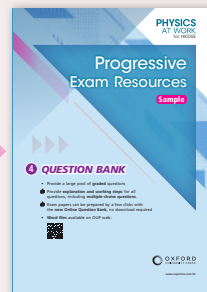
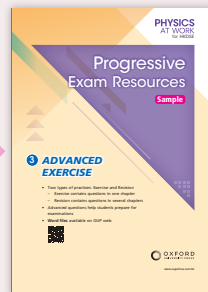
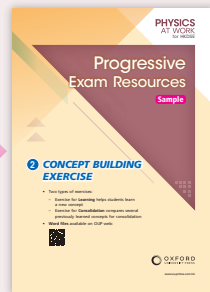
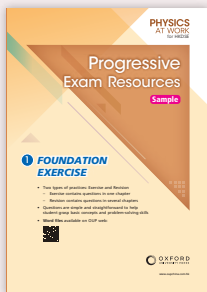


遞進應試資源

- 新** 10 基礎練習 Foundation Exercise
- 新** 11 概念鞏固練習 Concept Building Exercise
- 新** 12 進階練習 Advanced Exercise
- 13 試題庫 Question Bank
- 14 模擬考試 Mock Paper



全新線上試題庫



課堂支援教材

- 新** 15 翻轉課堂 Flipped Classroom
- 新** 16 技巧鍛煉 Skill Builder
- 新** 17 動手做 Hands-on Activity
- 新** 18 手機小實驗 Phone Experiment
- 新** 19 互動快測 Interactive Quick Check
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- 新** 21 影片小測 Video Quiz
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- 新** 23 NSE工作紙 NSE Worksheets



瀏覽內容

全新編寫 易明易記

以有趣的日常例子和情景，引起學生的興趣

無人機和飛行套裝

無人機（圖 a）和飛行套裝（圖 b）靠由空氣施加的力來飛行。這些設備運作時會對空氣施加向下的力，根據牛頓第三定律，空氣會反過來對它們施加量值相同、方向相反的力，把它們推向上（圖 c）。



Fig 2.1a A seal in water.

In fact, the seal is not as fat as it looks. It appears like this because light bends when travelling from water to air. Let us learn more about the bending of light in this chapter.



圖 b



圖 c

- 概念清晰，課文簡潔易明
- 靈活運用圖表協助學生理解複雜概念

	點電荷	平行板
電場圖形	 徑向直線	 間距均勻的直線
電場強度	$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$ 愈接近電荷，電場愈強	$E = \frac{V}{d}$ 兩塊板之間的任何位置電場強度都相同
作用於電荷 q 的力	$F = \frac{Qq}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$	$F = \frac{Vq}{d}$

表 1.3a 點電荷周圍和兩塊平行板之間的電場

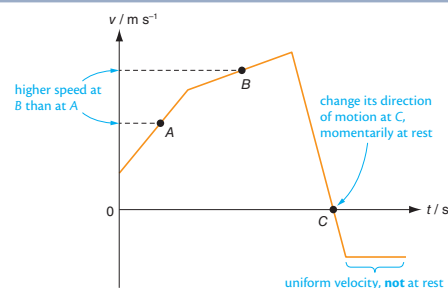


Fig 2.2m Information obtained by reading the velocities directly.

ii Area under a $v-t$ graph

The area under a $v-t$ graph is a product of velocity and time. In fact,

$$\text{area under } v-t \text{ graph} = \text{total displacement}$$

Figure 2.2n illustrates the above concept.

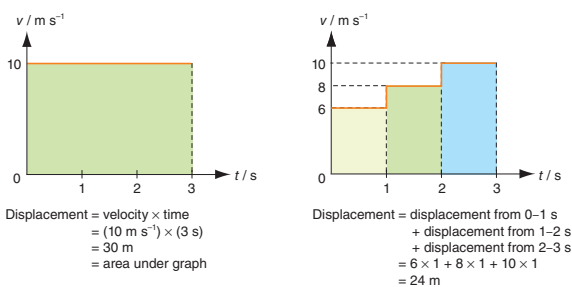


Fig 2.2n The area under a $v-t$ graph is the displacement.

ii Eddy current brakes

An eddy current brake makes use of the magnetic force due to eddy currents to slow down a fast object such as a roller coaster and a high-speed train (Fig 7.2i). It is basically a metal plate passing through a magnetic field (Fig 7.2m). The kinetic energy of the object is converted to the electrical energy of the eddy currents and dissipated finally as heat.

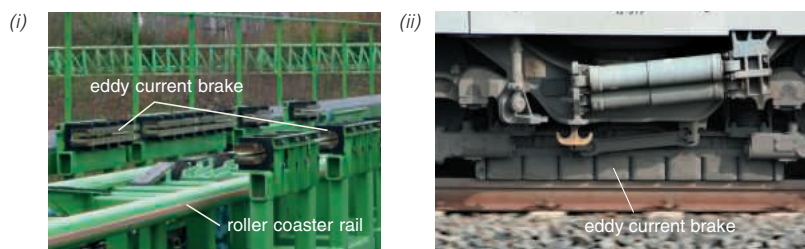


Fig 7.2i Eddy current brakes of (i) a roller coaster and (ii) a high-speed train.

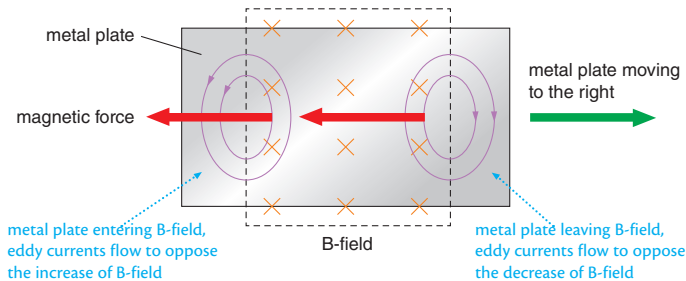


Fig 7.2m The working principle of eddy current brakes.

內容重新整理，徹底銜接初中科學科課程，並完全切合最新考試趨勢

學生大都不知道金屬片的運動方向與渦電流方向有甚麼關係，以及過程中的能量轉換
(參考 HKDSE 2021 (1B) Q7)

翻轉課堂 Flipped classroom 新

- 部分影片由 Twig World 提供，達國際水平
- 附工作紙，特設 Word、Google Forms 和 Microsoft Forms 三種版本



觀看影片

5.1

The gas laws

It is hard to burst a balloon by simply squeezing it unless a large force is applied (Fig 5.1a). However, by using a sharp pin, you can easily burst the balloon with very little force (Fig 5.1b). Do you know the physics behind this?



Fig 5.1a It is difficult to burst a balloon with bare hands.



Fig 5.1b Only a small force is needed to burst a balloon with a pin.

Flipped classroom
Watch a video and answer the questions.

Flipped classroom
Watch a video and answer the questions.

練習循序漸進

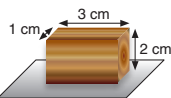
1 快測 Quick check 新

- 位於課文內每個重要概念之後
- 簡短的題目，協助學生掌握基礎概念
- 設有 **Google Forms** 和 **Microsoft Forms** 版本，方便老師查核學生進度

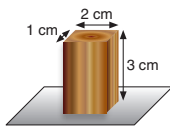
Quick check 1

1 A block is placed on the floor in two different orientations.

Case I



Case II



In which case is the pressure exerted on the floor by the block higher?

- A Case I
B Case II
C The pressures are the same in both cases.

2 Complete the table by applying $p = \frac{F}{A}$.

	p / Pa	F / N	A / m^2
(a)		120 N	0.05
(b)	8.5×10^5		0.24

2 簡易練習 Learn by practice 新

- 位於課文內重要的公式或技巧之後
- 簡單文字題鍛煉
- 程度稍高於快測，協助學生熟習重要的公式和基礎解題技巧

簡易練習 1

- 1 密封針筒內有 50 cm^3 的空氣，處於 100 kPa 的大氣壓強。如果針筒內的體積減少至 45 cm^3 ，新的壓強是多少？假設空氣的溫度保持不變。
- 2 密封的薯片包裝袋內空氣體積為 50 cm^3 ，氣壓為 0.994 atm ，即 99.4 kPa (圖 a)。如果氣壓下降至 79.0 kPa ，袋內的空氣體積是多少？假設袋內空氣的溫度保持不變。



1 快測
Quick check

2 簡易練習
Learn by practice

3 單元練習
Exercise

3 單元練習 Exercise

- 位於每課分節之後
- 基礎至中等程度的題目，內容較多元化
- 有多項選擇題和短答題
- 加強訓練學生的答題技巧

Exercise 5.1

Take $R = 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$, $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$.

(For Q1-2.) A student studies the pressure law with a gas of a fixed mass and volume. He plots a graph according to the results (Fig a).

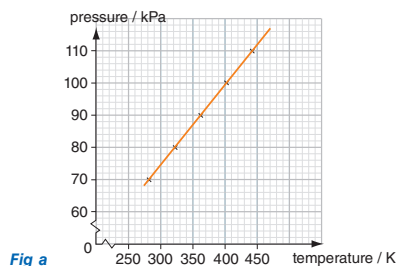


Fig a

- 1 What is the temperature of the gas if the pressure is 72 kPa ?
A 17°C B 72 K
C 290°C D 563°C
- 2 What is the pressure of the gas if the temperature is 600 K ?
A 34.8 kPa B 110 kPa
C 150 kPa D 157 kPa

- *5 A student studies Boyle's law for an ideal gas and obtains the following results (Fig b).

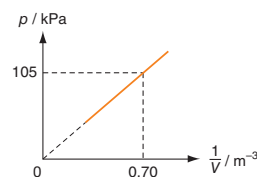


Fig b

The temperature is kept at 20°C throughout the process. Find the number of moles of the gas.

- A 29 mol
B 62 mol
C 295 mol
D 602 mol
- *6 Two rigid containers containing the same ideal gas are connected by a short narrow tube as shown (Fig c). The tap is closed initially.

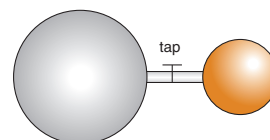


Fig c

4 複習 Revision

複習 5

取 $R = 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ，
 $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ 。

多項選擇題

- *1 子軒發現穿上雪鞋後，較容易在雪地上行走（圖 a）；如果不穿雪鞋，他的腳就會陷入雪地裏，難以走動（圖 b）。



圖 a



圖 b

下列哪項最能解釋為甚麼雪鞋有助子軒在雪地上行走？

- A 雪鞋與雪地的接觸面積比普通鞋大。
 B 雪鞋對雪地施加的力較小。
 C 雪鞋對雪地施加的壓強較高。
 D 雪鞋與雪地接觸的一面較平滑。

- *4 氦氣球擺放了數天後開始塌陷（圖 c）。



圖 c

下列哪些有關塌陷氦氣球的敘述正確？

- (1) 氣球內氦氣的壓強小於氣球外空氣的壓強。
 (2) 氦氣沒有完全填滿氣球內的空間。
 (3) 如果氣球外的空氣壓強減少，氣球的體積會增加。

- A 只有 (1) B 只有 (3)
 C 只有 (1) 和 (2) D 只有 (2) 和 (3)

- *5 某固定質量的理想氣體在 20°C 時，分子的方均根速率是 u 。如果溫度上升至 80°C ，氣體分子的方均根速率會變成多少？

- A $4u$

- 位於每課之後
- 中至高等程度、考試形式的題目
- 有多項選擇題和問答題
- 提升學生的應試技巧

4 複習 Revision

5 綜合練習 Integrated questions

5 綜合練習 Integrated questions 新

- 位於全書之末
- 高等程度、考試形式的跨課題目
- 備有詳細解題影片

Integrated questions

- *5 The Moon (Fig i) is the only natural satellite of the Earth. It revolves around the Earth with a period of 27.3 days at a distance of $3.82 \times 10^8 \text{ m}$.

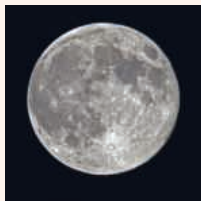


圖 i

- (a) (i) Estimate the gravitational force acting on the Moon by the Earth. The mass m of the Moon and the mass M of the Earth are $7.35 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg}$ and $5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ respectively.
 Given: $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$ (2 marks)
- (ii) Charles says, 'Since $M \gg m$, the gravitational force acting on the Moon by the Earth is much greater than that acting on the Earth by the Moon.' Comment on Charles' statement. (2 marks)

- (b) On 6 February 1971, astronaut Alan Shepard of Apollo 14 hit a golf ball on the Moon.

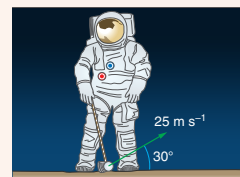


圖 j

Suppose it flew off the Moon's surface at an angle of 30° to the horizontal with a speed of 25 m s^{-1} (Fig j).

- (i) Estimate how far the ball went. Assume the ball landed at the same height that it was launched from. (3 marks)
- (ii) Sketch a graph to show the relationship between the kinetic energy of the ball and its height. (1 mark)
- (iii) The ball travelled much farther on the Moon than on the Earth. Point out two reasons to explain this difference. (2 marks)



觀看影片

全方位備試支援

DSE重點 DSE goal **新**
DSE試題 DSE exam **新**

- 列明每個部分的課程重點
- 羅列 DSE 相關題目
- 協助學生掌握溫習重點

DSE goal

Present information on $v-t$ graphs.
Use $v-t$ graphs to determine the displacement, velocity and acceleration.
Present information on $a-t$ graphs.

DSE exam

13(1A)Q11, 14(1B)Q3, 15(1A)Q9, 15(1B)Q4(a)-(b), 18(1A)Q10, 18(1A)Q11, 21(1A)Q7, etc.

DSE goal

Present information on $v-t$ graphs.
Use $v-t$ graphs to determine the displacement, velocity and acceleration.
Present information on $a-t$ graphs.

DSE exam

13(1A)Q11, 14(1B)Q3, 15(1A)Q9, 15(1B)Q4(a)-(b), 18(1A)Q10, 18(1A)Q11, 21(1A)Q7, etc.

b Velocity-time graph ($v-t$ graph)

A **velocity-time graph** ($v-t$ graph) is a graph that shows the velocity of an object at different instants.

Consider the motion of a car moving along a straight road with a **constant velocity** of $+15 \text{ m s}^{-1}$, starting from a position at 10 m from the reference point at time $t = 0$ (Fig 2.2i). The car's $v-t$ graph is a **horizontal line**.

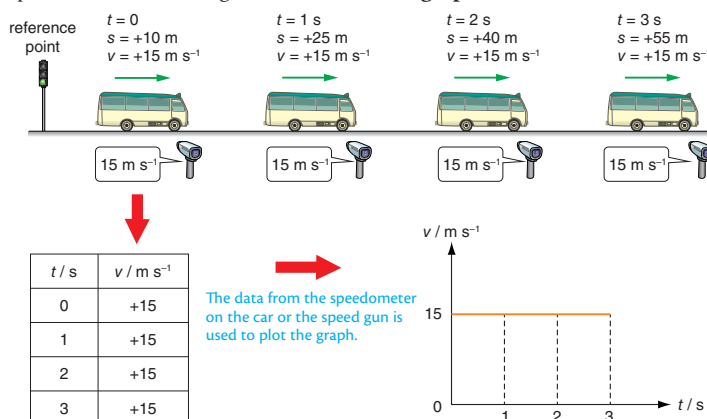


Fig 2.2i Plotting the $v-t$ graph of a car in uniform motion.

對與錯 Right and wrong **新**

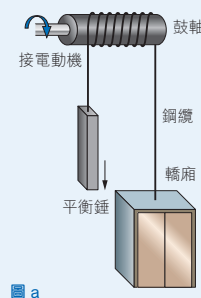
根據公開試報告編寫，指出學生常犯的錯誤

對與錯

升降機的轆筒以鋼纜繞過鼓軸連接至平衡錘。電動機轉動鼓軸，便能驅動轆筒 (圖 a)。

如果鼓軸和鋼纜之間的摩擦力消失，

- ✗ 鼓軸便更易驅動轆筒。
- ✓ 鼓軸便完全無法驅動轆筒。



公式

列明每個變數的物理意義和單位，有助學生理解公式，並方便溫習 **新**

$$pV = nRT$$

pressure (Pa) ... number of moles (mol) ... Kelvin temperature (K) ... universal gas constant = $8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$... volume (m^3)

DSE 訓練 DSE Practice

- 包括問答題和多項選擇題兩種題型
- 根據公開試報告設計，指出學生常犯的錯誤
- 提供清晰的評分指引
- 詳細展示多項選擇題的解題步驟
- 提供詳細解題影片 **新**

題解

- (a) 不守恆，
因為水的速度改變了方向。
- (b) 根據牛頓運動第二定律，喉管對水施力，改變了水的動量。
由於喉管對水施加一道向左的力，
根據牛頓運動第三定律，
水反過來對喉管施加一道向右的力。
- (c) 取向左為正。
考慮喉管作用於水的力 F 。
$$F = \frac{mv - mu}{t} = \frac{m}{t} \times (v - u)$$

$$= 0.5 \times [2 - (-2)]$$

$$= 2 \text{ N}$$

喉管作用於水的力是向左 2 N。
根據牛頓第三定律，水作用於喉管的力是向右 2 N。

Solution

A certain image distance only corresponds to one object distance.
 \therefore (2) is incorrect.
Figure b shows how an image is formed

By the reversibility of light, if O is 30 cm from L , a real image will be formed at a distance 50 cm from L (Fig c).

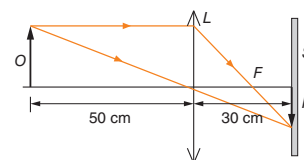


Fig b

\therefore (3) is correct.

From Figure b, the focal length is shorter than 30 cm.

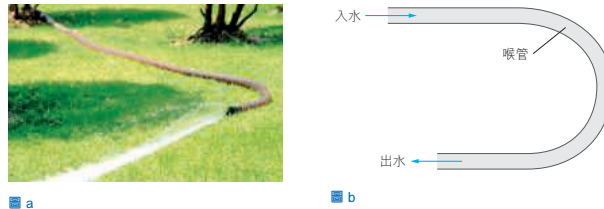
\therefore (1) is correct.

\therefore The answer is B.

DSE 訓練 2 水在喉管中的動量

影片

一條喉管置於水平地面上，水在喉管中流過 (圖 a)。然後，花匠把喉管屈成圖 b 所示的模樣，讓水向右流進喉管，然後向左從喉管流出。



假設水流進和流出喉管的速率都是 2 m s^{-1} ，且每秒有 0.5 kg 的水流出喉管。

- (a) 水通過喉管時的動量是否守恆？簡單解釋原因。 (2分)
- (b) 水通過喉管時，會向喉管施加一道向右的力。試以牛頓運動定律解釋這個現象。 (3分)
- (c) 求水作用於喉管的力。 (2分)

- 1A 常見錯誤 **!**
1A 學生可能不知道必須有一道淨力作用於水，水的動量才會改變。
1A

DSE practice 1 Object distance and image distance

Video

An object O is 50 cm away from a lens L (Fig a). A sharp image is formed on a screen S 30 cm from the lens.

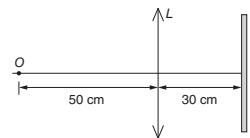


Fig a

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (1) The focal length of L is shorter than 30 cm.
(2) While fixing S and L , moving O away from L to a certain position can result in a sharp image on S .
(3) While fixing O and S , moving L 20 cm to the left can result in a sharp image on S .
A (1) and (2) only
B (1) and (3) only
C (2) and (3) only
D (1), (2) and (3)

Common mistake **!**
Students may overlook that the path of light is reversible.

When L is moved 20 cm to the left, it is 30 cm from O .

Fig c

For a real image, both u and v must be larger than f .

Revision 3 Q18 (p.128)

提升各種必要技巧

文字作答訓練 Writing practice **新**

文字作答訓練

問題

現有一個可發出平行光線的光線箱、一塊柱面凹透鏡、一大張白紙、一枝鉛筆和一把直尺。



描述怎樣使用以上工具來找出凹透鏡的焦距。寫出實驗的一個誤差來源。

(5分)

答案

把透鏡放在白紙上，描繪它的外型。

1A

把一組平行光線射向透鏡，在白紙上描出光線的路徑。

1A

移開透鏡和光線箱，把出射線向後延長，延長線的相交點就在焦平面上。

1A

量度相交點至透鏡中心的垂直距離，所得結果就是透鏡的焦距。

1A

誤差來源 (任何一項)：

1A

因為光線箱射出的光線具有一定的粗幼度，所以光線的路徑無法完全準確地畫出。

直尺的標度具有不確定性。

無法準確標出透鏡中心的位置。

試一試

現有一個可發出平行光線的光線箱、一塊柱面凸透鏡、一大張白紙、一枝鉛筆和一把直尺。



描述怎樣使用以上工具來找出凸透鏡的焦距。寫出實驗的一個誤差來源。

- 根據 DSE 的文字作答題來設計
- 附評分準則
- 附相似的題目供學生練習，並提供參考答案
- 另備工作紙提供額外練習



技巧分析

解難



牽涉滑輪的系統

在牽涉滑輪的系統中，物體會向不同方向移動。我們可應用以下小訣竅來分析那些物體的運動：

- 1 把系統當成置於光滑的水平面上，並按此把它重新畫出來 (圖 a)。
- 2 把物體的重量當作是作用於它們的水平拉力。

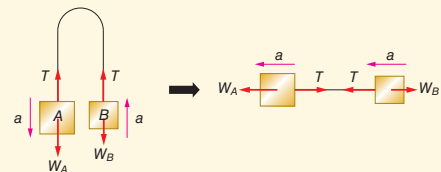


圖 a 重新繪畫牽涉滑輪的系統

以這種方式重新排列物體，會較易找到張力的量值和物體的加速度。但緊記重畫的圖不能正確地顯示物體的運動方向：它只可用於分析運動，不可作為題解的一部分。

其他技巧

- 包括運算、解難、描繪圖像、繪畫線圖、實驗
- 書末附有訓練運算技巧的題目 **新**
- 所有技巧皆另備詳細工作紙



Skill

Mathematics

Solving exponential equations with an unknown index

The natural logarithm (\ln) is the logarithm to the base e . It is generally written as $\ln x$ or $\log_e x$. It is the inverse function of e^x . The relation can be written as:

$$\ln e^k = k$$

This can be used to solve exponential equations with an unknown index.

For example, the equation $10e^{-3x} = 5$ can be solved as follows:

$$10e^{-3x} = 5$$

$$e^{-3x} = \frac{5}{10}$$

$$\ln e^{-3x} = \ln 0.5$$

$$-3x = \ln 0.5$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} \ln 0.5$$

$$= 0.231$$

Practise yourself

1 Evaluate the following expressions.

(a) $\ln e^8$

(b) $\ln e^0$

(c) $\ln e$

2 Solve the following equations.

(a) $\ln e^x = 12$

(b) $\ln e^{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$

隨時隨地學物理

動手做 Hands-on Activity 新

- 以隨手可得的用具設計的教學活動
- 步驟簡單，結果清晰
- 附影片示範步驟和結果
- 另備詳盡工作紙



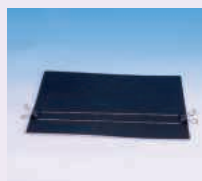
以斜角射出拋體

動手做

用具



做法



把長尾夾和橡筋固定在紙板上。



斜斜地拿着紙板，發射橡皮擦。記錄橡皮擦移動的水平距離。



以不同角度發射橡皮擦。每次發射時，應把橡皮擦拉到相同位置。

結果

橡皮擦的射程與發射角度有甚麼關係？

手機小實驗 Phone Experiment 新

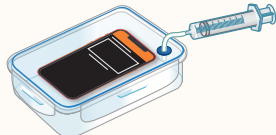
- 用手機記錄和分析實驗數據，免卻裝置傳統實驗儀器的繁複程序
- 附影片示範步驟和結果
- 另備詳盡工作紙



Boyle's law (p.151)

Phone experiment

What to do

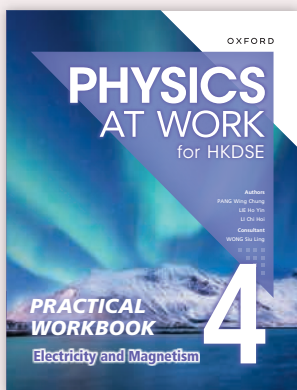
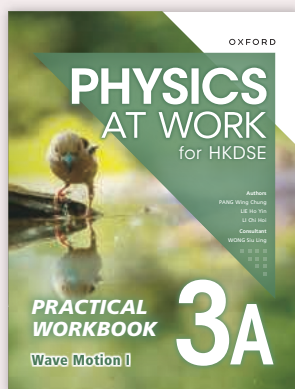
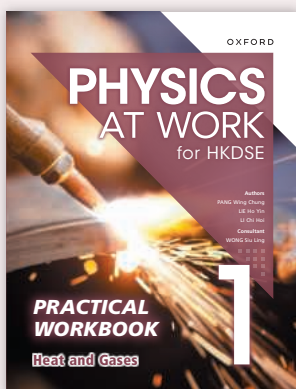
- 1 Measure and record the capacity of the container and the volume of the smartphone. The smartphone must have a built-in pressure sensor.
- 2 Lubricate the piston of a syringe with water so that it can slide smoothly into the syringe. Remove all the air from the syringe.
- 3 Make a hole on the lid of the container. Insert a rubber tubing through the hole and seal the hole with modelling clay. Connect the other end of the rubber tubing to the syringe.
 
- 4 Slowly pull the piston. Record several sets of pressure in the container by using the app and the volume of the air in the syringe.

What you find

What is the relationship between the pressure and the volume of a gas?

實驗手冊

Practical Workbook



- 實驗經精心挑選，做法與實驗儀器皆切合時宜
- 包含適合SBA的實驗



4e

班別： _____ 姓名： _____ () 日期： _____

■ 4e-1

實驗結果及分析

1 實驗結果記錄如下：

水的質量 $m_{\text{water}} =$ _____

冰和水的總質量 = _____

冰粒的質量 $m_{\text{ice}} =$ _____

水的初始溫度 $T_{\text{water}} =$ _____

冰粒的初始溫度 $T_{\text{ice}} =$ _____

「混合物」的末溫度 $T =$ _____

2 求水所提供融化冰塊的能量。

3 求冰的溶解比潛熱。

50

8a

Class: _____ Name: _____ () Date: _____

Studying vertical motion of a projectile ('Monkey and hunter' experiment)

Objective

To study projectile motion using a set of 'monkey and hunter' apparatus.

Background information

- When an object is projected and moving freely under gravity, it performs projectile motion.
- A projectile motion consists of both horizontal and vertical motions.

Apparatus

'monkey and hunter' apparatus 2 G-clamps

1 retort stand

Procedure

- Set up the 'monkey and hunter' apparatus (Fig 8a-1). The 'monkey' (steel ball) is held by the drop box, which is connected to the light-gate via the control box. When the bullet passes the light-gate, the monkey will start to fall.

Fig 8a-1

68

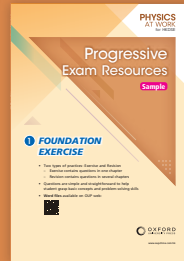
遞進應試資源

Progressive Exam Resources

配套

1 基礎練習 Foundation Exercise **新**

- 基礎至中等程度的題目，助學生掌握基礎概念和技巧
- 除每課一個練習外，亦有包含數課內容的複習



5. A snail first moves 15 cm from A to B in 10 s. It takes a rest at B for 4 s before climbing up to C along a circular path of diameter 8 cm as shown. The climbing process takes 20 s.

(a) Find the total distance travelled by the snail. (2 marks)

(b) Hence find the average speed of the snail in moving from A to C. (2 marks)

2 概念鞏固練習 Concept Building Exercise **新**

- 引導學生認識新概念，並加深了解
- 整合相似的概念，幫助學生把它們融會貫通



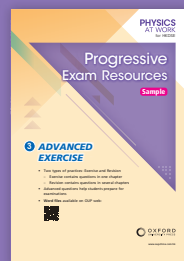
了解電勢和電壓的概念

目的：利用不同顏色輔助，了解電勢和電壓的概念。

一條導線各個部分均處於同一電勢，我們可用同一顏色標示出處於同一電勢的導線，此舉有助我們看出電路怎樣運作。

3 進階練習 Advanced Exercise **新**

- 中至高程度的題目，助學生預備考試
- 除每課一個練習外，亦有包含數課內容的複習



7. Tom designs a circuit to control the brightness of a filament bulb as shown. Uniform resistance wire AB is 30 cm long and has a resistance of 1800 Ω . It is connected to the 230-V mains and the bulb is connected to the resistance wire via a slider S. The brightness of the bulb can be changed by moving S along the resistance wire. The resistance of the bulb is 1000 Ω .

(a) What is the peak value of the mains voltage? (1 mark)

(b) How does the electric potential at points C and D change with time? (2 marks)

4 試題庫 Question Bank

- 全面更新
- 涵蓋基礎至中、高程度題目
- **多項選擇題**和其他類型題目都有詳細題解
- **全新線上平台**，無須下載 **新**



* 兩個相同的球 X 和 Y 從懸崖邊緣水平拋出，下圖顯示了各球的路徑。

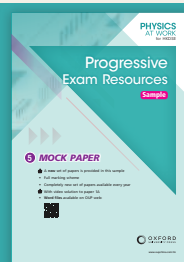
下列哪項關於球的運動的敘述正確？空氣阻力可略去不計。

- (1) 它們同時到達海平面。
- (2) 在飛行過程中，它們的垂直加速度相同。
- (3) 它們的初始水平速度相同。

A 只有 (1)
B 只有 (2)
C 只有 (1) 和 (2)
D 只有 (1) 和 (3)

5 模擬考試 Mock Paper

- 附完整評分指引
- 每年均提供全新試卷
- 提供卷一甲部的解題影片



29. Two solenoids are placed next to each other as shown.

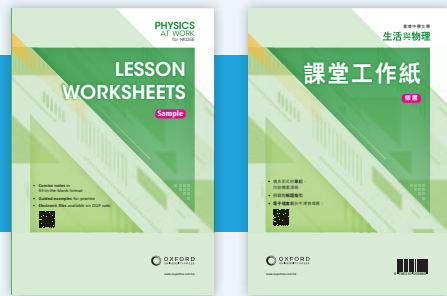
When switch S is just closed, what will be the direction of the induced current through the ammeter and the magnetic polarity of end P of the solenoid?

Direction of induced current	Magnetic polarity of end P
A from M to N	north
B from N to M	north
C from M to N	south
D from N to M	south

基礎支援配套

課堂工作紙 Lesson Worksheets

- 適用於課堂教學，也可供學生備課或溫習
- 提供課本以外的例題
- 備有 Word 檔案供老師自行修改



Lesson Worksheets 1 /

Chapter 2 Internal Energy, Heat and Transfer Processes

2.1 Internal energy and energy transfer

A Internal energy

- The molecules in a body are constantly in motion, so they possess _____ (KE).
- The temperature of a body is a measure of the _____ kinetic energy due to the random motion of the molecules in a body.
 $T \uparrow \Rightarrow$ molecules move more _____ \Rightarrow KE of molecules _____
- The temperature of a body cannot be lower than _____ ($\sim -273^\circ\text{C}$).
- The internal energy of a body is the total amount of the _____ energy stored in the body. The total kinetic energy of all the molecules is a _____ of the internal energy.
- Unit of internal energy: _____ (J)

Quick check 1

Which of the following must increase when the temperature of a body increases?

- Internal energy of the body
- Kinetic energy of the body
- Total kinetic energy of the molecules of the body
- Average kinetic energy of the molecules of the body

課堂工作紙 1 /

E 能量守恆定律

- 兩個溫度不同的物體互相接觸時，兩者的 _____ 最終會達至相同，即兩者達到熱平衡。過程中，
較 _____ 物體失去的能量 = 較 _____ 物體吸收的能量
* 假設沒有能量散失至周圍環境。
- 物體之間的能量轉移遵守能量守恆定律：
一個封閉系統的總能量是 _____ (總是保持不變)。我們既不能創造能量，也不能把它毀滅。

快測 6

把 1.5 kg、溫度為 150°C 的金屬塊放進 2 kg、溫度為 25°C 的水中。求金屬塊的末溫度。
水的比熱容量 = $4200 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
金屬的比熱容量 = $500 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$

題解 _____
設 $T^\circ\text{C}$ 為末溫度。根據 $Q =$ _____，
金屬塊 _____ 的能量 = 水 _____ 的能量

基礎練習冊 Basic Exercise Book

- 提供大量基礎至中等程度的題目
- 每課分開釘裝，方便使用
- 多項選擇題和其他類型題目都有詳細題解



2 內能、熱與熱傳遞

7 下列哪項敘述不正確？
A 空氣是良好絕緣體。
B 水是良好導熱體。
C 所有物質都傳導熱。
D 金屬是良好導熱體。

8
羊的毛可困住空氣。這些受困的空氣
(1) 是良好絕緣體。
(2) 為羊的身體提供供熱。
(3) 能減慢熱傳導。
A 只有 (1)
B 只有 (3)
C 只有 (1) 和 (3)
D 只有 (2) 和 (3)

10 對流不能發生於
(1) 氣體內。
(2) 固體內。
(3) 真空內。
A 只有 (1)
B 只有 (3)
C 只有 (1) 和 (3)
D 只有 (2) 和 (3)

11 在相同的物理冷卻，假設物
A 暗啞的白
B 暗啞的黑
C 光亮的白
D 光亮的黑

12
A 只有 (1)
B 只有 (3)
C 只有 (1) 和 (3)
D 只有 (2) 和 (3)

2 Internal Energy, Heat and Transfer Processes

*6 The figure shows a toaster which can toast two slices of bread each time. The heating wires are located on both sides of each slice of bread without touching.

(a) Name the major process that transfers energy from the heating wires to the bread. (1 mark)

(b) What colour should the inner part of the toaster be in order to enhance heating? Explain briefly. (3 marks)

*7 The figure shows a barbecue site. Food is being cooked above burning charcoal.

2 內能、熱與熱傳遞

I 鞏固篇

多項選擇題

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C 5 A
6 D 7 B 8 C 9 D 10 D
11 B 12 B 13 C 14 D 15 D
16 C

6 (2) ✓ 良好絕緣體能減少能量由周圍環境傳至冰冷的食物。
8 (2) X 羊毛不會提供熱，但可減少能量散失到周圍環境。
13 (1) X 水銀是液體，也是良好導體。
14 (2) ✓ 火熱的冷水下沉，形成逆時針方向的對流。
16 A X 空氣的絕緣效果比玻璃窗優。
B X 玻璃窗阻擋紅外線。
D X 溫室不能自行加熱室內的物體，它只能阻擋進入室內的能量。

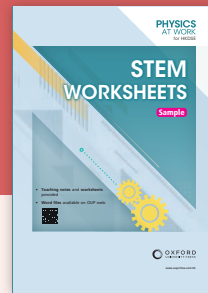
短題目

1 粒子會移動或振動得較快。 1A
2 這說法不正確。 1A
即使 X 的溫度較低，如果它的質量較大，它的分子總動能就會較高。 1A
3 另一端的溫度會上升。 1A
熱由水傳導至金屬棒在水中的一端。 1A

其他配套

STEM 工作紙 STEM Worksheets **新**

- 學生版提供清晰的工作流程，協助學生逐步完成整個活動，並評估自己的表現
- 教師版提供每個活動的詳情，方便老師指導學生完成整個活動



配套

STEM 專題研習

學生版

第 2 冊 力和運動

專題研習：氣墊船模型

組別：_____

第 1 部分：簡介

氣墊船是一種可以在水面或陸地上行駛的交通工具。移動時，船會向下噴氣以產生一層氣墊。這樣就可大幅減少行駛時所受到的摩擦力，它亦會向後噴氣，這樣便可向前行駛。

背景

這亦係玩具設計師，客人要求你發明一種利用回收物料製成的玩具氣墊船，玩具必須能夠在平坦的表面上直線移動。

相關知識

剛定出設計玩具氣墊船時應用哪些物理概念。

- 1 氣墊減少了船身與陸地表面之間的摩擦力。在相同的推進力下，船可以達到（較大 / 較小）的加速度和（較高 / 較低）的最大速率。

13

應盡量使用較（重 / 輕）的材料。使氣墊船可以升高，並較容易向前移動。根據牛頓第二定律，推力不變時，（較小 / 較大）的質量會有較大的加速度。

3 氣墊船上應有氣扇使氣墊船前進。根據牛頓（第二 / 第三）定律，氣墊船把空氣向後推時對空氣施力，空氣也會反過來施力把氣墊船向前推。

第 2 部分：設計及製作 (A)

在下面空格內寫下建議書，解釋、開始前，你可以查看以下

材料清單

步驟

4

Warm-up discussion

Teachers may hold a warm-up discussion before the project starts.

Suggested topics:

- How can an air cushion be produced under the toy hovercraft?
- How can the uplifting force be provided?
- How can the propelling force be provided?
- What are the factors affecting the uplifting force of the toy hovercraft?
- What are the factors affecting the speed of the toy hovercraft?
- What properties should the materials used to make the body of the toy hovercraft have?
- What materials should be used to make the body of the toy hovercraft?
- How can you keep the toy hovercraft balance while it is moving?
- How can the toy hovercraft be powered?
- How can the toy hovercraft keep moving forwards along a straight line?
- What criteria should be set to judge whether the toy hovercraft is built successfully?

Suggested design and procedure for a simple model

A Material list

Note:

- Small motor can be obtained from handheld electric fan, electric toothbrush, etc. Motor with larger power rating is preferred.
- Fan blade can be obtained from computer fan, handheld fan, fly wheel toy, etc.

19

B Procedure

- 1 On the polystyrene tray, cut a hole with a size just bigger than the fan blade.
- 2 Fix the motor in the hole with skewers and glue.
- 3 Attach the fan blade to the motor. Cut a rim from the paper cup and glue it on the tray to surround the fan blade. The rim serves as an intake and therefore it should be taller than the fan blade.
- 4 Fix the battery on the tray with tape.
- 5 Cut a small opening at the side of the paper rim. Make an exhaust pipe at the opening.
- 6 To make the skirt of the hovercraft, add glue to the edge of the tray and seal the tray with thin plastic sheet.
- 7 Cut away any extra sheet. Use a skewer to punch some tiny holes on the sheet.
- 8 Connect the wires of the motor to the battery. The fan should turn, and air should be drawn from the intake. A basic toy hovercraft is produced.

Safety precaution:

Prevent the conducting parts of the electrical circuits from getting wet.

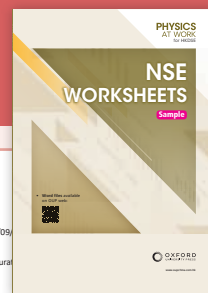
Note:

Test the hovercraft on a flat smooth surface. Use a stronger fan or battery of higher voltage if the hovercraft cannot be lifted up. Adjust the exhaust pipe if the hovercraft cannot move forwards in a straight way.

10

NSE 工作紙 NSE Worksheets **新**

- 根據「國家安全教育課程框架」編寫，涵蓋所需課題
- 提供資料和指引，協助學生完成活動



National Security Education worksheet

Book E1 Astronomy and Space Science

Related chapter in textbook	Ch2: Conservation of energy in orbital motions - understand the enlightenment brought by the advancement of space science and its impact on the society
Related strand of National Security Education	Strand 7: - understand the impact of human activities on the ecological environment and our responsibilities - understand the needs of sustainable development - recognize the necessity of safeguarding ecological security, resource security, nuclear security and new security domain

In recent years, countries around the world have made significant investments in space technology. While space technology seems distant to us, it is actually closely linked to our daily life. How could space technology be applied to various aspects in daily life? What is its impact on the society?

Activity

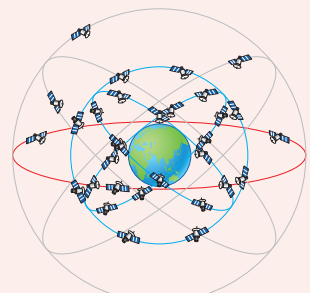
- 1 There are many artificial satellites orbiting the Earth. Suggest THREE uses of the artificial satellites.
- 2 Artificial satellites that launched into space would finally become space junk. What safety issues would space junk cause?
- 3 Space technology may help solve the world's food problem. Search information on how it works and describe briefly.

參考資料：

- 1 https://hk.space.museum/zh_tw/web/spm/resources/curators-blog/2021/09/satellites.html
- 2 https://www.kcsd.gov.hk/CE/Museum/Space/zh_TW/web/spm/resources/curators-blog/2021/09/space-junk.html
- 3 <https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/chinese-news-62237346>

答案：

- 1 人造衛星可提供定位、通訊和天氣預測服務。
(或其他合理答案)
- 2 太空垃圾或會與其他航天科技(如人造衛星和太空船)相撞，造成損壞，甚至對太空人的生命構成威脅。
- 3 農作物種子可送到太空站培育，種子會受到微重力的影響，以及宇宙射線的轟擊引發基因變異，雖然某些突變使作物無法發芽繁殖，但也有些突變會使作物變得更加壯健，能夠在較極端的環境生長，有的作物單一植株產量會增多，或生長得較快，或需要的水量會減少。這些改良品種會送回地球種植。科學家相信這有助於解決世界糧食問題。



香港中學文憑

生活與物理

PHYSICS AT WORK

for HKDSE

一直領先 信心之選

作者及顧問

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