**NYS Regents Physics, June 2014 (N = 8089)**

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| ***Standard*** | ***Performance Indicator*** | ***Item*** | ***Difficulty*** |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1b Energy may be converted among mechanical, electromagnetic, nuclear, and thermal forms. | 15 | 65.69% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1c Potential energy is the energy an object possesses by virtue of its position or condition. . . | 19 | 75.67% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1d Kinetic energy is the energy an object possesses by virtue of its motion. | 31 | 70.56% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1f In a non-ideal mechanical system, as mechanical energy decreases. . . | 42 | 48.71% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1g When work is done on or by a system, there is a change in the total energy of the system. | 13 | 77.41% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1g When work is done on or by a system, there is a change in the total energy of the system. | 48 | 66.94% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1i Power is the time rate at which work is done or energy is expended. | 50 | 66.24% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1j Energy may be stored in electric\* or magnetic fields. This energy may be. . . | 12 | 70.71% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1k Moving electric charges produce magnetic fields. The relative motion between. . . | 11 | 69.65% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1k Moving electric charges produce magnetic fields. The relative motion between. . . | 22 | 84.98% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1m The factors affecting resistance in a conductor are length, cross-sectional area, . . . | 14 | 91.62% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1p Electrical power and energy can be determined for electric circuits. . . | 39 | 56.45% |
| 4.1 Transmission of Energy | 4.1p Electrical power and energy can be determined for electric circuits. . . | 40 | 67.35% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3b Waves carry energy and information without transferring mass. . . | 21 | 93.04% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3c The model of a wave incorporates the characteristics of amplitude, wavelength. . . | 18 | 68.57% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3c The model of a wave incorporates the characteristics of amplitude, wavelength. . . | 20 | 92.76% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3c The model of a wave incorporates the characteristics of amplitude, wavelength. . . | 23 | 88.89% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3c The model of a wave incorporates the characteristics of amplitude, wavelength. . . | 34 | 91.00% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3c The model of a wave incorporates the characteristics of amplitude, wavelength. . . | 35 | 65.81% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3e Waves are categorized by the direction in which particles in a medium vibrate. . . | 17 | 76.85% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3f Resonance occurs when energy is transferred to a system at its natural frequency. | 27 | 91.58% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3h When a wave strikes a boundary between two media, reflection, transmission. . . | 49 | 49.68% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3j The absolute index of refraction is inversely proportional to the speed of a wave. | 41 | 50.20% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3k All frequencies of electromagnetic radiation travel at the same speed in a vacuum. | 24 | 83.47% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3m When waves of a similar nature meet, the resulting interference may be explained. . . | 25 | 82.05% |
| 4.3 Wavelength and Frequency | 4.3n When a wave source and an observer are in relative motion, the observed frequency. . . | 26 | 63.84% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1a Measured quantities can be classified as either vector or scalar. | 01 | 82.58% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1d An object in linear motion may travel with a constant velocity or with acceleration. | 02 | 80.41% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1d An object in linear motion may travel with a constant velocity or with acceleration. | 07 | 90.65% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1e An object in free fall accelerates due to the force of gravity. . . | 04 | 81.90% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1e An object in free fall accelerates due to the force of gravity. . . | 06 | 65.74% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1f The path of a projectile is the result of the simultaneous effect of the horizontal and . . . | 03 | 82.24% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1g A projectile's time of flight is dependent upon the vertical component of its motion. | 05 | 53.76% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1h The horizontal displacement of a projectile is dependent upon. . . | 47 | 66.23% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1i According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of an object is directly proportional. . . | 16 | 87.65% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1i According to Newton's First Law, the inertia of an object is directly proportional. . . | 44 | 76.47% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1k According to Newton's Second Law, an unbalanced force causes a mass to accelerate. | 08 | 54.46% |

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| ***Standard*** | ***Performance Indicator*** | ***Item*** | ***Difficulty*** |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1n Centripetal force is the net force which produces centripetal acceleration. . . | 38 | 73.66% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1n Centripetal force is the net force which produces centripetal acceleration. . . | 45 | 85.52% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1p The impulse imparted to an object causes a change in its momentum | 09 | 62.22% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1p The impulse imparted to an object causes a change in its momentum | 10 | 54.36% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1t Gravitational forces are only attractive, whereas electrical and magnetic forces can. . . | 32 | 78.23% |
| 5.1 Patterns of Motion | 5.1u The inverse square law applies to electrical and gravitational fields. . . | 33 | 54.33% |
| 5.3 Energy Relationships | 5.3b Charge is quantized on two levels. On the atomic level. . . | 37 | 58.61% |
| 5.3 Energy Relationships | 5.3c On the atomic level, energy is emitted or absorbed in discrete packets called photons. | 43 | 64.52% |
| 5.3 Energy Relationships | 5.3d The energy of a photon is proportional to its frequency. | 46 | 68.69% |
| 5.3 Energy Relationships | 5.3g The Standard Model of Particle Physics has evolved. . . | 28 | 75.03% |
| 5.3 Energy Relationships | 5.3g The Standard Model of Particle Physics has evolved. . . | 29 | 78.02% |
| 5.3 Energy Relationships | 5.3j The fundamental source of all energy in the universe is the conversion of mass into energy. | 30 | 61.08% |
| Standard | I3 The grouping of magnitudes of size, time, frequency, and pressures or other units of measurement. | 36 | 56.36% |