

Content Area: Science

Course Title: Chemistry

Grade Level: 10-12

Unit Plan 1

Quantitative and Structural Aspects of Matter

Unit Plan 2

The Language of Chemistry, Chemical Quantities, and Stoichiometry

Unit Plan 3

Chemical Periodicity and Bonding

Unit Plan 4

States of Matter

Unit Plan 5

Aqueous Solutions

Unit Plan 6

Thermochemistry and Equilibrium Systems (honors level)

**Date Created:
2/14/11**

Board Approved on:

Unit Overview

Content Area: Chemistry Unit 1

Unit Title: Quantitative and Structural Aspects of Matter

Target Course/Grade Level: 10-12

Unit Summary

This unit is designed to give students a clear understanding of how scientific thought and quantitative skills are applied to the classification of matter.

Primary interdisciplinary connections:

Infused within the unit are connection to the 2009 NJCCCS for Mathematics, Language Arts Literacy and Technology.

21st century themes:

The unit will integrate the 21st Century Life and Career strand 9.1 strands A-D. These strands include: Critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and innovation, collaboration, teamwork and leadership, and cross cultural understanding and interpersonal communication.

Technology connections:

For further clarification refer to NJ Class Standard Introductions at www.njcccs.org.

Learning Targets

Content Standards

This unit will assimilate the four strands of the Science Practices Standard 5.1. These include: understanding scientific explanations, generating scientific evidence through active investigations, reflecting on scientific knowledge and participating productively in science.

| CPI # | Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI) |
|------------|--|
| 5.1A-D | Science Practices: All students will understand that science is both a body of knowledge and an evidence-based, model-building enterprise that continually extends, refines, and revises knowledge. The four Science Practices strands encompass the knowledge and reasoning skills that students must acquire to be proficient in science. |
| 5.2.12.A.1 | Use atomic models to predict the behaviors of atoms in interactions. |
| 5.2.12.A.2 | Account for the differences in the physical properties of solids, liquids, and gases. |
| 5.2.12.A.4 | Explain how the properties of isotopes, including half-lives, decay modes, and nuclear resonances, lead to useful applications of isotopes. |
| 5.2.12.D.3 | Describe the products and potential applications of fission and fusion reactions. |

Unit Essential Questions

- **How is chemistry a quantitative and qualitative study of matter?**
- **Why do we study the atom?**

Unit Enduring Understandings

Students will understand that...

- **Chemistry is the study of the composition of matter and the changes it undergoes.**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the model for the structure of the atom evolved? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry is the study of substances in our world and the changes they undergo. • Chemistry impacts our daily lives. |
| <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary and key terms • Procedures at the core of scientific methodology • Laboratory Safety procedures • Essential laboratory equipment • The difference between qualitative and quantitative measurements • How to convert measurements to scientific notation • Error analysis • How to use dimensional analysis to convert between units • How to classify matter • How to distinguish between chemical and physical properties • How to distinguish between chemical and physical changes • How to use chemical symbols • The historical development of the atom • Atomic Structure | <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will be able to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the metric system • Use dimensional analysis to convert within the metric system • Make temperature conversions • Recognize that density is a physical property and solve density problems • Solve problems in scientific notation • Distinguish between accuracy and precision • Calculate percent error • Use analytical equipment • Practice safe lab habits • Define the nature of chemistry, matter, and energy • Classify matter • Use chemical symbols • Use the symbols of the elements • Recognize changes in matter • Describe an atom and its structure • Trace the historical development of the atomic model (Dalton, Thomson, Rutherford, and Bohr) • Know the significance of isotopes |

Formative Assessments

- Observation
- Homework
- Class participation
- Writing Assignments
- Do Now
- Concept map
- Lab reports
- Notebook

Summative Assessments

- Chapter/Unit Test
- Presentations/Projects
- Laboratory Practicals
- Quarterly Exams

Modifications (ELLs, Special Education, Gifted and Talented)

- Teacher tutoring
- Peer tutoring
- Cooperative Learning Groups
- Differentiated Instruction
- Follow all IEP modifications/504 plan

Curriculum development Resources/Instructional Materials/Equipment Needed Teacher Resources:

- Teacher Notes
- Textbook
- Laboratory Manuals and Equipment
- Science Websites

General Chemistry:

<http://portal.acs.org/portal/acs/corg/content> American Chemical Society

<http://www.rsc.org/> royal chemical society

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Educator Websites:

<http://www.adriangleschemistrypages.com/>

<http://www.chemmybear.com/>

http://www.chem.iastate.edu/group/Greenbowe/sections/projectfolder/flashfiles/stoichiometry/acid_base.htm

Titration Simulations

<http://antoine.frostburg.edu/chem/senese/101/index.shtml> General Chemistry

Unit Overview

Content Area: Chemistry Unit 2

Unit Title: The Language of Chemistry, Chemical Quantities, and Stoichiometry

Target Course/Grade Level: 10-12

Unit Summary

This unit is designed to give students a clear understanding of the use of symbols as the language of chemistry. Students will also explore the mole concept as the foundation of chemistry.

Primary interdisciplinary connections:

Infused with in the unit are connection to the 2009 NJCCCS for Mathematics, Language Arts Literacy and Technology.

21st century themes:

The unit will integrate the 21st Century Life and Career strand 9.1 strands A-D. These strands include: Critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and innovation, collaboration, teamwork and leadership, and cross cultural understanding and interpersonal communication.

Technology connections:

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Content Standards

| CPI # | Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI) |
|------------|--|
| 5.1A-D | Science Practices: All students will understand that science is both a body of knowledge and an evidence-based, model-building enterprise that continually extends, refines, and revises knowledge. The four Science Practices strands encompass the knowledge and reasoning skills that students must acquire to be proficient in science. |
| 5.2.12.A.1 | Use atomic models to predict the behaviors of atoms in interactions. |
| 5.2.12.A.2 | Account for the differences in the physical properties of solids, liquids, and gases. |
| 5.2.12.B.1 | Model how the outermost electrons determine the reactivity of elements and the nature of the chemical bonds they tend to form. |
| 5.2.12.B.3 | Balance chemical equations by applying the law of conservation of mass. |

Unit Essential Questions

- How do chemists use symbols to convey necessary concepts?
- How does the language of chemistry demonstrate systems, interactions, and patterns of change?
- What affects the patterns of change?

Unit Enduring Understandings

Students will understand that...

- The language of chemistry involves the nomenclature of substances
- The language of chemistry involves the writing and balancing of chemical equations
- The mole concept is the foundation for all chemical determinations

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the mole concept the foundation of chemistry? • How can we determine both qualitative and quantitative changes in the interaction of systems? | |
| <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary and key terms • Procedures at the core of scientific methodology • Laboratory Safety procedures • Essential laboratory equipment • The law of conservation of matter and energy • How chemical families differ • Chemical Nomenclature • How to use the mole concept | <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will be able to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write formulas for ionic and molecular compounds • Convert mass into moles • Convert moles into representative particles • Convert moles to volume for gases • Calculate percent composition • Determine empirical and molecular formulas • Write a skeleton equation from a word equation • Write a balanced equation from a skeleton equation • Classify reaction types • Predict the products of various chemical reactions • Solve mass- mass problems |

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Unit Overview

Content Area: Chemistry Unit 3

Unit Title: Chemical Periodicity and Bonding

Target Course/Grade Level: 10-12

Unit Summary

This unit is designed to give students a clear understanding of the patterns that exist among the various forms of matter and those factors that affect the stability of matter.

Primary interdisciplinary connections:

Infused with in the unit are connection to the 2009 NJCCCS for Mathematics, Language Arts Literacy and Technology.

21st century themes:

The unit will integrate the 21st Century Life and Career strand 9.1 strands A-D. These strands include: Critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and innovation, collaboration, teamwork and leadership, and cross cultural understanding and interpersonal communication.

Technology connections:

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| CPI # | Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI) |
|------------|--|
| 5.1A-D | Science Practices: All students will understand that science is both a body of knowledge and an evidence-based, model-building enterprise that continually extends, refines, and revises knowledge. The four Science Practices strands encompass the knowledge and reasoning skills that students must acquire to be proficient in science. |
| 5.2.12.A.3 | Predict the placement of unknown elements on the Periodic Table based on their physical and chemical properties. |
| 5.2.12.B.1 | Model how the outermost electrons determine the reactivity of elements and the nature of the chemical bonds they tend to form. |
| 5.2.12.B.2 | Describe oxidation and reduction reactions, and give examples of oxidation and reduction reactions that have an impact on the environment, such as corrosion and the burning of fuel. |
| 5.2.12.B.3 | Balance chemical equations by applying the law of conservation of mass. |
| 5.2.12.C.2 | Account for any trends in the melting points and boiling points of various compounds. |

Unit Essential Questions

- What patterns exist among the various forms of matter?
- What predictions about matter can be made from the periodic table?
- What affects the stability of matter?

Unit Enduring Understandings

Students will understand that...

- The development of the periodic table was based upon the chemical and physical properties of the known elements
- Students will understand the significance of the organization of the periodic table
- The periodic table is a tool to predict chemical and physical properties

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are various types of bonding • There is a difference between intra and inter molecular forces • Various types of molecular geometry exist • There is a difference between bond polarity and molecular polarity |
| <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary and key terms • Procedures at the core of scientific methodology • Laboratory Safety procedures • Essential laboratory equipment • Periodic trends • Reinforce the relationship between periodic trends and electron configuration • Polarity, electronegativity, and bonding • Intermolecular attractions | <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will be able to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write electron configurations for atoms and ions • Use the periodic table to determine electron configuration • Predict chemical and physical properties from the periodic table • Determine valence electrons and predict types of bonding • Use Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion theory to predict molecular geometry • Use differences in electronegativity to determine types of bonding and degrees of polarity • Explain intermolecular attractions and how their strength determines physical properties |

Formative Assessments

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Summative Assessments

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- Laboratory Practicals
- Quarterly Exams

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Titration Simulations

<http://antoine.frostburg.edu/chem/senese/101/index.shtml> General Chemistry

Unit Overview

Content Area: Chemistry Unit 4

Unit Title: States of Matter

Target Course/Grade Level: 10-12

Unit Summary

This unit is designed to give students a clear understanding of how matter and energy drive the universe and how energy causes changes in matter.

Primary interdisciplinary connections:

Infused with in the unit are connection to the 2009 NJCCCS for Mathematics, Language Arts Literacy and Technology.

21st century themes:

The unit will integrate the 21st Century Life and Career strand 9.1 strands A-D. These strands include: Critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and innovation, collaboration, teamwork and leadership, and cross cultural understanding and interpersonal communication.

Technology connections:

For further clarification refer to NJ Class Standard Introductions at www.njcccs.org.

Learning Targets

Content Standards

| CPI # | Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI) |
|------------|--|
| 5.1A-D | Science Practices: All students will understand that science is both a body of knowledge and an evidence based, model-building enterprise that continually extends, refines, and revises knowledge. The four Science Practices strands encompass the knowledge and reasoning skills that students must acquire to be proficient in science. |
| 5.2.12.C.1 | Use the kinetic molecular theory to describe and explain the properties of solids, liquids, and gases. |
| 5.2.12.D.2 | Describe the potential commercial applications of exothermic and endothermic reactions. |
| 5.2.12.D.4 | Measure quantitatively the energy transferred between objects during a collision. |

Unit Essential Questions

- How do matter and energy drive the universe?
- How does the kinetic theory describe the relationship between the energy of particles in matter and its temperature?
- How does energy cause (or result from) changes in matter?

Unit Enduring Understandings

Students will understand that...

- The kinetic theory is the basis for understanding behavior and properties of gases
- Temperature , pressure, quantity (moles) affect solids, liquids, and gases
- Equilibrium systems exist during changes of state
- Phase diagrams can be used to determine the state of matter at given conditions

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do the parameters of state determine the nature of matter? • How do intermolecular attractions determine states of matter? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various gas laws are used to predict behavior of gases • Heat can flow into or out of a system |
| <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary and key terms • Procedures at the core of scientific methodology • Laboratory Safety procedures • Essential laboratory equipment • The postulates of the kinetic theory • Units of temperature, volume, and pressure • How the parameters of state (pressure, temperature, volume and moles) affect matter • How intermolecular attractions determine the state of matter | <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will be able to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realize the relationship between temperature and kinetic energy • Use calorimetry to predict heat flow into or out of a system • Explain phase changes • Distinguish between various forms of energy • To explain heat capacity • To use the equations of calorimetry • To use gas laws equations |

Formative Assessments

- Observation
- Homework
- Class participation
- Writing Assignments
- Do Now
- Concept map
- Lab reports
- Notebook

Summative Assessments

- Chapter/Unit Test
- Presentations/Projects
- Laboratory Practicals
- Quarterly Exams

Modifications (ELLs, Special Education, Gifted and Talented)

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Titration Simulations

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Unit Overview

Content Area: Chemistry Unit 5

Unit Title: Aqueous Solutions

Target Course/Grade Level: 10-12

Unit Summary

This unit is designed to give students a clear understanding of the chemistry of aqueous solutions.

Primary interdisciplinary connections:

Infused with in the unit are connection to the 2009 NJCCCS for Mathematics, Language Arts Literacy and Technology.

21st century themes:

The unit will integrate the 21st Century Life and Career strand 9.1 strands A-D. These strands include: Critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and innovation, collaboration, teamwork and leadership, and cross cultural understanding and interpersonal communication.

Technology connections:

For further clarification refer to NJ Class Standard Introductions at www.njcccs.org.

Learning Targets

Content Standards

| CPI # | Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI) |
|------------|--|
| 5.1A-D | Science Practices: All students will understand that science is both a body of knowledge and an evidence-based, model-building enterprise that continually extends, refines, and revises knowledge. The four Science Practices strands encompass the knowledge and reasoning skills that students must acquire to be proficient in science. |
| 5.2.12.A.5 | Describe the process by which solutes dissolve in solvents. |
| 5.2.12.A.5 | Describe the process by which solutes dissolve in solvents. |
| 5.2.12.D.5 | Model the change in rate of a reaction by changing a factor. |
| 5.2.12.A.6 | Relate the pH scale to the concentrations of various acids and bases. |

Unit Essential Questions

- How does the structure of water relate to its unique properties?
- How do variables affect a given solution system?
- How do we describe the nature of an

Unit Enduring Understandings

Students will understand that...

- Certain factors affect the rate of solution
- Solubility determines how substances mix
- Solutions come in varying concentrations
- Water is a universal solvent
- Acids differ from bases

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| <p>aqueous solution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do systems maintain neutrality? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is a unique compound • pH determines whether something is an acid or a base |
| <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary and key terms • Procedures at the core of scientific methodology • Laboratory Safety procedures • Essential laboratory equipment • The unique properties of water • The nature of chemical reactions in an aqueous environment | <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will be able to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the factors that affect rate of solution • Predict solubility • Describe the solvation process • Distinguish between weak and strong electrolytes • Calculate concentrations of solutions • Solve dilution problems • Identify the properties of acids and bases • Know and calculate the role of pH in solution chemistry • Perform a titration on a neutralization reaction |

Formative Assessments

- Observation
- Homework
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- Notebook

Summative Assessments

- Chapter/Unit Test
- Presentations/Projects
- Laboratory Practicals
- Quarterly Exams

Modifications (ELLs, Special Education, Gifted and Talented)

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Titration Simulations

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Unit Overview

Content Area: Chemistry Unit 6

Unit Title: Basic Thermochemistry and Equilibrium Systems

Target Course/Grade Level: 10-12

Unit Summary

This unit is designed to give students a clear understanding of the roles of enthalpy and entropy in the universe and how every system is an equilibrium system.

Primary interdisciplinary connections:

Infused with in the unit are connection to the 2009 NJCCCS for Mathematics, Language Arts Literacy and Technology.

21st century themes:

The unit will integrate the 21st Century Life and Career strand 9.1 strands A-D. These strands include: Critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and innovation, collaboration, teamwork and leadership, and cross cultural understanding and interpersonal communication.

Technology connections:

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Learning Targets

Content Standards

| CPI # | Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI) |
|---|--|
| 5.1A-D | Science Practices: All students will understand that science is both a body of knowledge and an evidence-based, model-building enterprise that continually extends, refines, and revises knowledge. The four Science Practices strands encompass the knowledge and reasoning skills that students must acquire to be proficient in science. |
| 5.2.12.B.2 | Describe oxidation and reduction reactions, and give examples of oxidation and reduction reactions that have an impact on the environment, such as corrosion and the burning of fuel. |
| 5.2.12.D.2 | Describe the potential commercial applications of exothermic and endothermic reactions. |
| 5.2.12.D.4 | Measure quantitatively the energy transferred between objects during a collision. |
| 5.2.12.D.5 | Model the change in rate of a reaction by changing a factor. |
| | |
| Unit Essential Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role does enthalpy play in determining the energy changes that occur in a chemical reaction? | Unit Enduring Understandings <i>Students will understand that...</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy differs from heat and temperature • Nature favors an increase in disorder • Nature favors conditions of lower enthalpy |

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we predict disorder of a system? • How do we determine the spontaneity of a reaction? • How do we qualitatively describe equilibrium systems? • How do we quantitatively measure equilibrium? • What is the difference between oxidation and reduction? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When disorder and enthalpy are taken into consideration temperature may be the determining factor • There are various factors that affect reaction rate. • The size of the equilibrium constants determines the direction of a reaction • LeChatelier's Principle can be used to predict the shift in the direction of a reaction • Redox reactions involve electron transfer |
| <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will know...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocabulary and key terms • Procedures at the core of scientific methodology • Laboratory Safety procedures • The difference between endo and exothermic reactions and the causes • The role of entropy and enthalpy in determining Gibbs free energy. • The role of activation energy in chemical reactions • The common ion effect on equilibrium systems • The difference between K_w and K_{eq}. • The difference between oxidation and reduction | <p>Unit Objectives <i>Students will be able to...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculate $\Delta H, \Delta S, \Delta G$, and K • Students will be able to interpret ΔH and ΔS and K • Write and balance half equations |

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