Advanced Chemistry (one year) High School Standards, Supporting Skills, Assessments, and Resources

Indicator 1: Describe structures and properties of, and changes in, matter.

Bloom's Taxonomy Level	Standard	Supporting Skills	Assessments	Resources
(Analysis)	9-12.P.1.1A. Students are able to distinguish between the changing models of the atom using the historical experimental evidence.			
(*****)	Examples : Dalton, Thompson, Rutherford, Bohr, wave- mechanical models			
(Synthesis)	 9-12.P.1.2A. Students are able to predict electron configuration, ion formation, reactivity, compound formation, periodic trends, and types of compounds formed based on location on the Periodic Table. Examples: periodic trends including ionization, energy, electronegativity, atomic and ionic size, and shielding effect. 	Chemical Bonds and Electron Configuration Names and Formulas for Ionic Compounds - Binary -Ternary Names and Formulas for Molecular Compounds -Binary -Ternary Classification of Elements Groups Metals, Nonmetals, Metalloids		Chapter 8.1 Chapter 8.3 Chapter 6.2

		Natural vs. Synthetic	
		Block s n d f	
		Electron Configuration	
		Pariodia Trand	Chapter 63
			Chapter 0.5
		Atomic Radii	
		Ionic Radii	
		Ionization Energy	
		Electonegativity	
		Electron Affinity	
		Shielding Affect	
		Exceptions to Trends	
		-"D" block	
		- Row 2 & 3	
		Electronegativity Polarity in reference to bonding	
	9-12.P.1.3A. Students are able to	Physical and Chemical Properties	Chapter 19:1
	identify five basic types of chemical reactions and predict the products.	Classification	
(Synthesis)	• Single replacement double	Arrhenius/Bronsted-Lowry/Lewis	
	replacement, synthesis,	PH vs.pOH	Chapter 19:3
	decomposition, and	Strength of Acid/base	
	 Describe the properties and 	Neutralization	
	• Describe the properties and interactions of acids, bases,	- Writing equation	
	and salts.	- Titration	
	• Calculate pH, pOH, $[H_3O^+]$,		

	[OH ⁻].	- Buffer	
	• Distinguish between Arrhenius, Bronsted-Lowry, and Lewis definitions of acids and bases.	-Salt of hydrolysis	
	9-12.P.1.4A. Students are able to	Solutions	Chapter 15:1
	describe factors that affect solution interactions.	- Characteristics	
	• Calculate concentration of	- Types	
(Synthesis)	solutions.	- Solvation Process	
	• "Like dissolves like"	- Solubility and Factors Affecting It	
	• Vander Waal's forces	Solution Concentration	Chapter 15:2
		Colligative Properties with Calculations	
	9-12.P.1.5A. Students are able to	Energy	Chapter 16:1
	examine energy transfer as matter changes.	-PE vs KE	
	Examples:	-Heat	
	Determine ΔH , ΔG , ΔS for	Heat in Reaction	Chapter 16:2
	thermo-chemical equations.	- Calorimetry	
(Application)	Calculate energy involved in	-Enthalpy	
	phase changes.	Endothermic vs. Exothermic	
	Compare the specific heats of various substances.		
	Describe physical and	Thermochemical Equation	Chapter 16:3
	chemical processes that	- Stoichiometry Calculation	
	result in endothermic and		

	exothermic changes.	- Hess's Law		
	• Describe energy transfer as	Calculating Enthalpy		Chapter 16:4
	matter changes from one phase to another	- Heating/Cooling Curve		
	phase to another.	Reaction Spontaneity		Chapter 16:5
		- Entropy		
		- Gibb's Free Energy		
	9-12.P.1.6A. Students are able to	Measuring Matter		
	perform stoichiometric	Mass and the Mole		
		Moles of Compounds		
	 Convert between moles, mass, particles, volume. Calculate empirical and molecular formulas from mass percents. Determine limiting and excess reactants and percent yield in chemical reactions. 	Empirical and Molecular Formula		
		- Advance Calculations		
		Formula of Hydrates		
		- Advance Calculatons		
(Application)				
		What is Stoichiometry		Chapter 12:1
		Stoichiometry Calculations		Chapter 12:2
		-Advance Calculations		
		Limiting reactant		Chapter 12:3
		-Advance Calculations		
		Percent Yield		Chapter 12:4

		-Advance Calculations	
	9-12.P.1.7A. Students are able to	Gas Laws	Chapter 14:1
	apply the kinetic molecular theory to solve quantitative problems	- Boyle's law	
	involving pressure, volume,	- Charles' Law	
(Amplication)	temperature, and number of moles of gas.	- Gay-Lussac	
(Application)	 Apply Boyle's Law 	Combined Gas/Avogadro's law	Chapter 14:2
	Charles' Law, Gay-Lussac's	Ideal Gas Law	Chapter 14:3
	Law, Combined Gas Law, and Ideal Gas Law.	Modification of ideal Gas law	
		Gas Stiochiometry	
	9-12.P.1.8A. Students are able to	Electronegativity vs. Polarity	Chapter 9:5
	use models to make predictions about molecular structure,	Lewis Structures	Chapter 9:3
	chemical bonds, chemical	Resonances	
	reactivity, and polarity of molecules.	VSEPR	Chapter 9:4
(Synthesis)	• Create Lewis structures for molecules and polyatomic ions.	Hybridization	
	• Determine molecular shape using VSEPR theory.		
	• Determine the polarity of a molecule.		

	9-12.P.1.9A. Students are able to describe the characteristics of equilibria.	Equilibrium - characteristics	Chapter 18:1
(Analysis)	 Apply LeChatelier's principle to equilibrium reactions. Identify factors that drive reactions toward completion. Calculate K_{eq} values for equilibrium reactions. 	 equilibrium expression calculate equilibrium constants Factors Afrfecting Equilibrium factors LeChatelier's Principle Using Equilibrium constant/Calculation 	Chapter 18:2

Indicator 2: Analyze forces, their forms, and their effects on motions.

Bloom's Taxonomy Level	Standard	Supporting Skills	Assessments	Resources
	9-12.P.2.1A. Students are able to solve vector problems graphically and analytically.			
	• Define and manipulate vectors and scalars.			
(Synthesis)	• Determine if an object is in equilibrium and distinguish among stable, neutral, and unstable equilibria.			
	torque			

Bloom's Taxonomy Level	Standard	Supporting Skills	Assessments	Resources
(Analysis)	9-12.P.2.2A. Students are able to relate gravitational or centripetal force to projectile or uniform circular motion.			
	• Analyze and graph projectile motion.			

Indicator 3: Analyze interactions of energy and matter.

Bloom's Taxonomy Level	Standard	Supporting Skills	Assessments	Resources
(Synthesis)	9-12.P.3.1A. Students are able to explain wave behavior in the fundamental processes of reflection, refraction, diffraction, interference, resonance, and image formation.			
	• Construct ray diagrams to show the relationship between image and focal point.			
	• Compare properties of images (real vs virtual).			
	• Identify situations when diffraction occurs.			
	• Identify conditions necessary for refraction to occur.			

	9-12.P.3.2A. Students are able to describe the relationship between charged particles, static electricity, and electric fields.		
	• Use Coulomb's Law to calculate forces.		
(Application)	• Explain methods of transferring charge.		
	Examples: induction, conduction, friction, electron guns		
	• Describe the direction and general shape of electric fields.		
	9-12.P.3.3A. Students are able to describe the relationship between changing magnetic and electric fields.		
(Analysis)	• Explain the properties of magnetic fields.		
	• Describe how electric and magnetic fields can induce each other.		

Additional Concepts to Cover

Blooms Taxonomy Level	Standard/Objective	Supporting Skills	Assessments	Resources
		Kinetics - model of reaction rate - factors affecting reaction rate - instantaneous reaction - reaction mechanism		Chapter 17:1 Chapter 17:2
		Redox - oxidation/reduction - balancing redox equations - half-reactions balancing - acidic vs. basic conditions		Chapter 20:1
		Electrochemistry - voltaic cell - types of batteries - electrolysis		Chapter 21:1 Chapter 21:2
		Hydrocarbons - alkanes - acyclic alkane and properties - alkenes and alkynes - isomers - aromatic hydrocarbons		Chapter 22:1 Chapter 22:2 Chapter 22:3
		Organic - functional groups - alcohols, ethers, amines - carbonyl - organic reactions		Chapter 23:1 Chapter 23:2 Chapter 22:3