



Active Chemistry Correlation with Alabama

Correlation Key: "X" Coverage = Secondary concept of the activity or problem. Students gain a basic understanding or introduction of the concept.	<u>Movie Special Effects</u>	<u>Periodic Table</u>	<u>Cool Chemistry</u>
"XX" In-depth Coverage = Primary concept that is the focus of the activity or problem. Students gain thorough understanding of the concept.	Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3
PROCESS AND APPLICATION			
Students will:			
1. Understand fundamental assumptions about the universe upon which the scientific enterprise is based.	XX	XX	XX
· Concern with natural phenomena	XX	XX	XX
· Discoverable and understandable operation of the universe	XX	XX	XX
· Linking of natural causes with natural effects	XX	XX	XX
· Consistent and predictable operation of the universe	XX	XX	XX
2. Discuss science as a body of knowledge and an investigative process.	XX	XX	XX
· Unified, open-ended structure of observations set in a testable framework of ideas	XX	XX	XX
· Common purpose and philosophy among the science disciplines	XX	XX	XX
· Limited scope and certainty	XX	XX	XX



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Simple solutions, comprehensive results, clearest and reliable explanations, accurate basis for predictions 	XX	XX	XX
3. Conduct scientific investigations systematically.	XX	XX	XX
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identifying and framing the question carefully 	XX	XX	XX
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Forming a hypothesis 	XX	XX	XX
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identifying and managing variables effectively 	XX	XX	XX
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Developing a practical and logical procedure 	XX	XX	XX
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Presenting conclusions based on investigation/previous research 	XX	XX	XX
4. Exhibit behaviors appropriate to the scientific enterprise consistently.	XX	XX	XX
Examples: curiosity, creativity, integrity, patience, skepticism, logical reasoning, attention to detail, openness to new ideas	XX	XX	XX



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5. Demonstrate correct care and safe use of instruments, equipment, and chemicals.	XX	XX	XX
6. Demonstrate the ability to choose, construct, and/or assemble appropriate equipment for scientific investigations.	XX	XX	XX
7. Apply critical and integrated science-thinking skills.	XX	XX	XX
· Observing	XX	XX	XX
· Classifying	XX	XX	XX
· Measuring with appropriate units and significant figures	XX	XX	XX
· Inferring	XX	XX	XX
· Predicting	XX	XX	XX
· Solving problems	XX	XX	XX
· Interpreting data	XX	XX	XX
· Designing experiments	XX	XX	XX
· Formulating hypotheses	XX	XX	XX
· Communicating	XX	XX	XX



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8. Use mathematical models, simple statistical models, and graphical models to express patterns and relationships determined from sets of scientific data. Example: calculate mean, median, and mode from sample data	XX	XX	XX
9. Solve for unknown quantities by manipulating variables. Examples: stoichiometry, gas laws, ionization constants	X	X X	X X
10. Use written and oral communication skills to present and explain scientific phenomena and concepts individually or in collaborative groups using technical and non-technical language Examples: laboratory reports, journal entries, computer-based slide show presentations, daily log reports, student project presentations	XX XX	XX XX	XX XX



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11. Choose appropriate technology to retrieve relevant information from the Internet such as electronic encyclopedias, indices, and databases.	X	X	X
12. Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of widespread use of and reliance on technology.	X	X	X
13. Practice responsible use of technology systems, information, and software such as following copyright laws.	X	X	X
14. Evaluate technology-based options for lifelong learning.	X	X	X
Examples: Internet usage, online/distance learning	X	X	X
15. Identify the uses of technology in scientific applications.	X	X	X
Examples: metal spectroscopy, gas chromatography, crystallography in microgravity			



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16. Collect data and construct and analyze graphs, tables, and charts using tools such as computer-based or calculator-based probeware.	X	X	X
Properties and Changes in Matter			
17. Differentiate the classifications of matter.			
· Pure substances	XX	XX	XX
Examples: elements, compounds	XX	XX	XX
· Mixtures	XX		X
Examples: homogeneous, heterogeneous	XX		X
18. Differentiate between physical and chemical properties/changes.	XX	XX	XX
19. Use the kinetic theory to explain the states and properties (microscopic and macroscopic) of matter.	XX		X
Example: change in interparticle distance and attractive forces	XX		



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Structure of Atoms			
20. Use the periodic table to determine the number of protons, electrons, and neutrons in isotopes of elements.		XX	
21. Summarize benchmark discoveries in the historical development of the atomic theory.			
Examples: Thomson's cathode ray, results of Rutherford's gold foil and Millikan's oil-drop experiments, photoelectric effect, absorption and emission spectra of elements		XX	
22. Describe atoms using different electron notations.		XX	X
· Electron configuration		XX	
· Orbital notation		XX	
· Electron dot notation		XX	
Example: Lewis symbol		XX	



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Periodic Table			
23. Use the periodic table for specific purposes.	X	XX	X
· Predicting patterns of change of properties by groups and periods	X	XX	
· Classifying elements as metals, nonmetals, metalloids, noble gases	X	XX	
· Predicting bond types		XX	
· Assigning valences/oxidation numbers based on electron configuration		XX	
Solutions			
24. Describe the preparation and properties of solutions.			XX
· Components	X		XX
· Classifications	X		XX
· Solubility and concentrations			XX
· Conductivity			
· Colligative properties			X



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25. Relate certain factors to solubility and rate of solution.			XX
. Nature of solute and solvent			XX
. Temperature			X
. Agitation			XX
. Surface area			XX
. Pressure of gases			X
26. Understand the nature and interactions of acids and bases.			
. Proton donors or acceptors			X
. Physical properties			X
Examples: taste, conductivity	X		X
. Effects on indicators			XX
. Neutralization reactions			X
. Degree of ionization			X
Examples: weak or strong, diluted or concentrated, pH			X
Nuclear			



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27. Compare characteristics of isotopes of the same element.			
· Nuclear composition	X		
· Stability	XX		
· Physical properties	X		
· Chemical properties			
28. Demonstrate an understanding of basic nuclear concepts and issues.		X	
· Distinguishing between nuclear and chemical changes			
· Identifying three types of nuclear radiation (alpha, beta, gamma)			
· Applying half-life to dating techniques			
· Differentiating fission and fusion		X	
· Evaluating environmental issues associated with nuclear waste			
Interactions of Matter and Energy			
29. Compare and contrast bond types.		XX	X



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ionic 		X	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Covalent 		X	X
Examples: inorganic–water, organic–glucose		X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Metallic 			
30. Apply rules of nomenclature and formula writing.			XX
Examples: carbon dioxide–CO ₂ , calcium carbonate–CaCO ₃			XX
31. Demonstrate an understanding of matter interactions.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Writing balanced chemical equations 			X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identifying chemical reactions 		X	XX
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Analyzing stoichiometric relationships 		X	XX
Examples: particles, masses, moles, volumes		X	X
32. Apply quantitative relationships among pressure, volume, temperature, and number of particles in ideal gases.			



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33. Analyze factors affecting reaction rates in relation to the kinetic theory.			
• Temperature			X
• Surface area			X
• Catalyst			X
• Concentration			X
• Nature of reactants			X
34. Explain physical and chemical changes as endothermic and exothermic energy changes.			
• Specific heat calculations			
• Heats of fusion and vaporization			
• Heats of solution			
• Heats of reaction			
35. Apply LeChatelier's principle to explain a variety of changes in physical and chemical equilibria.			