Essential Understandings	 The physical world contains basic elements whose structure can be studied. Matter is transformed in accordance with various chemical laws and principles. Energy is a fundamental part of physical and chemical changes. Heat is one of the fundamental forms of energy affecting change and order or matter in our universe. 	
Essential Questions	 What techniques can we use to purify water? What are the physical and chemical properties of water? Why do some substances readily dissolve in water and other substances do not? How does chemistry contribute to effective water treatment? 	
Essential Knowledge	 Distillation, deionization, and reverse osmosis are water purification techniques. Municipal water purification and waste treatment are related to the water cycle. There are similarities and differences between solutions, suspensions, and colloidal mixtures. 	

	• <u>Terms</u> :
Vocabulary	 filtrate, percent recovery, histogram, range, average, mean, median, electrical conductivity, tyndall effect, direct water use, indirect water use, hydrologic cycle, gaseous state, liquid state, solid state, surface water, groundwater, aquifer, matter, physical properties, density, freezing point, aqueous solution, mixture, heterogeneous mixture, suspension, colloid, homogeneous mixture, solutions, solute, solvent, particulate level, atoms, element, compound, chemical formulas, substance, molecule, models, chemical symbols, periodic table of the elements, subscript, chemical equations, chemical reactions, reactants, products, diatomic molecules, atoms, protons, electrons, neutrons, ions, ionic compounds, anion, cation, polyatomic ion, confirming tests, precipitate, qualitative test, quantitative test, reference solution, control, data, saturated, solubility, solubility curve, unsaturated solution, supersaturated solution, polar molecule, solution concentration, percent, parts per million, parts per billion, heavy metal ions, green chemistry, lead ions, mercury ions, pH scale, alkaline, acids, bases, molecular substances, electronegativity, solvents, dissolved oxygen (DO), chlorination, trihalomethanes, hard water, ion exchange, detergents, water softener, osmosis, and reverse osmosis
Essential Skills	 Analyze data collected by each student on family water usage. Explore U.S regional differences in water sources and uses. Use real-life applications to discover the concept of density. Memorize and interpret symbols, formulas, and chemical equations. Recognize, name, and write formulas for ionic compounds. Interpret solubility curves to determine the amount of a substance dissolving at a given temperature. Calculate solution concentrations in percent by mass and ppm. Collect and present data in role at a special town council meeting to determine the cause of the fish kill in the town of Riverwood.

	Science and Technology
	A. Unifying Themes
	A1. Systems
	Students apply an understanding of systems to explain and
	analyze man-made and natural phenomena.
	a. Analyze a system using the principles of boundaries,
	subsystems, inputs, outputs, feedback, or the system's
	relation to other systems and design solutions to a system
	problem.
	 Explain and provide examples that illustrate how it may not
	always be possible to predict the impact of changing some
	part of a man-made or natural system.
	A2.Models
	Students evaluate the effectiveness of a model by comparing its
	predications to actual observations from the physical setting,
Related	the living environment, and the technological world.
Maine Learning	A3.Constancy and Change
Results	Students identify and analyze examples of constancy and
	change that result from varying types and rates of change in
	physical, biological, and technical systems with and without
	counterbalances.
	B. The Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry and Technological Design
	B1.The Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry
	Students methodically plan, conduct, analyze data from, and
	communicate results of in-depth scientific investigations,
	including experiments guided by a testable hypothesis.
	a. Identify questions, concepts, and testable hypotheses that
	guide scientific investigations.
	 b. Design and safely conduct methodical scientific
	investigations, including experiments with controls.
	c. Use statistics to summarize, describe, analyze, and interpret
	results.
	d. Formulate and revise scientific investigations using logic and
	evidence.
	e. Use a variety of tools and technologies to improve
	investigations and communications.
	f. Recognize and analyze alternative explanations and models
	using scientific criteria.
	g. Communicate and defend scientific ideas.

Related Maine Learning Results	C. The Scientific and Technological Enterprise C1.Understandings of Inquiry Students describe key aspects of scientific investigations: that they are guided by scientific principles and knowledge, and that they are performed to test ideas, and that they are communicated and defended publicly.
	 a. Describe how hypotheses and past and present knowledge guide and influence scientific investigations. b. Describe how scientists defend their evidence and explanations using logical arguments and verifiable results.

	D. The Dhyrical Catting
	D. The Physical Setting D3.Matter and Energy
	Students describe the structure, behavior, and interactions of
	matter at the atomic level and the relationships between matter
	and energy.
	a. Describe the structure of atoms in terms of neutrons,
	protons, and electrons and the role of the atomic structure in
	determining chemical properties.
	b. Describe how the number and arrangement of atoms in a
	molecule determine a molecule's properties, including the
	types of bonds it makes with other molecules and its mass,
	and apply this to predictions about chemical reactions.
	c. Explain the essential roles of carbon and water in life
	processes.
	d. Describe how light is emitted and absorbed by atoms'
	changing energy levels, and how the results can be used to
	identify a substance.
	e. Describe factors that affect the rate of chemical reactions
Related	(including concentration, pressure, temperature, and the
Maine Learning	presence of molecules that encourage interaction with other
Results	molecules.
	 f. Apply an understanding of the factors that affect the rate of chemical reaction to predictions about the rate of chemical
	reactions.
	g. Describe nuclear reactions, including fusion and fission, and
	the energy they release.
	h. Describe the radioactive decay and half-life.
	i. Explain the relationship between kinetic and potential
	energy and apply the knowledge to solve problems.
	j. Describe how in energy transformations the total amount of
	energy remains the same, but because of inefficiencies
	(heat, sound, and vibration) useful energy is often lost
	through radiation or conduction.
	k. Apply an understanding of energy transformations to solve
	problems.
	I. Describe the relationship among heat, temperature, and
	pressure in terms of the actions of atoms, molecules, and
	ions.

	E. The Living Environment
	E2.Ecosystems
	Students describe and analyze the interactions, cycles, and
	factors that affect short-term and long-term ecosystem stability
	and change.
	a. Explain why ecosystems can be reasonably stable over
	hundreds or thousands of years, even though populations
	may fluctuate.
Related	b. Describe dynamic equilibrium in ecosystems and factors that
Maine Learning	can, in the long run, lead to change in the normal pattern of
Results	cyclic fluctuations and apply that knowledge to actual
	situations.
	c. Explain the concept of carrying capacity and list factors that
	determine the amount of life that any environment can
	support.
	d. Describe the critical role of photosynthesis and how energy
	and the chemical elements that make up molecules are
	transformed in ecosystems and obey basic conversation
	laws.
	 Make a diary of water us table for each student's home over a
	three day period and analyze the results.
	In a laboratory experiment purify a sample of "foul" water using a
_	three step process.
Sample	 Using maps determine water usage in the United States by region
Lessons	and compare with other countries.
And	 Memorize and name common symbols, formulas, and equations.
Activities	 Perform a qualitative water testing experiment.
	 Prepare and present data in role at a special town council meeting
	in the town of Riverwood.
	 Compile and present fish kill data at a special town council meeting
	and reach a conclusion regarding the cause.
Sample	 Sections A, B, C, and D quizzes followed by tests ager section
Classroom	 Summary questions for each section
Assessment	 Laboratory experiments for each section
Methods	Skill problems for various parts of each section
	<u>Publications:</u>
Sample	 <u>Chemistry in the Community</u> – Chemcom, 5th edition,
Resources	textbook and ancillaries
	<u>Videos:</u>
	 World Chemistry series
	 <u>Planet Earth</u> series