

ORANGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
CHEMISTRY	GRADE: 9-12	UNIT #: 2	The Periodic Table and Chemical Bonding

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

OVERVIEW				
Lesson	Topic	PE's and DCI's	Chapter	Suggested Pacing (Blocks)
1	The development and structure of the Periodic table	HS-PS1-1 HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-3 HS-PS2-6	3.1, 3.2	3
2	Periodic Trends	HS-PS1-1 HS-PS1-2	3.3	3
3	Metallic Bonding, Ion Formation	HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-4 HS-PS2-6	4.1, 4.2	3
4	Ionic Bonding, Ionic Compounds and Nomenclature	HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-3 HS-PS1-4 HS-PS2-6	4.3, 5.1, 5.2	4
5	Covalent Bonding, Covalent Compounds and Nomenclature	HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-3 HS-PS1-4 HS-PS2-6	4.4, 5.1, 5.2	3
6	Lewis Structure and Molecular Geometry	HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-4	4.5	4

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November 2016

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
	1 unit 1	2 unit 1	3 unit 1	4 unit 1
7 unit 1	8 unit 1	9 unit 1	10	11
14 unit 1	15 unit 1	16 12:30 pm dismissal unit 1	17 unit 1	18
21 unit 1	22 unit 1	23 12:30 pm dismissal Unit 2 starts	24 Thanksgiving break	25 Thanksgiving break
28 unit 2 pre test	29 unit 2 pre test	30 periodic table		

December 2017

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
			1 periodic table	2 periodic table
5 Periodic table	6 periodic trends	7 periodic trends	8 periodic trends	9 periodic trends
12 periodic trends	13 periodic trends	14 Metallic Bonding, Ion Formation	15 Metallic Bonding, Ion Formation	16 Metallic Bonding, Ion Formation
19 Metallic Bonding, Ion Formation	20 Metallic Bonding, Ion Formation	21 Metallic Bonding, Ion Formation	22 Ionic bonding, nomenclature	23 Ionic bonding, nomenclature

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January 2017

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
2	3 Ionic bonding, nomenclature	4 Ionic bonding, nomenclature	5 Ionic bonding, nomenclature	6 Ionic bonding, nomenclature
9 Ionic bonding, nomenclature	10 Ionic bonding, nomenclature	11 Covalent bonding, nomenclature	12 Covalent bonding, nomenclature	13 Covalent bonding, nomenclature
16 Covalent bonding, nomenclature	17 Covalent bonding, nomenclature	18 Covalent bonding, nomenclature	19 Lewis structure and MG	20 Lewis structure and MG
23 Lewis structure and MG	24 Lewis structure and MG	25 12:30 pm dismissal Lewis structure and MG	26 12:30 pm dismissal Lewis structure and MG	27 Lewis structure and MG
30 Lewis structure and MG Unit 2 post	31 Unit 2 post test			

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CHEMISTRY

GRADE: 9-12

UNIT #: 2

The Periodic Table and Chemical Bonding

- *How do particles combine to form the variety of matter one observes?*
- *How do substances combine or change (react) to make new substances?*
- *How does one characterize and explain these reactions and make predictions about them?*
 - *What underlying forces explain the variety of interactions observed?*

Students will use a model to predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system. The periodic table is a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms. Each atom has a charged substructure consisting of a nucleus, which is made of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons. Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties. The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states. Students will predict the type of bond between atoms of a molecule from the electronegativity's of those atoms. Students will summarize early attempts at organizing the elements and explain Mendeleev's basis for his organization of the elements. Students will explain the intermolecular forces between polar molecules and their relative strengths. They will explain how do, ionic bonds form in binary compounds. They will use Lewis structures to represent covalent molecules and polyatomic ions and use Lewis structures and VSEPR to predict the polarity, geometry, and bond angles of covalent molecules.

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# Blocks	STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES	CORRESPONDING PE's and DCI's	CURRICULAR & SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT
3	<p>Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties that could be predicted from patterns could include reactivity of metals, types of bonds formed, numbers of bonds formed, and reactions with oxygen. <p>Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical reactions should include the reaction of sodium and chlorine, of carbon and oxygen, or of carbon and hydrogen. <p>Plan and conduct an investigation to gather evidence to compare the structure of substances at the bulk scale to infer the strength of electrical forces between particles.</p> <p>Communicate scientific and technical information about why the molecular-level structure is important in the functioning of designed materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish between metals, metalloids, and 	<p>HS-PS1-1 HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-3 HS-PS2-6</p>	<p>Science Tech Book/Chemistry: Discovery Education</p> <p>Chapter 3. session 1 &2 Pre test https://tools.discoveryeducation.com/assessment/viewAssessment.cfm?guidAssetID=88277214-52FD-4A68-99C2-D18FE4B176D0&student=</p> <p>Activity 1: Exploration: Development of the periodic table. https://gtm-media.discoveryeducation.com/videos/DSC/data/Development_of_the_Periodic_Table_StudentWorksheet.pdf</p> <p>Activity 2: Structure of the periodic table https://gtm-media.discoveryeducation.com/videos/DSC/data/HOAs/CHEM_PeriodicTable_StructureOfThePeriodicTable_HOL_FINAL.pdf</p>	<p>Pre Assessment 1</p> <p>Activity 1: Exploration Development of the periodic table</p> <p>Design an inquiry lab/Model periodic table.</p> <p>Teacher/students will design a rubric to assess the lab and lab write up.</p>

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	<p>nonmetals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize that the columns of the periodic table are called groups or families and contain elements that have similar properties. Describe the location in the periodic table and the general properties of: the alkali metals, the alkaline earth metals, the halogens, transition metals, and the noble gases. Electrical charges determine the functioning of metals, non-metals and pharmaceuticals. Strengths of forces between particles determine the melting point and boiling point, vapor pressure, and surface tension. 		<p>Activity 3: Modeling</p> <p>http://www.estill.k12.ky.us/userfiles/107/Classes/204/7%20classification%20of%20matter-s.pdf?id=664</p>	
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# Blocks	STUDENT LEARNING OBJECTIVES	CORRESPONDING Pes and DCIs	CURRICULAR & SUPPLEMENTAL RESOURCES	ASSESSMENT
3	<p>Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties could be predicted from patterns include reactivity of metals, types of bonds formed, numbers of bonds formed, and reactions with oxygen. Relate an element's chemical reactivity to its position on the periodic table Explain the basis for the observed periodic trends in reactivity of the elements Describe and explain the basis for trends in atomic radius, ionic size, metallic character, ionization energy, and electronegativity of the elements across groups and periods within the periodic table 	<p>HS-PS1-1 HS-PS1-2</p>	<p>Science tech Book/Chemistry: Discovery Education Chapter 3. session 3</p> <p>Activity 3: Periodic trends</p> <p>https://gtm-media.discoveryeducation.com/videos/DSC/data/Periodic_Trends_StudentWorksheet.pdf</p> <p>Activity 4: Periodic trends on reactivity</p> <p>https://gtm-media.discoveryeducation.com/videos/DSC/data/Chem_PeriTrends_NGS_S_HOL_TG_Explore_Reactivity_Final.pdf</p>	<p>Activity 3: Student Exploration on Periodic trends</p> <p>Activity 4: Lab on periodic trends on reactivity.</p>

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3	<p>Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties.</p> <p>Develop a model to illustrate that the release or absorption of energy from a chemical reaction system depends upon the changes in total bond energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe metallic bonding and how it allows for electrical conductivity. Describe how monatomic ions form. Distinguish between cations and anions. Explain ion formation and its relationship to the octet rule. 	<p>HS-PS1-2</p> <p>HS-PS1-4</p> <p>HS-PS2-6</p>	<p>Science tech Book/Chemistry: Discovery Education Chapter 4, session 1&2</p> <p>Activity 5: Ion Formation, exploration https://gtm-media.discoveryeducation.com/videos/DSC/data/Ion_Formation_StudentWorksheet.pdf</p>	<p>Activity 5: Exploration activity on ion formation.</p>
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4	<p>Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties.</p> <p>Plan and conduct an investigation to gather evidence to compare the structure of substances at the bulk scale to infer the strength of electrical forces between particles.</p> <p>Develop a model to illustrate that the release or absorption of energy from a chemical reaction system depends upon the changes in total bond energy.</p> <p>Communicate scientific and technical information about why the molecular-level structure is important in the functioning of designed materials.*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrate how ionic bonds are formed in binary compounds. • Write names for ionic compounds. 	<p>HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-3 HS-PS1-4 HS-PS2-6</p>	<p>Science tech Book/Chemistry: Discovery Education Chapter 4. session 3 Chapter 5, session 1&2</p> <p>Activity 6: Exploring ionic bonds https://gtm-media.discoveryeducation.com/videos/DSC/data/Ionic_Bonding_Student_Worksheet.pdf</p> <p>Activity 7: Ionic Compounds Lab file:///C:/Users/asha/Downloads/chem_names-formulas-of-ionic-compounds-lab_2009-05-13.pdf</p>	<p>Activity 6: Exploration activity on ionic bonding.</p> <p>Activity 7: Inquiry lab on ionic compounds.</p>
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3	<p>Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties.</p> <p>Plan and conduct an investigation to gather evidence to compare the structure of substances at the bulk scale to infer the strength of electrical forces between particles.</p> <p>Develop a model to illustrate that the release or absorption of energy from a chemical reaction system depends upon the changes in total bond energy.</p> <p>Communicate scientific and technical information about why the molecular-level structure is important in the functioning of designed materials.*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain covalent bond formation and its relationship to the octet rule. • Write names for binary molecular compounds. 	<p>HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-3 HS-PS1-4 HS-PS2-6</p>	<p>Science tech Book/Chemistry: Discovery Education Chapter 4. session 4 Chapter 5, session 1&2</p> <p>Activity 8: Hands on lab on bonding https://gtm-media.discoveryeducation.com/videos/DSC/data/HOAs/CHEM_ChemicalBonding_HOL_Toying_Bonds_TG.pdf</p>	<p>Activity 8: Inquiry Lab/ Covalent bonding</p>
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4	<p>Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties.</p> <p>Develop a model to illustrate that the release or absorption of energy from a chemical reaction system depends upon the changes in total bond energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predict the type of bond between atoms of a molecule from the electronegativity of those atoms. Explain the intermolecular forces between polar molecules and their relative strengths. Use Lewis structures to represent covalent molecules and polyatomic ions. Use Lewis structures and VSEPR to predict the polarity, geometry, and bond angles of covalent molecules. Use Lewis structures and VSEPR to explain the unique properties of water. 	<p>HS-PS1-2 HS-PS1-4</p>	<p>Science tech Book/Chemistry: Discovery Education Chapter 4. session 5</p> <p>Activity 9: Modelling Lab</p> <p>file:///C:/Users/asha/Downloads/chem_molecular-geometry-lab_2014-12-17.pdf</p>	<p>Activity 9 : Modelling activity/Inquiry lab on molecular geometry</p>
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Modifications
<p><i>Teacher Note: Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure lesson using UDL principals (http://www.cast.org/our-work/about-udl.html#VXmoXcfD_UA) • Structure lessons around questions that are authentic, relate to students' interests, social/family background and knowledge of their community. • Provide students with multiple choices for how they can represent their understandings (e.g. multisensory techniques-auditory/visual aids; pictures, illustrations, graphs, charts, data tables, multimedia, modeling). • Provide opportunities for students to connect with people of similar backgrounds (e.g. conversations via digital tool such as SKYPE, experts from the community helping with a project, journal articles, and biographies). • Provide multiple grouping opportunities for students to share their ideas and to encourage work among various backgrounds and cultures (e.g. multiple representation and multimodal experiences). • Engage students with a variety of Science and Engineering practices to provide students with multiple entry points and multiple ways to demonstrate their understandings. • Use project-based science learning to connect science with observable phenomena. • Structure the learning around explaining or solving a social or community-based issue. • Provide ELL students with multiple literacy strategies. • Collaborate with after-school programs or clubs to extend learning opportunities.

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Embedded English Language Arts /Literacy and Mathematics

English Language Arts/Literacy

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. (HS-PS1-3) **RST.11-12.1**

Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (HS-PS1-2) **WHST.9-12.2**

Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (HS-PS1-2),(HS-ETS1-3) **WHST.9-12.5**

Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. (HS-PS1-3),(HS-ETS1-1),(HS-ETS1-3) **WHST.9-12.7**

Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. (HS-PS1-3),(HS-ETS1-3),(HS-ETS1-1),(HS-ETS1-3) **WHST.11-12.8**

Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (HS-PS1-3),(HS-ETS1-1),(HS-ETS1-3) **WHST.9-12.9**

Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. (HS-PS1-4) **SL.11-12.5**

Mathematics

Reason abstractly and quantitatively. (HS-ETS1-1),(HS-ETS1-3),(HS-ETS1-4) **MP.2**

Model with mathematics. (HS-ETS1-1),(HS-ETS1-2),(HS-ETS1-3),(HS-ETS1-4) **MP.4**

Use units as a way to understand problems and to guide the solution of multi-step problems; choose and interpret units consistently in formulas; choose and interpret the scale and the origin in graphs and data displays. (HS-PS1-2),(HS-PS1-3) **HSN-Q.A.1**

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