Subject: Chemistry
Grade Level: 10
Unit Title: Electromagnetic Spectrum and Quantum Theory
New 2009 objectives in red

Time frame Needed for Completion: 5 Days
Grading Period: 1st 9wks

Big Idea/Theme: Analyze the Bohr Model, spectrum, emission, and absorption of E/M energy. Also, quantum numbers, electron configuration, and quantum theory.

Understandings: Students will be able to

- Analyze diagrams related to the Bohr model of the hydrogen atom and indicate that:
 - o an electron circles the nucleus only in fixed energy ranges called orbits (energy levels)
 - o an electron can move from one orbit to another by either gaining or losing energy
 - o the lowest energy level is that closest to the nucleus
- Understand that energy exist in discrete units called quanta (photons)
- Describe an "excited" atom above its ground state by the addition of energy, resulting in the electron moving to a higher energy level
- Know that when the electron returns to its ground state, energy is released as electromagnetic radiation
- Recognize the historical contribution of the Bohr model to our modern atomic theory and realize the limitations of the model
- Describe the wave/particle duality of electrons
- Articulate that this electromagnetic radiation is given off as a photon(s). This photon represents the physical difference between ground state and excited state.
- Use the "Bohr Model for Hydrogen Atom" and "Electromagnetic Spectrum" diagrams from the Reference Tables to relate color, frequency, and wavelength of the light emitted to the energy of the photon.
- Understand the inverse relationship between wavelength and frequency, and the direct relationship between energy and frequency.
- Write electron configurations, including noble gas abbreviations (no exceptions to the general rules). Included here are extended arrangements showing electrons in orbitals.
- Identify s, p, d, and f blocks on Periodic Table.
- Identify an element based on its electron configuration. (Students should be able to identify elements which follow the general rules, not necessarily those which are exceptions.)
- Determine the number of valence electrons from electron configurations.
- Predict the number of electrons lost or gained and the oxidation number based on the electron configuration of an atom.

Essential Questions:

- 1. Why do metal ions produce different colors of light when exposed to a flame?
- 2. How do you describe emission and absorption in the Bohr model?
- 3. How are electron configurations and orbital notations written for different elements?
- 4. How are electron configurations and orbital notations written for different elements?
- 5. How can the periodic table be used to predict electron

Curriculum Goals/Objectives (to be assessed at the end of the unit/quarter)

Chm.1.1.2 Analyze an atom in terms of the location of electrons Analyze diagrams related to the Bohr model of the hydrogen atom in terms of allowed, discrete energy levels in the emission spectrum.

- Describe the electron cloud of the atom in terms of a probability model.
- Relate the electron configurations of atoms to the Bohr and electron cloud models

configurations?

6. How are quantum numbers assigned to electrons in a given element?

Chm.1.1.3 Explain the emission of E/M radiation in spectral form in terms of the Bohr Model

- Analyze diagrams related to the Bohr model of the hydrogen atom in terms of allowed, discrete energy levels in the emission spectrum.
- Describe the electron cloud of the atom in terms of a probability model.
- Relate the electron configurations of atoms to the Bohr and electron cloud models

Chm.1.3.1 Classify the components of a periodic table(Period, group, metal, metalloid, nonmetal, transition).

Groups

Identify groups as vertical columns on the periodic table.

- Know that main group elements in the same group have similar properties, the same number of valence electrons, and the same oxidation number.
- Summarize that reactivity increases as you go down within a group for metals and decreases for nonmetals.

Periods

• Identify periods as horizontal rows on the periodic table.

Metals/Nonmetals/Metalloids

• Identify regions of the periodic table where metals, nonmetals, and metalloids are located.

Chm.1.3.3 Infer the atomic size, reactivity, electronegativity, and ionization energy of an element from its position on the Periodic Table.

• Essential Skills/Vocabulary:

Analyze the Bohr model in terms of electron energies in the hydrogen atom.

- The spectrum of electromagnetic energy.
- Emission and absorption of electromagnetic energy as electrons change energy levels.
- Analyze periodic trends in chemical properties and use the periodic table to predict properties of elements.
- Know electron configuration and energy levels.
- Apply quantum numbers to electron configurations.

Assessment Tasks:

(http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/curriculum/science/units/hig h/chemistry/unit3.doc)

- 1. major test, quizzes, homework
- 2. Identification of Metals: Flame Tests
- 3. Bohr Model and Electromagnetic Spectrum Practice
- 4. Hog Hilton
- 5. Electron Configuration worksheet

	olicschools.org/docs/curriculum/science/units/high/chemistry/unit3.doc)	
Identification of Metals: Flame Tests	Q-tips (non-plastic) swabs soaked in each of the following solutions: Sodium nitrate, NaNO ₃ Potassium nitrate, KNO ₃ Calcium nitrate, Ca(NO ₃) ₂ Strontium nitrate, Sr(NO ₃) ₂ Lithium nitrate, LiNO ₃ Copper (II) nitrate, Cu(NO ₃) ₂ Barium nitrate, Ba(NO ₃) ₂ Meker/Bunsen burner Cobalt-blue glass Safety goggles Crucible tongs Beaker of water	

21st Century Skills	Activity
Communication Skills	
Conveying thought or opinions effectively When presenting information, distinguishing between relevant and irrelevant information	Identification of MetalsHog Hilton
Explaining a concept to others	 Identification of Metals Hog Hilton Looking for Connections Bohr Model and

		Electromagnetic Spectrum Practice		
	terviewing others or being terviewed			
	Computer Knowledge			
Us	sing word-processing and database			
pro	ograms			
De	eveloping visual aides for			
pro	esentations			
Us	sing a computer for communication			
Le	earning new software programs			
	Employability Skills			
As	ssuming responsibility for own	 Identification of Metals 		
lea	arning	Hog Hilton		
		 Looking for Connections 		
Pe	ersisting until job is completed	All activities		
W	orking independently	WiZARD Test Items		
De	eveloping career interest/goals			
Re	esponding to criticism or questions			
	Information-retrieval Skills			
Se	earching for information via the			
	mputer			
Se	earching for print information			
Se	earching for information using			
co	mmunity members			
Language Skills - Reading				
	ollowing written directions	Most of the activities can be presented as opportunities for students to follow written directions. The teacher will have to work with most students to develop this skill over time. The following activities are well suited to developing skills in following directions: Identification of Metals Hog Hilton Looking for Connections Bohr Model and Electromagnetic Spectrum		

	Practice			
Identifying cause and effect				
relationships				
Summarizing main points after reading				
Locating and choosing appropriate				
reference materials				
Reading for personal learning				
Language Skill - Writing				
Using language accurately				
Organizing and relating ideas when	 Identification of Metals 			
writing				
Proofing and Editing	All activities			
Synthesizing information from several sources				
Documenting sources				
Developing an outline				
Writing to persuade or justify a				
position				
Creating memos, letters, other forms of				
correspondence				
Teamwork				
Taking initiative				
Working on a team	Identification of MetalsHog Hilton			
Thinking/Problem-Solving Skills				
Identifying key problems or questions				
Evaluating results	 Identification of Metals Hog Hilton Looking for Connections Bohr Model and Electromagnetic Spectrum Practice 			
Developing strategies to address problems				
Developing an action plan or timeline				