Name

Class

Date

**C1** 

#### **Atomic structure**

Lesson	Target 4	Target 6	Target 8
	I can define the word element.	I can describe the basic structure of an atom.	I can use chemical symbols of atoms to produce the chemical formulae of a range of elements and compounds.
C1.1 Atoms	I can classify familiar substances as elements or compounds.	I can explain in detail, including diagrams, the difference between a pure element, mixture and compound.	I can explain the significance of chemical symbols used in formulae and equations.
	I can use the periodic table to find the symbols or names of given elements.	I can name and give the chemical symbol of the first 20 elements in the periodic table.	
	I can describe familiar chemical reactions in word equations.	I can explain why mass is conserved in a chemical reaction.	I can justify in detail how mass may appear to change in a chemical reaction.
C1.2 Chemical equations	I can state that mass is conserved in a chemical reaction.	I can describe familiar chemical reactions with balanced symbol equations including state symbols.	I can describe unfamiliar chemical reactions with more complex balanced symbol equations, including state symbols.
		I can balance given symbol equations.	I can write balanced symbol equations.
	I can define the word 'mixture'.	I can explain the difference between a compound and a mixture.	I can use experimental data to explain the classification of a substance as a compound or a mixture.
C1.3 Separating mixtures	I can identify a mixture and a compound.	I can explain how the chemical properties of a mixture relate to the chemical it is made from.	I can suggest an appropriate separation or purification technique for an unfamiliar mixture.
	I can list different separation techniques.	I can describe different separation techniques.	I can explain in detail how multi-step separation techniques work.

Name

Class

Date

**C1** 

Lesson	Target 4	Target 6	Target 8	
C1.4 Fractional distillation and paper	I can state when fractional distillation would be used.	I can describe the process of fractional distillation.	I can explain in detail how fractional distillation can separate miscible liquids with similar boiling points.	
chromatography	I can safely make a paper chromatogram.	I can explain the main processes occurring in paper chromatography.	I can evaluate separation or purification techniques for a given mixture.	
C1.5 History of the	I can list the significant models proposed for atoms.	I can describe the differences between the plum-pudding and the nuclear model of the atom.	I can justify why the model of the atom has changed over time.	
atom	I can identify the key parts of the plum- pudding model and the nuclear model of the atom.	I can explain how evidence from scattering experiments changed the model of the atom.	I can evaluate the current model of an atom.	
	I can state the relative charges and masses of subatomic particles.	I can describe atoms using the atomic model.	I can use the periodic table to find atomic number and mass number data and use it to determine the number of each subatomic particle in any given atom.	
C1.6 Structure of the atom	I can state that atoms have no overall charge (are neutral).	I can explain why atoms have no overall charge.	I can recognise and describe patterns in subatomic particles of elements listed in the periodic table.	
	I can label the subatomic particles on a diagram of a helium atom.	I can use atomic number and mass numbers of familiar atoms to determine the number of each subatomic particle.	I can explain why we can be confident that there are no missing elements in the first 10 elements of the periodic table.	

Name

Class

Date

Lesson	Target 4		Target 6		Target 8	
C1.7 lons, atoms,	I can state what an ion is.		I can describe isotopes using the atomic model.		I can use the periodic table to find atomic number and mass number data and use it to determine the number of each subatomic particle in an ion.	
and isotopes	I can define an isotope.		I can explain why ions have a charge.		I can use SI units and prefixes to describe the size of an atom and its nucleus in standard form.	
	I can state the relative sizes of an atom and its nucleus.		I can use atomic number and mass numbers of familiar ions to determine the number of each subatomic particle.		I can explain why chlorine does not have a whole mass number.	
C1.8 Electronic structures	I can state that electrons are found in energy levels of an atom.		I can write the standard electronic configuration notation from a diagram for the first 20 elements.		I can use the periodic table to find atomic number and determine the electronic structure for the first 20 elements .	
Structures	I can state the maximum number of electrons in the first three energy levels.		I can explain why elements in the same group react in a similar way .		I can make predictions for how an element will react when given information on another element in the same group.	

Name

Class

Date

**C2** 

#### The periodic table

Lesson	Target 4	Target 6	Target 8	
C2.1 Development of the periodic table	I can list the significant models for ordering the elements.	I can describe how the elements are arranged in groups and periods in the periodic table.	I can explain how and why the ordering of the elements has changed over time.	
	I can state how the elements are ordered in the periodic table.	I can explain why the periodic table was a breakthrough in how to order elements.		
	I can define a group and period in the periodic table.	I can describe how the electronic structure of metals and non-metals are different.	I can explain how the electronic structure of metals and non-metals affects their reactivity.	
C2.2 Electronic structures and the periodic table	I can describe how electronic structure is linked to the periodic table.	I can explain in terms of electronic structure how the elements are arranged in the periodic table.	I can use the periodic table to make predictions about the electronic structure and reactions of elements.	
	I can state that noble gases are unreactive.	I can explain why the noble gases are unreactive and the trend in their boiling points.	I can predict the electronic structure of stable ions for the first 20 elements.	
	I can name the first three elements in Group 1.	I can recognise trends in supplied data.	I can illustrate the reactions of Group 1 metals with balanced symbol equations.	
C2.3 Group 1- the alkali metals	I can describe the Group 1 metals as having low densities.	I can explain why the elements in Group 1 react similarly and why the first three elements float on water.	I can explain how Group 1 metals form ions with a +1 charge when they react with non-metals.	
	I can write word equations from descriptions of how Group 1 metals react with water.	I can Describe how you can show that hydrogen and metal hydroxides are made when Group 1 metals react with water.	I can justify how Group 1 metals are stored and the safety precautions used when dealing with them.	

Name\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_

Lesson	Target 4		Target 6		Target 8	
	I can name the first four elements in Group 7.	$\Box$	I can recognise trends in supplied data.	$\Box$	I can illustrate the reactions of Group 7 metals with balanced symbol equations.	
C2.4 Group 7- the halogens	I can recognise a halogen displacement reaction.		I can explain why the elements in Group 7 react similarly.		I can explain how Group 7 non-metals form ions with a −1 charge when they react with metals.	
	I can describe the main properties of halogens.		I can explain how to complete a halogen displacement reaction and explain what happens in the reaction.	$\Box$	I can explain in detail how to compare the reactivity of the Group elements.	
C2.5 Explaining	I can state the trend in reactivity in Group 1.		I can explain how electronic structure affects the trend in reactivity of Group 1 and Group 7 elements.		I can use electronic structure to explain the trends in physical and chemical properties of Group 1 and Group 7 elements.	
trends	I can state the trend in reactivity in Group 7.		I can use the nuclear model to explain how the outer electrons experience different levels of attraction to the nucleus.		I can apply knowledge of reactivity of Groups 1 and 7 to suggest and explain the trend in reactivity of Group 2 and 6.	



Date

**C**3

#### Structure and bonding

Name

Lesson	Target 4	Target 6	Target 8	
	I can identify the three states of matter and their state symbols.	I can use data to determine the state of a substance at a given temperature.	I can use the particle model to describe how energy, movement, and attraction between particles changes as a substance is heated or cooled.	
C3.1 States of matter	I can describe the process of melting, freezing, boiling, and condensing.	I can explain, in terms of particles, energy and temperature of a substance when it is at the melting point or boiling point.	I can suggest why substances have different melting and boiling points from each other.	
	I can use the particle model to draw a representation of how particles are arranged in the three states of matter.	I can describe the factors that affect rate of evaporation.	<ul> <li>I can evaluate a model, explaining its limitations.</li> </ul>	
	I can state the particles involved in ionic and covalent bonding.	I can draw dot and cross diagrams of compounds formed between Group 1 and Group 7 elements.	I can draw dot and cross diagrams of unfamiliar ionic compounds.	
C3.2 Atoms in ions	I can describe, with an example, how a Group 1 metal atom becomes a positive ion.	I can explain how electron transfer allows ionic bonding to occur in the compound formed when a Group 1 metal reacts with a Group 7 non-metal.	I can suggest and explain the charge of a monatomic ion based on its position in the periodic table.	
	I can describe, with an example, how a Group 7 non-metal atom becomes a negative ion.			

Class

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Name

Lesson	Target 4	Target 6	Target 8	
C3.3 Ionic bonding	I can state that opposite charges attract.	I can explain how the position of an element on the periodic table relates to the charge on its most stable monatomic ion. I can explain, in terms of electronic	I can suggest the charge on unfamiliar ions using the position of the element in the periodic table. I can explain the ratio of metal and non-	
C3.3 Torric boriding	Group 2, Group 6, and Group 7 elements.	structure, how unfamiliar elements become ions.	metal ions in compounds.	
	I can describe an ionic lattice.	I can interpret formula of familiar ionic compounds to determine the number and type of each ion present.	I can generate formula of a wide range of ionic compounds when the charges of the ions are given.	
C3.4 Giant ionic	I can state that ionic compounds have high melting points and can dissolve in water.	I can explain why ionic compounds have a high melting point.	I can explain in detail why ionic compounds cannot conduct electricity when they are solid but can when molten or in solution.	
structures	I can state that ionic compounds can conduct electricity when molten or dissolved in water.	I can describe, in terms of ions, how an ionic compound can conduct electricity.	I can justify in terms of properties that a compound has ionic bonding.	
	I can describe an ionic lattice.	I can explain the movement of ions in solutions or when molten.	I can apply the ionic model to make predictions of the physical properties of ionic compounds.	
	I can describe a covalent bond.	I can explain how a covalent bond forms in terms of electronic structure.	I can draw dot and cross diagrams and ball and stick diagrams for unfamiliar small molecules.	
C3.5 Covalent bonding	I can recognise a covalent compound from its formula, name, or diagram showing bonds.	I can draw dot and cross diagrams and ball and stick diagrams for H2, Cl2, O2, N2, HCl, H2O, NH3, and CH4.	I can suggest how double and triple covalent bonds can be formed.	
	I can name familiar examples of small molecules which contain covalent bonds.	I can describe a double bond in a diatomic molecule.	I can suggest how the properties of a double bond could be different to the properties of a single covalent bond.	

Class

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**C**3

**C**3

Name			Class	 Date	
Lesson	Target 4		Target 6	Target 8	
		1			
	I can state that small molecules have low melting and boiling points.		I can explain how the size of molecules affects melting and boiling points	I can predict the physical properties of unfamiliar covalently bonded substances.	
C3.6 Structure of simple molecules	I can state that small molecules do not conduct electricity.		I can explain why small molecules and polymers do not conduct electricity.	I can compare and contrast the properties of substances with different bonding.	
	I can describe an intermolecular force.		I can identify substances that would have weak intermolecular forces.	I can justify the use of a model to explain the physical properties of a small molecule and discuss the limitations of various molecular models.	
	I can list the main physical properties of diamond and graphite.		I can recognise the structure of diamond and graphite from information provided in written or diagrammatic form.	I can use a molecular model of an unfamiliar giant covalent structure to predict and explain is physical properties.	
C3.7 Giant covalent structures	I can state that giant covalent structures have high melting points.		I can explain the properties of diamond in terms of its bonding.	I can justify in detail a use for graphite based on its properties.	
	I can describe the structure of graphite in terms of layers of carbon atoms.		I can explain the properties of graphite in terms of its bonding.	I can justify in detail a use for diamond based on its properties.	
	I can describe the relationship between graphite and graphene.		I can recognise the structure of a fullerene or nanotube in diagrams and prose.	I can describe and explain the applications of fullerenes.	
C3.8 Fullerenes and graphene	I can list the main physical properties of fullerenes.		I can explain the structure of fullerenes.	I can use molecular models of graphene, nanotubes, and fullerenes to explain their properties.	
	I can state the molecular formula of buckminsterfullerene.		I can list the properties and consequent uses of fullerenes and carbon nanotubes.	I can justify in detail a use for graphene, nanotubes and fullerenes, based on their properties.	

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Name		Class	Date	
Lesson	Target 4	Target 6	Target 8	
C3.9 Bonding in	I can state that metals form a giant structure.	I can describe metallic bonding.	I can explain how metal atoms form giant structures.	
metals	I can recognise metallic bonding in diagrams.	I can recognise and represent metallic bonding diagrammatically.	I can evaluate different models of metallic bonding.	
C3.10 Giant metallic structures	I can list the physical properties of metals.	I can explain key physical properties of metals using the model of metallic bonding. I can describe why metals are alloyed.	I can explain in detail, including labelled diagrams, how alloying affects the structure and bonding in metals and its effect on properties. I can justify in detail why alloys are more often used than pure metals.	

Name\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Chemical calculations**

Lesson	Target 4		Target 6	Target 8
C4.1 Relative	I can use the periodic table to identify the relative atomic mass for the first 20 elements.		I can use the periodic table to find the relative atomic mass of all elements.	I can explain why some elements have the same relative atomic mass as each other and why relative atomic masses may not be a whole number.
masses and moles	I can calculate the relative formula mass for familiar compounds when the formula is supplied and is without brackets.	$\Box$	I can calculate the relative formula mass for unfamiliar compounds when the formula is given.	I can calculate the number of moles or mass of a substance from data supplied.
			I can state the units for the amount of substance.	I can convert between units in calculations.
			I can explain why chemical equations must be balanced.	I can interpret balanced symbol equations in terms of mole ratios.
C4.2 Equations and calculations			I can calculate the relative formula mass for one substance when the relative formula masses are given for all the other substances in a balanced symbol equation.	I can use balanced symbol equations to calculate reacting masses.
C4.3 From masses to balanced			I can explain why chemical equations must be balanced.	I can explain the effect of a limiting reactant on the amount of product made.
equations			I can identify the limiting reactant in a chemical reaction.	I can use balanced symbol equations to calculate reacting masses when there is a limiting reactant.

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1

Name\_\_\_\_\_ Class\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_

Lesson	Target 4	Target 6		Target 8	
	I can describe what the concentration of a solution is.	I can explain how concentration of a solution can be changed.	$\square$	I can calculate the mass of a chemical when any volume and concentration is	
C4.4 Expressing concentrations	I can calculate the concentration of a solution in g/dm3 when given the mass of solute in g and volume of solution in dm3.	I can calculate the mass of solute (in g) in a solution when given the concentration in g/dm3 and volume in dm3 or cm3.		given. I can explain the concentration of a solution in terms of particles.	

Name

Class

Date

Lesson	Target 4	Target 6	Target 8
	I can list the order of common metals in the reactivity series.	I can describe oxidation and reduction in terms of gain or loss of oxygen.	I can justify uses of metals in the reactivity series based on their chemical reactivity.
C5.1 The reactivity series	I can use general equations to write specific word equations for metals listed in the reactivity series reacting with oxygen, water, and acid.	I can write word equations for the metals listed in the reactivity series reacting with oxygen, water, and acid and balance given symbol equations.	I can write balanced symbol equations, with state symbols, for the metals listed in the reactivity series reacting with oxygen, water, and acid.
	I can safely make and record observations.	I can predict observations for the metals listed in the reactivity series reacting with oxygen, water, and acid.	I can evaluate in detail the investigation of metals plus acid, assessing the control of variables and the validity of conclusions drawn from the data collected.
	I can recall a definition of a displacement reaction.	I can explain why a displacement reaction occurs.	I can describe displacement reactions using an ionic equation.
C5.2 Displacement reactions	I can use the reactivity series to determine whether a reaction between a metal and a different metal salt would happen or not.	I can write word equations and straightforward balanced symbol equations for displacement reactions.	I can write balanced symbol equations, with state symbols, for displacement reactions.
	I can safely make and record observations.	I can predict observations for the metals listed in the reactivity series reacting with a different metal salt.	I can determine and explain which species is oxidised and which species (metal atom or ion) is reduced in a displacement reaction in terms of electron transfer.

Name

Class

Date

Lesson	Target 4		Target 6	Target 8
C5.3 Extracting metals	I can define oxidation and reduction in terms of oxygen.		I can identify species that are being oxidised and reduced in a chemical reaction.	I can explain how carbon or hydrogen can be used to reduce an ore.
metais	I can describe how metals can be extracted.		I can explain why some metals are found uncombined in the Earth's crust.	I can evaluate the extraction process to obtain a metal from its ore.
	I can recall a definition of a salt.		I can describe how to make a salt by reacting a metal with an acid.	I can explain the reaction between a metal and an acid.
C5.4 Salts from metals	I can name a salt formed between a metal and sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid.		I can write a balanced symbol equation to describe a reaction between a metal and sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid.	I can write ionic and half equations, including state symbols, to describe a reaction between a metal and sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid.
	I can recall a general equation for a metal reacting with an acid and use it to write specific word equations.		I can identify the formula of the salt produced from the reaction between an acid and a metal.	I can identify and explain in detail which species is oxidised and which is reduced in a reaction.
C5.5 Salts from	I can safely prepare a pure, dry sample of a soluble salt from an insoluble base and a dilute acid.		I can describe a method to prepare a pure, dry sample of a soluble salt from an insoluble substance and a dilute acid.	I can explain the reaction between a metal oxide or metal hydroxide and an acid, including an ionic equation.
insoluble bases	I can name a salt formed between a metal hydroxide or metal oxide and sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid.		I can write a balanced symbol equation to describe a reaction between a metal hydroxide or oxide and sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid.	I can generate the formulae of salts given the names of the metal or base and the acid.
	I can recall a general equation for a base reacting with an acid and use it to write specific word equations.		I can explain why the reaction between a base and a dilute acid is a neutralisation reaction.	I can explain how alkalis are a subgroup of bases.

Name

Class

Date

Lesson	Target 4		Target 6	Target 8	
		1			
	I can safely make a salt by reacting a metal carbonate with a dilute acid.		I can describe how to make a dry sample of a salt from reacting a metal carbonate or an alkali with a dilute acid.	I can explain the reaction between ammonia and dilute acids to produce salts and the agricultural importance of the salts.	
C5.6 Making more salts	I can write a general word equation for metal carbonates and alkalis reacting with dilute acids and use this to make specific word equations.		I can write balanced symbol equations for neutralisation reactions.	I can describe neutralisation using ionic equations, including the ionic equation for a carbonate plus an acid.	
	I can safely use universal indicator to classify as acidic or alkaline.		I can describe how universal indicator can be used to classify a chemical as acidic or alkaline.	I can evaluate how universal indicator or a data logger can be used to determine the approximate pH of a solution.	
C5.7 Neutralisation and the pH scale	I can describe the pH scale.		I can describe how solutions can be acidic or alkali.	I can use ionic equations to explain how solutions can be acidic or alkali.	
	I can recall an example of an alkali, neutral, base, and acidic chemical.		I can describe the relationship between alkalis and bases.	I can explain how the pH of a solution changes as acid or alkali is added.	
			I can recall examples of strong and weak acids.	I can explain the difference between concentration and strong or weak in terms of acids and alkalis.	
C5.8 Electronic structures			I can describe how an acid or alkali can be concentrated or dilute.	I can use ionic equations to explain how acids can be strong or weak.	
Y			I can describe how an acid or alkali can be weak or strong.	I can quantatively explain how the concentration of hydrogen ions relates to the pH number.	

#### **C6 Electrolysis**

Name

Class

Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
	I can define electrolysis.	I can describe electrolysis in terms of movement of ions.	I can explain why electrolysis can only occur when an ionic compound is molten or in aqueous solution.	
C6.1 Introduction to electrolysis	I can write a word equation to describe the electrolysis of a molten ionic compound.	I can write a balanced symbol equation including state symbols for the overall electrolysis of a molten ionic compound.	I can describe electrolysis with half equations at the electrodes.	
		I can predict the products at each electrode for the electrolysis of a molten ionic compound.	I can explain the classification of the reactions at each electrode as oxidation or reduction.	
C6.2 Changes at the electrodes	I can state that oxygen can be produced at the anode when some solutions are electrolysed.	I can describe electrolysis of solutions in terms of movement of ions.	I can explain how hydrogen ions and hydroxide ions can be present in solutions, including a balanced symbol equation with state symbols, for the reversible reaction in which water ionises.	
	I can state that hydrogen can be produced at the cathode when some solutions are electrolysed.	I can write a balanced symbol equation including state symbols for the overall electrolysis of a solution.	I can describe electrolysis with half equations at the electrodes.	
	I can write a word equation to describe electrolysis of a solution.	I can predict the products at each electrode for the electrolysis of a molten ionic compound or its solution.	I can explain the classification of reactions at the electrodes as oxidation or reduction.	

#### **C6 Electrolysis**

Name

Class

Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
C6.3 Extraction of aluminium	I can state that aluminium can be extracted from aluminium oxide using electrolysis.	I can describe the electrolysis of aluminium oxide.	I can explain why electrolysis is used to extract aluminium from compounds.	$\Box$
	I can write a word equation to describe the electrolysis of aluminium oxide.	I can explain why electrolysis is an expensive metal extraction method and illustrate this with the extraction of aluminium.	I can describe electrolysis with half equations at the electrodes.	
		I can explain why cryolite is added to aluminium oxide in the industrial extraction of aluminium.	I can explain the classification of the reactions at each electrode as oxidation or reduction.	
C6.4 Electrolysis of	I can state the products of the electrolysis of brine and a use for each.	I can describe how to electrolyse brine in terms of ions moving.	I can explain the electrolysis of brine using half equations, classifying reactions at the electrode as oxidation or reduction.	
aqueous solutions	I can safely electrolyse a solution, with guidance provided.	I can predict the products of electrolysis of a solution.	I can evaluate in detail an investigation we have planned and carried out, commenting on our methodology and quality of the data collected.	
		I can plan and carry out an electrolysis investigation.	I can explain the classification of the reactions at each electrode as oxidation or reduction.	$\Box$

### **C7 Energy changes**

Name

Class

Lesson	Aiming for 4		Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8		
	I can define exothermic and endothermic reactions.		I can describe examples of exothermic and endothermic reactions.		I can explain a chemical reaction in terms of energy transfer.	
C7.1 Exothermic and endothermic reactions	I can state that energy is conserved in a chemical reaction.		I can explain, using observations from calorimetry, how to classify a reaction as exothermic or endothermic.		I can plan, carry out, and evaluate the errors in a calorimetry investigation.	
	I can safely complete a calorimetry experiment for a reaction that takes place in solution.		I can explain in detail how to carry out a calorimetry experiment.			
	I can state a use of an exothermic reaction and an endothermic reaction.		I can explain how an energy change from a chemical reaction can be used.		I can suggest a chemical reaction for a specific purpose based on the energy change for the reaction.	
C7.2 Using energy transfers from reactions	I can write word equations for familiar reactions.		I can write balanced symbol equations for familiar reactions.		I can evaluate in detail the uses of exothermic and endothermic reactions.	
	I can define activation energy.		I can label activation energy on a reaction profile diagram.		I can explain why chemical reactions need activation energy to start them.	
C7.3 Reaction profiles	I can sketch a generic reaction profile diagram for an exothermic or endothermic reaction.		I can generate a specific reaction profile diagram for a given chemical reaction when its energy change is also supplied.		I can use the particle model to explain how a chemical reaction occurs.	
			I can identify bonds broken in reactants and new bonds made in products of a reaction.		I can explain energy change in terms of the balance between bond making and bond breaking.	

### **C7 Energy changes**

Name		Class	Class		
Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6		Aiming for 8	
C7.4 Bond energy	I can explain, using the particle model, how reactants become products in a chemical reaction.		I can calculate the energy needed to break the reactant bonds and the energy released when the product bonds are made.		
calculations	calculations	I can explain why bond breaking is endothermic and bond making is exothermic.		I can calculate the energy change for a reaction, including the correct unit.	
		I can define bond energy and identify all the bonds that break and are made in a chemical reaction.		I can explain in terms of bond energies how a reaction is either exothermic or endothermic.	

#### **C8** Rates and equilibrium

Name

Class

Lesson	Aiming for 4		Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8
	I can recall a definition for rate of reaction.		I can explain how there can be different	 I can plot and use a graph to calculate
		$\Box$	units for measuring rate of reaction.	the gradient to measure the initial rate of reaction.
8.1 Rate of reaction	I can safely describe and follow a method to monitor rate of reaction.		I can calculate the mean rate of reaction.	I can justify a chosen method for a given reaction to monitor the rate of reaction.
	I can state the units for rate of reaction.		I can calculate the rate of reaction at a specific time.	I can explain why there is more than one unit for rate of reaction.
	I can describe how surface area of a solid can be increased.		I can describe how changing the surface area changes the rate of reaction.	I can use collision theory to explain in detail how increasing surface area increases the rate of reaction.
C8.2 Collision theory and surface area	I can state that chemical reactions can only occur when a collision occurs with enough energy.		I can describe what the activation energy of a reaction is.	I can use a graph to calculate the rate of reaction at specific times in a chemical reaction.
	I can list the factors that can affect the rate of a chemical reaction.		I can calculate the surface area to volume ratio.	I can explain why many collisions do not lead to a chemical reaction.
C8.3 The effect of temperature	I can describe how temperature affects the rate of reaction.		I can use collision theory to explain how changing temperature alters the rate of reaction.	I can use a graph to calculate the rate of reaction at specific times in a chemical reaction.
	I can safely an experiment on how temperature affects the rate of a reaction.		I can calculate mean rates of reaction.	I can calculate (1/t) and plot a graph with a more meaningful line of best fit.

#### **C8** Rates and equilibrium

Name

Class

Date

Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
	I can describe how changing concentration affects the rate of reaction.	I can use collision theory to explain how changing concentration or pressure alters the rate of reaction.	I can interpret a rate of reaction graph, including calculating the rate of reaction at specific times in a chemical reaction.	
C8.4 The effect of concentration or pressure	I can describe how changing pressure affects the rate of gas phase reactions.	I can calculate mean rates of reaction.	I can explain why changing pressure has no effect on the rate of reaction for some reactions.	
		I can explain how to change gas pressure.	I can justify quantitative predictions and evaluate in detail their investigation into the effect of concentration on rate of reaction.	
	I can define a catalyst.	I can use collision theory to explain how adding a catalyst alters the rate of reaction.	I can use a reaction profile diagram to explain in detail the effect of adding a catalyst.	
C8.5 The effect of catalysts	I can describe how adding a catalyst affects the rate of reaction.	I can explain, with an example, the industrial use of a catalyst.	I can justify the use of catalysts in industry and in household products.	
	I can describe and carry out a method to safely investigate which catalyst is best for a reaction.	I can calculate the mean rate of reaction.	I can explain what an enzyme is and how it works.	
	I can define a reversible reaction.	I can explain, using a familiar reaction, how a reaction can be reversible.	I can describe an unfamiliar reversible reaction, using a balanced symbol equation with state symbols.	
C8.6 Reversible reactions	I can write a word equation for a familiar reversible reaction.	I can describe a familiar reversible reaction using a balanced symbol equation.	I can justify the use of reversible reactions in the lab and items available in the home.	
	I can state an example of a reversible reaction.	I can predict the observations of a familiar reversible reaction when the conditions are changed.	I can justify the classification of a reaction as reversible.	

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### **C8** Rates and equilibrium

Name		 Class	 Date	
Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
C8.7 Energy and	I can state whether a reversible reaction is exothermic or endothermic in the reverse direction if the forward direction is stated.	I can explain why the energy change in a reversible reaction is exothermic in one direction and endothermic in the reverse direction.	I can explain in detail the energy changes in an equilibrium system.	
reversible reactions	I can write the word equation for the reversible reaction of dehydration/hydration of copper	I can generate balanced symbol equations for reversible reactions from information provided.	I can suggest and explain a simple laboratory test which could be completed using a reversible reaction.	C
		I can make predictive observations of familiar reversible reactions when information is supplied.	I can make predictive observations of unfamiliar reversible reactions when information is supplied.	C
	I can define a dynamic equilibrium.	I can describe how to achieve dynamic equilibrium.	I can explain dynamic equilibrium.	C
C8.8 Dynamic equilibrium	I can describe a closed system.	I can describe how the rate of the forward reaction compares to the rate of the backward reaction in dynamic equilibrium.	I can explain why the concentration of chemicals in a dynamic equilibrium remains constant.	C
		I can describe Le Chatelier's Principle.	I can predict the effect on the rate forward and reverse reactions by applying the Le Chatelier's Principle when the conditions of a dynamic equilibrium are changed.	C
C8.9 Altering		I can explain how changing conditions for a system at dynamic equilibrium affects the rate of the forward and reverse	I can explain why changing pressure has no effect on some systems.	
conditions		I can predict the effect on yield of changing temperature, concentration, or pressure in a given equilibrium system.	I can justify, in detail, the compromise conditions chosen in given industrial processes.	С

### **C9 Crude oil and fuels**

Name Date

Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
	I can describe the composition of a crude oil.	I can describe how to separate crude oil into fractions in a school laboratory.	I can explain why fractional distillation is used to separate crude oil into fractions.	
C9.1 Hydrocarbons	I can state a definition of a hydrocarbon.	I can classify a hydrocarbon as an alkane.	I can apply a general formula to generate a molecular formula and a displayed formula for a straight-chain alkane.	
	I can state a definition of an alkane.	I can state the names and describe the first four alkanes.	I can classify and justify the classification of a chemical as an alkane.	
C9.2 Fractional distillation of oil	I can name the different fractions from crude oil.	I can describe how the trend in colour, viscosity, flammability, and boiling point changes as the length of the hydrocarbon chain changes.	I can explain in detail how fractional distillation is used to separate crude oil into fractions.	
	I can state a use for each fraction from crude oil.	I can describe how the properties of a fraction of crude oil make it appropriate for its use.	I can explain how chain length affects the properties of crude oil fractions.	
			I can make predictions about the properties of crude oil fractions from the fraction's hydrocarbon chain length.	

### **C9 Crude oil and fuels**

Name		 Class	 Date	
Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
	I can define complete and incomplete combustion.	I can explain the differences between complete and incomplete combustion.	I can justify the use of a given fuel over another.	
C9.3 Burning hydrocarbon fuels	I can write a word equation to describe the complete combustion of a hydrocarbon.	I can write balanced symbol equations for the complete and incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons.	I can explain in detail how the production of carbon monoxide in incomplete combustion can be lethal.	С
	I can write a word equation to describe the incomplete combustion of a hydrocarbon.	I can explain how to test for the products of complete combustion.	I can use balanced symbol equations to calculate amounts of reactants or products in a combustion reaction.	
	I can define the process of cracking.	I can describe the process of cracking, including conditions.	I can use examples to explain the process of cracking and why it is so important to the petrochemical industry.	
C9.4 Cracking hydrocarbons	I can generate a word equation to describe cracking.	I can generate a balanced symbol equation to describe cracking.	I can explain the similarities and differences between alkanes and alkenes.	
	I can recognise and give examples of alkenes.	I can describe a chemical test to show an alkene is present.	I can explain, using balanced symbol equations, the reaction between bromine water and an alkene.	

Name

### **C10 Chemical analysis**

Date

Aiming for 4 Aiming for 6 Aiming for 8 Lesson I can describe the difference between pure I can state what a pure substance is. I can justify the classification of pure substances, impure substances, and substances, impure substances, and formulations. formulations when data is supplied. C10.1 Pure I can describe how melting point and boiling I can explain how melting point and boiling I can explain in detail the use of substances and point data can be used to identify pure point data can be used to determine the formulations. mixtures substances. purity of a substance. I can state uses of formulations. I can state what a formulation is. I can calculate percentage compositions of components in a range of formulations. I can describe and safely carry out a method I can explain how chromatography I can explain why different substances and different conditions will have different to make a paper chromatogram. separates solutes. R<sub>f</sub> values. I can calculate R<sub>f</sub> values from a I can describe how to calculate R<sub>f</sub> values. I can calculate R<sub>f</sub> values from given data. C10.2 Analysing chromatogram, using an appropriate chromatograms number of significant figures. I can use a chromatogram to determine if a I can interpret a chromatogram to I can describe a use of chromatography. sample is pure or impure. identify unknown substances. I can safely carry out the laboratory test for I can explain why limewater turns milky I can write balanced symbol equations, hydrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and when it reacts with carbon dioxide. including state symbols, for the reactions of limewater with carbon dioxide and chlorine. hydrogen with oxygen. C10.3 Testing for I can describe how to safely carry out the I can interpret results to identify a gas that I can explain why a glowing splint regases laboratory test for chlorine gas. is present. ignites in oxygen. I can identify hydrogen, carbon dioxide, and I can explain why hydrogen 'pops' near a I can explain why chlorine gas turns damp indicator paper colourless. oxygen from a laboratory test. naked flame.

Class

1

Name

#### **C11 The Earth's atmosphere**

Date

Aiming for 4 Aiming for 6 Aiming for 8 Lesson I can describe the Earth's early atmosphere. I can state the composition, including I can use a theory to explain in detail formulae, of the Earth's early atmosphere. how the atmosphere developed. C11.1 History of our I can describe how oxygen was formed in the I can describe a theory for the I can explain the limits of the theory for atmosphere the development of the Earth's development of the atmosphere. development of the Earth's atmosphere. atmosphere and why it has changed. I can explain, using word equations, how I can use balanced symbol equations to gases were formed in the atmosphere and explain how gases were formed in the oceans were formed. atmosphere and explain how oceans were formed. I can use a theory to explain in detail how I can state that the levels of carbon dioxide I can describe how the proportion of have decreased in the atmosphere. carbon dioxide in the early atmosphere the early atmosphere developed to form was reduced. the atmosphere today. I can explain why the compositions of I can list the names and symbols of the gases I can state the composition of dry air. C11.2 Our evolving the Earth's atmosphere has not in dry air. atmosphere changed much for 200 million years. I can state where methane and ammonia in I can use word equations to show how I can use balanced symbol equations to carbon dioxide can form sedimentary rocks. explain how carbon dioxide forms the atmosphere may have come from. sedimentary rock and how methane and ammonia were removed from the atmosphere.

Class

#### **C11 The Earth's atmosphere**

Name

Class

Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
	I can describe the greenhouse effect.	I can explain the greenhouse effect.	I can justify why scientists, as well as the public, disagree about the cause of climate change.	
C11.3 Greenhouse gases	I can name three greenhouse gases.	I can explain how greenhouse gases increase the temperature of the atmosphere.	I can explain the difference between global warming and the greenhouse effect.	
	I can state some human activities that affect the proportion of greenhouse gases.	I can explain how human activity can change the proportion of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.	I can evaluate evidence to suggest if global warming is man-made or natural.	
	I can list some of the possible outcomes of climate change.	I can explain the possible effects of global climate change and why they are difficult to predict.	I can evaluate the scale, risk, and environmental impact of global climate change.	
C11.4 Global climate change	I can state a definition for carbon footprint.	I can explain possible methods to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	I can justify why reducing greenhouse gas emissions can be difficult to achieve.	
	I can list some ways to reduce a carbon footprint.	I can explain some of the problems in trying to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	I can evaluate the use of products, services, or events in terms of their carbon footprint.	
C11.5 Atmospheric pollutants	I can list some atmospheric pollutants.	I can explain how sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are made when fossil fuels are combusted.	I can predict the products of combustion of a fuel given appropriate information about the composition of the fuel and the conditions in which it is used.	
	I can describe how carbon monoxide and soot (carbon) can be made from the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels.	I can describe the health impacts of atmospheric pollutants.	I can evaluate the negative social, economic, and environmental consequences of atmospheric pollution.	
	I can complete word equations to describe how atmospheric pollutants can be made.	I can use balanced symbol equations to show how atmospheric pollutants are formed.	I can suggest and explain methods to reduce atmospheric pollution.	

#### **C12 The Earth's resources**

Name

Class

Lesson	Aiming for 4	Aiming for 6	Aiming for 8	
C12.1 Finite and renewable resources	I can list some human uses of the Earth's resources.	I can describe and classify a resource as finite or renewable when information is given.	I can understand data and interpret information using orders of magnitude to compare.	
	I can give examples of a finite and a renewable resource.	I can explain the use of natural, sustainable, and finite resources.	I can explain the role of chemistry in improving agricultural and industrial processes.	
	I can state an example of a natural product that is supplemented or replaced by agricultural or synthetic products.	I can interpret information from different formats including graphs, charts, tables, and prose.	I can draw conclusions consistent with information provided from graphs, charts, tables, and prose and evaluate the validity of the data.	
C12.2 Water safe to drink	I can describe why potable water is important.	I can explain the method of obtaining potable water depends on the local conditions.	I can explain the difference between pure water and potable water.	$\Box$
	I can list the key processes to make drinking water.	I can explain reasons for filtration and sterilisation in water treatment.	I can justify the choice of potable water supply in a given scenario.	$\Box$
	I can safely distil salty water.	I can describe and explain in detail how to safely distil salty water.	I can explain in detail why desalination is not often used to generate safe clean drinking water and justify when it is used.	
C12.3 Treating waste water	I can list what is removed from waste water before it can be released.	I can explain why waste water should be treated before it is released into the environment.	I can evaluate the ease of obtaining potable water from waste, ground, or salt water.	
	I can state the main processes in sewage treatment.	I can describe the main processes in sewage treatment.	I can explain in detail how and why waste water is processed before it is released into the environment.	
	I can state uses of sewage slurry.	I can explain the uses of sewage slurry.	I can evaluate the use of sewage slurry.	

#### **C12 The Earth's resources**

Name Date

Lesson	Aiming for 4		Aiming for 6		Aiming for 8	
C12.4 Extracting metals from ores			I can describe the processes of phytomining and bioleaching.		I can explain in detail how phytomining and bioleaching extract metals.	
			I can write balanced symbol equations to explain metal extraction techniques.		I can write ionic equations to explain metal extraction techniques and identify the species being oxidised or reduced.	
			I can explain the need for new ways of extracting metals (in particular copper).		I can evaluate biological methods of metal extraction.	
	I can state the different stages of an LCA in the correct order.		I can explain the importance of LCA and how it can be misused.		I can explain the limits of LCAs.	
C12.5 Life Cycle Assessments	I can carry out an LCA for shopping bags made from plastic or paper with support.		I can carry out LCAs for different products when data is supplied.		I can evaluate products in detail using LCAs.	
C12.6 Reduce, reuse, and recycle	I can list some products that can be reused or recycled.		I can explain the importance of reusing and recycling products.		I can evaluate the environmental, economic, and social impacts of reusing and recycling products.	
	I can describe how metal can be reused and recycled.		I can explain why some recycling can be difficult.		I can evaluate ways of reducing the use of limited resources.	
	I can describe how glass can be reused and recycled.		I can evaluate ways of reducing the use of limited resources when information is given.		I can suggest ways of minimising the environmental impact of exploiting raw materials.	

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