

Lesson	Know	Apply	Extend
6.1.1 Chemical reactions	I can describe some features of chemical reactions. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain what a chemical reaction is, giving examples. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can justify the use of specific metals and non-metals for different applications. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can give examples of chemical reactions and physical changes. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can deduce whether described change is a physical change or a chemical reaction. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can compare chemical reactions to physical changes. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can record simple observations from practical work. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can record detailed observations from practical work. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can deduce whether an observed or described change is a physical change or a chemical reaction. <input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.2 Acids and alkalis	I can name some common properties of acids and alkalis. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can compare the properties of acids and alkalis. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can compare the different particles found in acids and alkalis. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can describe, in simple terms, what the key words 'concentrated' and 'dilute' mean. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe differences between concentrated and dilute solutions of an acid. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain what 'concentrated' and 'dilute' mean, in terms of the numbers of particles present. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can label hazard symbols and describe the hazards relating to them. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can identify and describe the meaning of hazard symbols and offer suitable safety precautions. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can offer suitable safety precautions when given a hazard symbol, and give a reason for the suggestion. <input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.3 Indicators and pH	I can state that acids have a pH below 7, neutral solutions have a pH of 7, and alkalis have a pH above 7. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can use the pH scale to measure acidity and alkalinity. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can compare the use of a variety of indicators and a pH probe to measure acidity and alkalinity. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can state that indicators will be different colours in acids, alkalis, and neutral solutions. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe how indicators categorise solutions as acidic, alkaline, or neutral. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can deduce the hazards of different acids and alkalis using data about their pH. <input type="checkbox"/>

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	I can identify the pH of a solution using experimental observations. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can identify the best indicator to distinguish between solutions of different pH, using data provided. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can evaluate the accuracy of the pH values chosen through the experimental observations. <input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.4 Acid strength	I can state examples of strong and weak acids. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain the difference between a strong acid and a weak acid. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain the difference between acid strength and acid concentration. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can state the pH range for acidic solutions. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can compare pH values of concentrated and dilute solutions of the same acid. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can deduce the hazards of different acids using data about their concentration and pH. <input type="checkbox"/>
		I can use models to show the difference between a strong acid and a weak acid. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can evaluate models for strong and weak acids, and suggest improvements. <input type="checkbox"/>
6.1.5 Neutralisation	I can state simply what happens during a neutralisation reaction. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe a method for making a neutral solution from an acid and an alkali. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can interpret a graph of pH changes during a neutralisation reaction. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can give one example of a neutralisation reaction. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain how neutralisation reactions are used in a range of situations. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can justify the method chosen to investigate which indigestion remedy is 'better'. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can identify independent, dependent, and control variables in an investigation. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can design an investigation to find out which indigestion remedy is 'better'. <input type="checkbox"/>	
6.1.6 Making salts	I can state the type of substances made when an acid and alkali react. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe what a salt is. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can explain what the formation of salt displaces from the acid. <input type="checkbox"/>

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	I can match the type of salt that will form from the type of acid used. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can choose the correct name of the salt formed in a neutralisation reaction from a list of possible salts. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can predict the names of salts formed when acids react with metals or bases, and write word equations to represent the reactions. <input type="checkbox"/>
	I can describe observations during an experiment. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe the steps in making a salt in a neutralisation reaction. <input type="checkbox"/>	I can describe and explain the steps involved in making a salt in a neutralisation reaction. <input type="checkbox"/>
			I can estimate the pH value of an acid based on information about its reactions. <input type="checkbox"/>