ODYSSEY Molecular Explorer

— Release 6.2 —

Correlation with the

Idaho Content Standards Grades 11-12, Chemistry

Approved August 21, 2008

Standard 1

Nature of Science

Students exercise the basic tenets of scientific investigation, make accurate observations, exercise critical thinking skills, apply proper scientific instruments of investigation and measurement tools, and communicate results in problem solving. Students evaluate the validity of information by utilizing the tools of scientific thinking and investigation. Students summarize their findings by creating lab reports using technical writing including graphs, charts, and diagrams to communicate the results of investigations.

Goal 1.1

Understand Systems, Order, and Organization

Objective(s): By the end of Chemistry, the student will be able to:

11-12.C.1.1.1 Use the periodic table to predict physical and chemical properties.

- → MISCELLANEOUS Main Groups "Alkali Metals"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Main Groups "Alkaline Earth Metals"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Main Groups "Boron Group"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Main Groups "Carbon Group"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Main Groups "Nitrogen Group"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Main Groups "Oxygen Group"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Main Groups "Halogens"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Main Groups "Noble Gases"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Transition Metals "Elements of the d- and f-Blocks"

Goal 1.2

Understand Concepts and Processes of Evidence, Models, and Explanation

Objective(s): By the end of Chemistry, the student will be able to:

11-12.C.1.2.2	Create and interpr	et graphs of data.
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- → LAB Chemical Matter "Identifying by Density"
 - → **DEMONSTRATION** Thermochemistry "What is the energy of a vibrating

diatomic molecule?"

- → LAB Thermochemistry "Specific Heat"
- → LAB Chemical Bonding "Energetics of Covalent Bonding"
- → LAB Gases "The Meaning of Temperature"
- → LAB Gases "Mean Speed and Temperature"
- → LAB Gases "The Pressure-Volume Relationship"
- → LAB Gases "The Pressure-Temperature Relationship"
- → LAB Gases "The Distribution of Kinetic Energies"
- → LAB Kinetics "Examining a Reaction Mechanism"
- → LAB Chemical Thermodynamics "Entropy and the States of Matter"

11-12.C.1.2.3 Explain and interpret the key concepts of the kinetic molecular theory.

- → LAB Gases "The Meaning of Temperature"
- → LAB Gases "The Distribution of Kinetic Energies"

11-12.C.1.2.4 Distinguish the common theories defining acids and bases.

- → LAB Acids & Bases "Strong Acids"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Acids & Bases "Oxoacids"

Goal 1.3

Understand Constancy, Change, and Measurement

- 11-12.C.1.3.1 Identify, compare and contrast physical and chemical properties and changes and appropriate computations.
 - → LAB Chemical Matter "Chemical and Physical Properties"
- 11-12.C.1.3.2 Perform computations using scientific notation, the metric system and dimensional analysis.
 - → Most Labs
- 11-12.C.1.3.6 Express concentrations of solutions in various ways including molarity.
 - → LAB Solutions "Specifying the Molarity"

11-12.C.1.3.7 Interpret how the presence of solute particles affect the properties of a solution and be able to do calculations involving colligative properties.

→ **DEMONSTRATION** Solutions "How do salts dissolve in water?"

Goal 1.6

Understand Scientific Inquiry and Develop Critical Thinking Skills

Objective(s): By the end of Chemistry, the student will be able to:

11-12.C.1.6.1 Demonstrate an understanding of the scientific method.

→ All Labs

Goal 1.8

Understand Technical Communication

Objective(s): By the end of Chemistry, the student will be able to:

11-12.C.1.8.1 Correctly write symbols, formulas and names for common elements, ions and compounds.

→ Many Labs

11-12.C.1.8.2 Communicate scientific investigations and information clearly.

→ All Labs

Standard 2

Physical Science

Students explain the structure and properties of atoms, including isotopes. Students explain how chemical reactions, while requiring or releasing energy, can neither destroy nor create energy or matter. Students explain the differences between fission and fusion. Students explain the interactions of force and mass in describing motion using Newton's Laws. Students explain how energy can be transformed from one form to another while the total amount of energy remains constant. Students classify energy as potential and/or kinetic, and as energy contained in a field.

Goal 2.1

Understand the Structure and Function of Matter and Molecules and Their Interactions

- 11-12.C.2.1.1 Explain and understand how electrons are involved in the formation of chemical bonds using the octet rule and Lewis dot diagrams.
 - → LAB Chemical Bonding "Energetics of Covalent Bonding"
- 11-12.C.2.1.2 Predict the polarity of chemical bonds using electronegativity.
 - → Lab Chemical Bonding "Classifying by Bond Polarity"
- 11-12.C.2.1.3 Predict physical properties of compounds based upon the attractive forces between atoms and molecules.
 - → LAB Liquids & Solids "Intermolecular Forces"
 - → MISCELLANEOUS Liquids & Solids "Elements with HydrogenBonding"
- 11-12.C.2.1.4 Distinguish and classify all matter into appropriate categories.
 - → LAB Chemical Matter "Comparing the States of Matter"
- 11-12.C.2.1.5 Explain the relationship and reactions of acids, bases, and salts.
 - → MISCELLANEOUS Solutions "Energetics of Solutions"
 - → MISCELLANEOUS Acids & Bases "Oxoacids"
- 11-12.C.2.1.6 Explain the role of dissociation and ionization in producing strong, weak, and nonelectrolytes.
 - → LAB Acids & Bases "Strong Acids"

Goal 2.2

Understand Concepts of Motion and Forces

Objective(s): By the end of Chemistry, the student will be able to:

- 11-12.C.2.2.1 Describe the Kinetic Molecular Theory as it applies to phases of matter.
 - → LAB Gases "The Meaning of Temperature"
 - → Lab Liquids & Solids "Molecular Motion in the States of Matter"

Goal 2.3

Understand the Total Energy in the Universe is Constant

- 11-12.C.2.3.1 Explain and calculate the changes in heat energy that occur during chemical reactions and phase changes.
 - → LAB Kinetics "Reactive Collisions Between Molecules"
 - → LAB Kinetics "Examining a Reaction Mechanism"

- 11-12.C.2.3.2 Demonstrate the conservation of matter by balancing chemical equations.
- → **DEMONSTRATION** *Kinetics* "What does a chemical reaction look like at the

molecular level?"

- 11-12.C.2.3.3 Differentiate between exothermic and endothermic chemical reactions during chemical or physical changes.
 - → LAB Kinetics "Examining a Reaction Mechanism"

Goal 2.4

Understand the Structure of Atoms

Objective(s): By the end of Chemistry, the student will be able to:

- 11-12.C.2.4.2 Deduce the number of protons, neutrons and electrons for an atom or ion.
 - → LAB Atoms "Nuclei and Electrons"
- 11-12.C.2.4.4 Determine and illustrate electron arrangements of elements using electron configurations and orbital energy diagrams.
 - → LAB Atoms "d-Orbitals"

Goal 2.5

Understand Chemical Reactions

Objective(s): By the end of Chemistry, the student will be able to:

- 11-12.C.2.5.2 Classify, write and balance chemical equations for common types of chemical reactions and predict the products.
- → **DEMONSTRATION** *Kinetics* "What does a chemical reaction look like at the

molecular level?"

- 11-12.C.2.5.3 Describe the factors that influence the rates of chemical reactions.
 - → LAB Kinetics "Reactive Collisions Between Molecules"

Standard 5

Personal and Social Perspectives; Technology

Students understand that science and technology interact and impact both society and the environment.

Goal 5.2

Understand the Relationship between Science and Technology

11-12.C.5.2.1 Assess the role of chemistry in enabling technological advances.

→ MISCELLANEOUS Pharmaceutical Chemistry "Top 10 Prescription Drugs"

→ MISCELLANEOUS Pharmaceutical Chemistry "Chemotherapy"

→ MISCELLANEOUS Pharmaceut. Chem. "Small-Molecule Prescription

Drugs"

- → STOCKROOM Organic "Liquid Crystals"
- → MISCELLANEOUS Materials Chemistry "Graphene"

Goal 5.3

Understand the Importance of Natural Resources and the Need to Manage and Conserve Them

- 11-12.C.5.3.1 Evaluate the role of chemistry in energy and environmental issues.
 - → MISCELLANEOUS Gases "Natural Gas"
 - → MISCELLANEOUS Industrial Chemistry "Gasoline"
 - → MISCELLANEOUS Gases "Air"
 - → MISCELLANEOUS Solutions "Seawater"