

Course Title

SMHS

Chemistry A/B (P)

Description of Target Group

This course is designed for 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students who are university or technical prep and who are going to major in a science related field. Recommend passing grades in IPS or Biology Blue, Algebra 1, Geometry, and concurrent enrollment in Algebra 2.

Purpose

To provide the students information about the substances in the environment and how these substances interact.

Standards of Expected Student Achievement

The students will demonstrate their mastery of chemistry by solving problems using the following facts, theories, concepts, and techniques:

1. graphing
2. scientific notation
3. metric system
4. significant figures
5. gas pressure
6. Boyle's law
7. molecular model of gases
8. weights of equal volumes of gases
9. Avogadro's hypothesis
10. mole
11. atoms
12. chemical equations
13. molar mass
14. partial pressures
15. Charles's law
16. standard temperature and pressure
17. absolute temperature
18. Kinetic energy
19. kelvins
20. absolute zero
21. gas content
22. ideal gas law
23. element
24. compound
25. purity
26. decomposition of compounds
27. analysis

28. chemical synthesis
29. Law of Definite Proportions
30. symbols
31. structural formulas
32. reactants
33. products
34. chemical reactions
35. balancing equations
36. molecule relationships
37. mole relationships
38. volume relationships
39. mass relationships
40. combustion
41. hydrocarbons
42. carbohydrate
43. alkali metals
44. hydroxides
45. periodicity
46. periodic table
47. groups
48. noble gases
49. columns
50. rows
51. electric charge
52. like charge repulsion
53. opposite charge attraction
54. Coulomb's Law
55. neutral
56. protons
57. electrons
58. vacuum tube
59. field
60. cathode
61. charge of electron
62. mass of electron
63. Millikan's oil drop experiment
64. ions
65. mass spectrograph
66. isotopes
67. J.J. Thomson's atomic model
68. Rutherford's scattering experiment
69. Rutherford's atomic model
70. alpha particle
71. nucleus

- 73. atomic size
- 74. angstrom
- 75. neutron
- 76. mass number
- 77. radioactivity
- 78. alpha particle
- 79. beta particle
- 80. gamma ray
- 81. nuclear fission
- 82. nuclear fusion
- 83. light as a wave
- 84. frequency
- 85. wavelength
- 86. diffraction pattern
- 87. interference pattern
- 88. spectrograph
- 89. refraction
- 90. hertz
- 91. infrared
- 92. ultraviolet
- 93. light as energy
- 94. Planck's constant
- 95. photon
- 96. photoelectric effect
- 97. atomic spectra
- 98. atomic spectra model
- 99. atomic energy levels
- 100. quantum mechanics
- 101. Bohr's model of the Hydrogen atom
- 102. wave properties of matter
- 103. DeBroglie's standing wave model
- 104. probability
- 105. principle quantum number
- 106. orbital
- 107. s orbital
- 108. p orbital
- 109. d orbital
- 110. f orbital
- 111. wave functions
- 112. electron configuration
- 113. ground state
- 114. Pauli's exclusion principle
- 115. doped shell

- 116. energy level filling
- 117. periodic pattern of electron configurations

Revised: July 2001

Chemistry A/B (P) (continued)

**Page 3 of 5
SMHS**

- 118. periodic pattern of chemical properties
- 119. ionization energy
- 120. alkaline earth metals
- 121. chemical bond
- 122. overlap of half-filled orbitals
- 123. covalent bond
- 124. representation of chemical bonding
- 125. orbital representation
- 126. dot representation
- 127. line representation
- 128. valance orbitals
- 129. valance electrons
- 130. bonding capacity
- 131. reactivity
- 132. stability
- 133. ionic bond
- 134. dipole
- 135. electron density maps
- 136. molecular structure
- 137. X-ray diffraction
- 138. bond angle
- 139. electron dot formula
- 140. electron pairs
- 141. electron-pair repulsion theory
- 142. tetrahedral electron pair arrangement
- 143. unshared electron pairs
- 144. shared or bonding electron pairs
- 145. hybrid orbitals
- 146. hybridization of orbitals
- 147. double bonds
- 148. triple bonds
- 149. bond energy
- 150. resonance
- 151. resonance hybrids
- 152. molecular formulas
- 153. dipole moment
- 154. isomers
- 155. structural isomers
- 156. geometric isomers
- 157. Identify activities such as observing, describing, classifying, testing, and predicting as important in science of chemistry.
- 158. Recognize formulas and develop proficiency in the balancing of equations.

159. Ability to use empirical and mathematical relationships to solve weight volume relationships (stoichiometry).

Revised: July 2001
CHEMISTRY A/B (P) (continued)

Page 4 of 5
SMHS

160. Accurately work through assigned experiments to arrive at a definitive and logical conclusion.
161. To describe and show how chemical bonding explains stability of chemicals in combined state.
162. Recognize and know implications of acid-base PH, oxidation-reduction states, ionization and equilibrium.
163. Be able, at all times, to use all metric and scientific notation.
164. Understand radioactive decay and be able to write nuclear equations.
165. Identify the organic compound structures of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons.
166. To accept responsibility for the safe and careful handling of all needed equipment and materials.

Instructional Materials

Text and Supplementary Materials

Refer to: Secondary Adopted Texts and Approves Supplementary Books Used in the Santa Maria Joint Union High School District

Activities

Experiments at assigned lab desks, three dimensional physical model construction, correlated chemistry study films, demonstrations, weekly quizzes and tests on point score basis.

