

Northern York County School District

Curriculum Overview

Course: Advanced Placement Chemistry	
Grade Level: 11-12	
Approval Date: December 2023	Length of Time: One Year
Course Description:	

This course offers an advanced study of chemistry for those students who have exhibited strengths in science and math and wish to pursue pre-med, engineering, or other science related careers. The course emphasizes quantitative studies with integrated lab work in topics including molecular structure, thermodynamics, states of matter, stoichiometry, gas law calculations, acid-base chemistry, reaction rates, equilibrium, and electrochemistry. The course is designed to provide a foundation for preparing students to take the AP Chemistry exam, although, for best results on the AP Exam, additional independent work is recommended. For more information, visit: <u>https://apstudent.collegeboard.org/home</u>

Course Objectives:

- Reinforce and further develop problem solving and laboratory skills acquired in first year chemistry by applying them in advanced contexts.
- Predict structures of various types of matter and the properties and characteristics which result from structure.
- Assess, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the characteristics resulting from the states of matter and the changes from one state to another.
- Apply, in various contexts, the concepts of thermodynamics as they relate to physical and chemical changes in matter.
- Investigate changes in which chemical energy is converted to electrical energy and vice versa and use the concepts discovered to understand batteries, electroplating and other practical applications of electrochemistry.
- Describe and quantify factors related to rates of chemical reactions, including predictions involving rate laws, the effects of external reaction conditions and the use of catalysts.
- Investigate reversible reactions and the factors which establish their equilibrium positions.
- Learn the intricacies of acids and bases, the pH scale, titrations, and buffering systems.
- Experience a variety of ways in which the aforementioned topics are often intertwined and impact each other in complex problem-solving scenarios.

Related Standards:

Standards taken from the College Board AP Course and Exam Description <u>https://apcentral.collegeboard.org/courses/ap-chemistry</u>

Models and Representations:

Describe the components of and quantitative information from models and representations
that illustrate particulate-level properties and macroscopic level properties.

Questions and Methods:

- Identify a testable scientific question based on an observation, data or model.
- Formulate a hypothesis or predict the results of an experiment.
- Identify experimental procedures that are aligned to a scientific question.

- Make observations or collect data from representations of laboratory setups or results, while attending to precision where appropriate.
- Identify or describe potential sources of error.
- Explain how alterations to an experimental procedure will alter results.

Representing Data and Phenomena

- Represent chemical phenomena using appropriate graphing techniques, including correct scale and units.
- Represent chemical substances or phenomena with appropriate diagrams or models.
- Represent visually the relationship between the structures and interactions across multiple levels or scales, particulate to macroscopic.

Model Analysis

- Explain chemical properties or phenomena using given chemical theories, models and representations.
- Explain whether a model is consistent with chemical theories.
- Explain the connection between particulate-level and macroscopic properties of a substance using models and representations.
- Explain the degree to which a model or representation describes the connection between particulate-level properties and macroscopic properties.

Mathematical Routines

- Identify quantities needed to solve a problem from given information including text, mathematical expressions, graphs, tables, etc.,
- Identify an appropriate theory, definition, or mathematical relationship to solve a problem.
- Explain the relationship between variables within an equation when one variable changes.
- Identify information presented graphically to solve a problem.
- Determine a balanced chemical equation for a given chemical phenomenon.
- Calculate, estimate, or predict an unknown quantity from known quantities by selecting and following a logical computational pathway (dimensional analysis) and attending to precision (significant figures).

Argumentation

- Make a scientific claim.
- Support a claim with evidence from experimental data.
- Support a claim with evidence from representations or models at the particulate level, such as the structure of atoms and/or molecules.
- Provide reasoning to justify a claim using chemical principles or laws, or using mathematical justification.
- Provide reasoning to justify a claim using connections between particulate and macroscopic levels.
- Explain the connection between experimental results and chemical concepts, processes, or theories.
- Explain how potential sources of experimental error may affect the experimental results.

Units:

- Atomic Structure & Properties
- Molecular and Ionic Compound Structure and Properties
- Intermolecular Forces and Properties
- Chemical Reactions
- Kinetics
- Thermodynamics
- Equilibrium
- Acids and Bases
- Applications of Thermodynamics

Concepts:

Competencies:

 ATOMS: The chemical elements are fundamental building materials of matter, and all matter can be understood in terms of arrangements of atoms. These atoms retain their identity in chemical reactions. STRUCTURE & FORCES: Chemical and physical properties of materials can be explained by the structure and the arrangement of atoms, ions, or molecules and the forces between them. CHEMICAL CHANGE: Changes in matter involve the rearrangement and/or reorganization of atoms and/or the transfer of electrons. REACTION RATES: Rates of chemical reactions are determined by details of the molecular collisions. THERMODYNAMICS: The laws of thermodynamics describe the essential role of energy and explain and predict the direction of changes in matter. BONDING & INTERMOLECULAR FORCES: Any bond or intermolecular attraction that can be formed can be broken. These two processes are in a dynamic competition, sensitive to initial conditions and external perturbations. 	 Applying scale, proportion and quantity to a variety of physical and chemical scenarios. Analyzing and predicting structures of various types of matter and the properties that are contingent on structure. Understand and predict transformations of matter and energy and represent these changes and the processes used to make predictions using universally established systems of symbols. Apply concepts of energy to the understanding, predicting, and describing of various states of matter and the spontaneity of chemical change. Utilizing and exploring qualitative and quantitative skills of measurement, observation and manipulation of chemical systems in a laboratory setting. 	
Teacher-led demonstrations and	• Lab reports	
 redeneried demonstrations and explanations Student-directed analysis of multiple chemistry texts Problem-solving practice Inductive and deductive laboratory experiments Journaling and reporting of experimental procedures Discussion of practice Advanced Placement Chemistry Exams 	 Quizzes on key topics Practice problems from textbooks and/or supplementary worksheets Practice Test for each unit Unit Exams AP Practice Exams 	
Other Assessment Measures: • Advanced Placement Chemistry Exam		
Textbook/Primary Resource:		
Chemistry, 11 th Edition (2024), AP Edition, Zumdahl, Steven S. (ISBN: 979-8-214-07165-7)		
Chemistry 11th Edition AP Edition Chang Raymond (ISBN) 978-0-07-661998-61		
AP Chemistry Test-Prep Workbook (e.g., Five Steps to a 5. Princeton Review, etc)		
 Experiments supported by Advancina Science 		
 Vernier LabPro automated data collection system 		

• LoggerPro Software

• Teacher-generated experiments and activities