Chemsitry Curriculum Overview – Year 11

Sequencing of topics	What knowledge will students develop? (Including key terminology)	What skills will students develop? (Including literacy & numeracy)	Assessment opportunities	Homework opportunities	Personal development (Ursuline Values, Catholic Social Teaching, Cultural Capital, Cross- curricular, Careers)	Curriculum links
	 Define the terms: pure substance and compound. Explain, in terms of intermolecular forces, the terms: melting point and boiling point. Use data to identify pure and impure substances Chromatography Explain how paper chromatography separates mixtures. Suggest how chromatographic methods can be used for distinguishing pure substances from impure substances. 	 Drawing results table Plotting graphs Analysing results Interpreting data Define the terms: mixture and formulation Identify the purpose of a component in a formulation Be able to use melting point data to distinguish pure from impure substances Describe a method for paper chromatography Explain how paper chromatography separates mixtures. Calculate Rf values and use it to identify substances 	 AFL in lessons and homework Mid Topic assessment QWC End of topic test- summative assessment 	 Differentiated worksheets Flipped Learning Exam style questions Neeto/satchel quizzes Research Task YouTube videos with questions SAM learning Practical write up 	 United in harmony when we consider the wider uses of materials and medicine Grateful for the beauty of the different types of atoms Faith-filled and hopeful when seeing beyond the naked eye Discerning and joyful at the possibilities of science and medicine Leading others in pursuit of justice when planning and carrying out a practical Service and sacrifice when we recognise the scientific work that has been done before us 	KS4/5 • Yr 9 & 12 • Bonding KS3 • Yr 7 • Mixtures KS3 & 5 • Yr 7 & 13 • Chromatography KS3 • Yr 7 • Test for H ₂ KS5 • Yr 12 • Tests for anions • and cations • and cations • Test for CO ₂ • Test for CO ₂ • Test for Cl ₂ • Group 2 ions KS4 • Yr 9 Covalent bonding • Trends in physical • and chemical • properties

 Interpret chromatograms and determine R_f values from chromatograms. Provide answers to an appropriate number of significant figures. 	 Conversion of units Rearranging equation 	 Dignity of the human person when considering healthcare Courageous and resilient when we consider how the atom and periodic table were developed United in harmony
 Identification of gases 	 Describe how to make and test for H₂, O₂, CO₂ Describe how to 	when we consider the wider uses of materials such as polymers, nanoparticles and medicine
 Making and testing for Chlorine Flame tests 	 make and test for Cl₂ Describe how to carry out a flame test Identify cations from flame tests 	 Grateful for the abundance of the Earth's resources Faith-filled and hopeful when seeing beyond the naked
 Identification of some cations using sodium hydroxide solution 	 To describe other tests to identify Ca, Mg, Cu, Fe, Fe Know the colours of the precipitates formed by reaction with sodium hydroxide Be able to write balanced equations for the reactions to produce the insoluble hydroxides To use sodium hydroxide to identify 	 eye Discerning and joyful at the possibilities of science and medicine Leading others in pursuit of justice when discussing how individuals can do their bit to make our environment cleaner. Service and sacrifice when we recognise the scientific work that has been done before us

	•				
	Ca ²⁺ , Mg ²⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , Fe		0	Dignity of the human	
	²⁺ , Fe ³⁺ ions			person when	
				considering	
 Tests for Anions- 	• Describe how dilute			healthcare	
carbonate and	acids can be used to				
sulfate	identify carbonates				
Sunate	 Describe how barium 		0	Courageous and	
	chloride can be used		-	resilient when we	
				consider how new	
	to identify sulfate			medicine is	
	ions			discovered and	
				trialled	
	 Required Practical: 			unaneu	
	Identification of an		0	Loving and	
	unknown compound			compassionate when	
				we consider the	
	 Use chemical tests to 			effect of pollution	
	identify the ions in			from combustion on	
	unknown single ionic			human health	
	compounds			numan nearth	
	compounds				
	 Research 				
 Instrumental 	instrumental				
methods	methods for				
	detecting elements				
	and compounds.				
	 Compare these to 				
	chemical tests carried				
	out in previous				
	lessons.				
	 State advantages of 				
	instrumental				
	methods compared				
	with the chemical				
	tests				

 Flame emission spectroscopy 	of flame emission spectroscopy.	 AFL in lessons and homework Mid Topic assessment QWC End of topic test- summative assessment 	KS4 • Yr 11 Flame tests KS5 • Yr 12 Instrumental analysis

Organic	• Crude oil,	• Describe how Crude	0	Differentiated	• United in harmony	KS1/2
Chemistry	hydrocarbons and	oil was made		worksheets	 Grateful for 	N dath an
-	alkanes	 Describe the 	0	Flipped Learning	medicine/vaccination	• Matter
		composition of crude	0	Exam style	 Faith-filled and 	KS4
Alkanes		oil	Ũ	questions	hopeful when seeing	o Yr 9
		 Draw covalent 	0	Neeto/satchel	beyond the naked	 Bonding
		bonding in the first	Ũ	quizzes	eye and the	 Bonding and
		four members of the	0		advancements of	property
		alkane series	0		medicine	• Yr 11
		 Visualise and 	0	YouTube videos	• Discerning and joyful	• Organic II
		represent 2D and 3D		with questions	 When we consider 	 Alkenes, alcohols,
		forms including two	0	SAM learning	the choices we make	carboxylic acids
		dimensional		-	when we use fuels	• Earth and
1		representations of 3D	0	Practical write up	• And joyful at research	
1		 objects. Name and recognise 			into new and	KS5
		 Name and recognise the first four 			alternative fuels with	 Organic Topics
		members of the			minimal effect on our	 Yr 12 Alkanes,
		alkanes series			environment	alkenes, alcohols
		 Make models of 			 Leading others in 	 Yr 13 Aldehydes and
		alkane molecules			pursuit of justice	ketones
		using molecular			when planning and	 Carboxylic acid and
		modelling kit			carrying out a	 derivatives
		 Use a variety of 			 practical Service and sacrifice 	 Amino acid,
		models such as			 Service and sacrifice when we recognise 	 proteins and DNA
		representational,			the scientific work	
		spatial, descriptive,			that has been done	
		computational and			before us	
		mathematical to			• Dignity of the human	
		solve problems, make			person when	
		predictions and to			considering	
		develop scientific			healthcare	
		explanations and			 Courageous and 	
1		understanding			resilient when we	
1		 Use scientific 			consider how	
		vocabulary,			vaccines were	
		terminology and			developed and new	
1		definitions.			drugs are trialled	

_ F	- Fractional	Explain how		 Loving and 	
	distillation and	fractional distillation	,	compassionate when	
	petrochemicals	works in terms of		we think about those	
P		evaporation and		who have suffered	
		condensation		serious illness	
		condensation			
				people	
				 Community and participation 	
				 Dignity in work Solidarity 	
		Diet beiling points of			
	O Droportios of	Plot boiling points of	(Personal Cultural 	
	Properties of	alkanes against	(Cultural	
n	nydrocarbons	number of carbons.		o Social	
		Make predictions of		o Art	
		the boiling points of		O History	
		other alkanes.		o Geography	
				o PE	
	0	Explain the properties	(o Maths	
		of hydrocarbons in	(o Doctor	
		relation to	(o Nurse	
		intermolecular forces.	(• Veterinary science	
			(O Midwife	
	Combustion of o	Write balanced	(Biomedical scientist	
hy	ydrocarbons	equations for the	(o Research	
		complete combustion	(Epidemiologist 	
		of hydrocarbons with			
		a given formula.			
	0	Describe in general			
		terms the conditions			
		used for catalytic			
		cracking and steam			
• C	Cracking	cracking.			
	Alkonos	Tost for upsaturation			
0 4	Alkenes o	Test for unsaturation			
		using bromine water			

 Structure and formulae of alkenes (Triple) Reactions of alkenes(Triple) 	 Visualise and represent 2D and 3D forms including two dimensional representations of 3D objects. Balance chemical equations as examples of cracking given the formulae of the reactants and
	 products Write balanced symbol equations for the combustion of alkenes in oxygen for complete and incomplete combustion
	 Describe the balanced symbol equation including moles present, reactants and products. Draw fully displayed structural formulae of the first four members of the alkenes and the products of their addition reactions with hydrogen, water, chlorine, bromine and iodine.
	 Write the reaction between an alkene and hydrogen,

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Alcohols	 Functional group Naming of the first four members Reactions of alcohols Preparation of ethanol 	 Define functional group and know the functional group for alcohols is -OH Draw the displayed formulae and structural formulae and structural formulae of the first four members of the alcohol series Name the first four alcohols Describe what happens when alcohols are added to water Recall uses of alcohols Describe what happens when an alcohol reacts with sodium metal Describe what happens when an alcohol reacts with sodium metal Describe what happens when an alcohols burn in air alcohols burn in air Write balanced equations to represent complete and incomplete reaction Write equations to show how alcohols react with oxidising agents such as potassium manganate 	worksheetswhen we considerooFlippedthe value ofopicLearningdifferent types ofKS4

 Know that alcohols 	o Cultural	
can be made by	○ Art	
fermentation of sugar	o Geograph	y .
 Describe the 	• PE	
conditions used for	o Food Tec	1
fermentation of	o Maths	
sugar using yeast	o Botanist	
	 Ecologist 	
	o Environm	
	scientist	
	o Biologist	
	o Research	Chemist

Carboxylic	Carboxylic Acids	\circ Identify the	
Acids	- Structure and	functional group in	
	properties	carboxylic acid	
		 Draw the displayed 	
		and structural	
		formulae of the first	
		four members of the	
		series	
	- Reactions of	\circ Name the first four	
	Carboxylic	members	
	Acids	o Explain why	
		carboxylic acids are	
		weak acids(HT)	
		\circ Find the uses of first	
		four carboxylic acids	
		(HW)	
		o Grade 9. Draw	
		covalent bonding in	
		carboxylic acids	
		○ Describe what	
		happens when any of the first four	
		members:	
		 dissolve in water 	
		 React with a 	
		carbonate	
		\circ react with alcohol – in	
		particular ethanol	
		with ethanoic acid	
		and	
		 know the name of the 	
		ester formed	
		\circ Define the terms:	
		monomer, polymer,	

Synthetic and	Addition polymore	polymerisation,
	Addition polymers – Alkene	
naturally		repeating unit
occurring		 Draw diagrams to
polymers		represent the
		formation of a
		polymer
		 Relate the repeat unit
		to the polymer
		 Recognise addition
		polymers and
		monomers from
		diagrams in the
		forms shown and
		from the presence of
		the functional group
		-C=C- in the
		monomers
		 Visualise and
		represent 2D and 3D
		forms including two-
		dimensional
		representations of
		3D objects.
		 Explain the basic
		 Explain the basic principles of
	Condensation	condensation
	polymer	polymerisation
		Describe what
		happens during
		condensation
		polymerisation
		 Identify monomers,
		polymers and
		repeating units

 Describe the polymerisation of ethane-1,2-diol and hexanedioic acid Research common polyesters and their uses. I dentify functional groups in amino acids or write equations to show how amino acids polymerises to form peptides Show how different amino acids can be combined in the same chain to polypeptides Show how different polypeptides Research curron amino acids and polypeptide uses. 		
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amino acids and polypeptides, and		polypeptides
amino acids and polypeptides, and		
polypeptides, and		
polypeptide uses.		
		polypeptide uses.

DNA	 Name the types of monomers from which these natural polymers are made Describe the structure of DNA in terms of two polymer chains and nucleotides Research naturally occurring polymers and their uses Research the history of the discovery of DNA as a polymer chain. 		

Using Resources	 Using the Earth's resources and sustainable development Obtaining potable water 	 Define the terms: finite and renewable Explain the difference between the two terms using suitable examples Extract and interpret information about resources from charts , graphs and tables Use orders of magnitude to evaluate the significance of data. Distinguish between potable water and pure water. Describe the differences in treatment of ground water and salty water. Give reasons for the steps used to produce potable water. Define potable and pure water Describe the process of desalination, distillation Describe how potable water is sterilised 	 Mid Topic assessment QWC End of topic test- summative assessment 	 Differentiated worksheets Flipped Learning Exam style questions Neeto/satchel quizzes Research Task YouTube videos with questions SAM learning Practical write up 	 United in harmony when we consider the value of different types of atoms Grateful for the beauty in an atom and how it can be made into new materials Faith-filled and hopeful when seeing beyond the naked eye Discerning and joyful at the possibilities of science and medicine Leading others in pursuit of justice when planning and carrying out a practical Service and sacrifice when we recognise the scientific work that has been done before us Dignity of the human person when considering healthcare Loving and compassionate when we consider 	KS1/2 • Matter KS3 • Changes of state • Separating of mixtures

	\circ RP. Analysis and	how scientific
	purification of water	advancements can
	samples from	be used to help
	different sources	others
	including pH,	• Care of God's
	dissolved solids and	creation
	distillation	 Dignity of God's
		people
		 Community and
	 Identify species that 	participation
	may be present in	• Care for creation
	sewage and agric	 Dignity in work
	waste	• Peace and
		reconciliation
	 Describe how sewage 	 Solidarity
	is treated	• Personal
	 Comment on the 	o Social
	relative ease of	o Moral
	obtaining potable	o Cultural
\circ Agriculture and	water from waste,	• Art
sewage waste	ground and salt	o DT
sewage waste	water.	o PE
	Water	o Maths
	\circ Comment on the	
	 Comment on the relative ease of 	model and a second s
	obtaining potable	
	water from waste,	• Chemical Engineer
	ground and salt	• Environmental
	water.	Chemist
		 Neurologist
	 Research how water 	 Ophthalmologist
	is treated.	• Doctor
		o Nurse
	 Extended writing: 	 Occupational
	detail the methods	therapist
	involved	 Physiotherapist
		o Research

 Alternative methods of 	 Describe how phyto- mining and 	
extracting metal	 bioleaching are used to extract copper from its ore. Evaluate the impact and benefit of alternative biological methods of metal extraction given appropriate information 	
 Life cycle assessment (LCA) 	 Describe what a life cycle assessment is Carry out a simple comparative LCA for shopping bags made from plastic and paper Compare the impact of the stages of life of each product on the environment and use quantified data 	

 Reducing the use 	 Identify the limited
of resources	raw resources used in
	making glass, metal,
	building materials
	and clay
	 Describe the
	environmental impact
	of obtaining the raw
	materials from the
	Earth
	 Identify the products
	that can be reused
	and those that can
	only be recycled and
	describe how they
	are recycled.
	 Define the following
	terms using suitable
 Corrosion 	examples: Corrosion,
	rusting, sacrificial
	protection
	• Describe experiments
	and interpret results
	to show that air and
	water are necessary
	for rusting.
	o Explain sacrificial
	protection in terms of
	relative reactivity
	 Describe how to
 Prevention of 	prevent corrosion –
corrosion	using barriers and the
	role sacrificial barrier
	role sacrificial barrier

o Alloys	 Define an alloy, high carbon steel, low carbon steel Recall the uses of brass, bronze and gold Using diagrams describe the difference between metals and their alloys Describe the composition of different types of steel and their uses
 Ceramics, polymers and composites 	 Describe how the following are produced and give uses for each of the following: soda-lime glass, borosilicate glass, clay ceramics, low-density poly(ethene), high density poly(ethene) and composites. Compare quantitatively the physical properties of glass and clay, ceramics , polymers, composites and metals.

	 Use diagrams to 	
	describe the	
	structure of	
	thermosoftening and	
 Properties and 	thermosetting	
uses of polymers	polymers	
	o Explain why	
	thermosoftening	
	polymers melt but	
	thermosetting do	
	not.	
	 Explain how their 	
	properties are related	
	to their uses.	
 The Haber Process 		
 The Haber Process 	o state where the raw	
	materials in the	
	Haber process come	
	from.	
	 Describe the process 	
	for manufacturing	
	ammonia. Write a	
	balanced symbol	
	equation for the	
	manufacture of	
	ammonia.	
	 Interpret graphs of 	
	reaction conditions	
	versus rate.	
\circ The effect of		
changing		
conditions on the		
yield of ammonia		
yich of anniona		

	Recall dynamic
	equilibrium
	 Discuss the effect of
	these conditions on
	the reaction: a high
	temperature, a low
	temperature, a low
	pressure, use of a
	catalyst, no catalyst.
• Fertilisers	 Explain how the
	conditions used in
	industry affect the
	equilibrium position,
	rate and costs of the
	reaction.
	 Recall the names of
	the salts produced
	when phosphate rock
	is treated with nitric
	acid, sulfuric acid and
	phosphoric acid
	 Compare the
	industrial production
	of fertilisers with
	laboratory
	preparations of the
	same compounds,
	given appropriate
	information

Chemistry of	The composition of	0	Describe the	0	AFL in	0	Differentiated	0	
The Earth's	the atmosphere		composition of the		lessons and		worksheets		when we consider
Atmosphere			atmosphere.		homework	0	Flipped Learning		the wider uses of
		0	Draw accurate pie	0	Mid Topic	0	Exam style		materials and
			charts for the		assessment		questions		medicine
			composition of the		QWC	0	Neeto/satchel	0	Grateful for the
		0	atmosphere. Describe the theory	0	End of topic		quizzes		beauty of the different types of
		0	of evolution of the		test-	0	Research Task		atoms
			Earth's early		summative	0	YouTube videos with	0	Faith-filled and
			atmosphere		assessment	Ũ	questions	Ũ	hopeful when seeing
			·				SAM learning		beyond the naked
		0	To use ratios, fractions and			0	-		eye
			percentages.			0	Practical write up	0	Discerning and
									joyful at the
		0	Interpreting data						possibilities of
		0	Interpreting graphs						science and
		0	Calculation of						medicine
			moles, mass and					0	Leading others in pursuit of justice
			volume						when planning and
	Evolution of the								carrying out a
	Earth's atmosphere								practical
		0	Describe how N ₂ ,					0	Service and sacrifice
			CO_2 , O_2 got into the						when we
			atmosphere and						acknowledge the
		0	Explain how algae						work of scientists to
			and plants caused						protect our
			the concentration of						environment
			oxygen to increase						
		0	Explain how algae					0	Dignity of the
			and plants caused the concentration of						human person
			carbon dioxide to						Courageous and
			decrease					0	resilient when we
		0	Describe how						consider how
			sedimentary rocks						scientists continue to

	 formed and locked up carbon dioxide Conversion of units Rearranging equation Balancing equations Calculating an 	 carry out research to find answers to global warming and climate change Loving and compassionate When we consider the impact of our actions on the
	 average Drawing results table Plotting graphs Analysing results 	environment and the health of other people.
Greenhouse gases	 Name the green house gases Describe the effect of greenhouse gases on wavelength 	
Effect of human activity greenhouse gases	 Describe how greenhouse gases are produced Recall two human activities that increase 	
	 The amounts of each greenhouse gas CO₂ and CH₄ Evaluate the quality of evidence in a report on global climate change given appropriate information. 	

	• Describe
	uncertainties in the
	evidence base.
Climate Change	 Identify the major
	cause of Climate
	change
	 Describe four
	potential effects of
	climate change
	 Describe what a
	carbon footprint is
	 Describe how
	emissions can be
	reduced, suggest the
Carbon footprint	consequences of the
	reduction on the
	Earth's atmosphere
	and everyday life
	 Describe what a
	carbon footprint is
	o Calculate a person's
	carbon footprint
	 Describe actions to
Atmospheric	reduce emissions of
pollutants	carbon dioxide and
	methane.
	 Give reasons why
	actions may be
	limited
	 Write word and
	symbol equations for

 [_
	the complete and	
	incomplete	
	combustion of fuels	
	 Describe how carbon 	
	monoxide, soot,	
	sulphur dioxide, and	
	oxides of nitrogen	
	are produced by	
	 Burning fuels 	
	 Predict the products 	
	of combustion of a	
	fuel given	
	appropriate	
Effects of pollutant	information about	
gases	the composition of	
•	the fuel and the	
	conditions which it is	
	used	
	o Describe and explain	
	the problems caused	
	by increased	
	amounts of Carbon	
	monoxide on the	
	human body	
	o Sulphur dioxide and	
	oxides of nitrogen	
	on acidity of	
	rainwater	
	o Sulphur dioxide and	
	oxides of nitrogen	
	on respiratory	
	system	
	 Particulates on 	
	global dimming	
	 Particulates on 	
	human health	
l		