



Unit Description and Student Understandings:

Utilizing inquiry process and modeling techniques, students explore current atomic theory. Emphasis will be placed on utilizing the periodic table as a tool to understand periodic trends and chemical nomenclature. Knowledge of atomic structure includes identifying subatomic particles and comprehending various models of the structure of the atoms. Students will draw Bohr models, identify implications of the arrangement of the periodic table and explain periodic trends. Students will learn to name compounds and identify ionic and covalent compounds.

Guiding Questions:

- 1. Can students interpret models of atoms (Thomson's Plum Pudding Model, Rutherford's Model, Bohr Model, and Electron Cloud Model)?
- 2. Can students list the major components of an atom and provide the charge for each?
- 3. Can students recognize and explain patterns, simple periodic tendencies, and the relationship between placement on the periodic table and bonding?
- 4. Can students diagram a Bohr model for a given atom?
- 5. Can students use and interpret simple chemical symbols and formulas that scientists use to represent matter?
- 6. Can student describe the effects of various factors on the rate of a chemical reaction?
- 7. Can students describe radioactivity?
- 8. Can students differentiate between atomic fission and fusion?

Key Concepts

- The properties of an element are determined by the structure of its atoms.
- Protons and neutrons form the nucleus of an atom, and electrons occupy a space surrounding the nucleus.
- Atoms of elements that are in the same group on the periodic table have similar physical and chemical properties.
- Elements are classified into three main types—metals, nonmetals, and metalloids
- Metals are located on the left side of the periodic table and are generally shiny, malleable, ductile, and good conductors
- Some groups on the periodic table contain metalloids-elements that have some properties of metals and some properties of nonmetals
- Gases respond to a changes in pressure, temperature, and volume in predictable ways
- Fluids flow and exert forces on objects

Vocabulary List:

atom, nucleus, proton, neutron, electron, quark, electron cloud, atomic number, mass number, isotope, average atomic mass, periodic table, period, group, electron dot diagram, metal, malleable, ductile, metallic bonding, radioactive element, transition element, nonmetal, diatomic molecule, metalloid, allotrope, semiconductor, transuranium element





GLEs	CCSS Literacy Standards NGSS Practices	Instructional Strategies (Activity directions are found in the Physical Science Unit folder in Science documents on LPSS Blackboard)	Differentiation (Enrichment/Remediation Strategies)
SI GLEs: 2 (E) Describe how investigations can be observation, description, literature survey, classification, or experimentation (SI-H-A2)		Glencoe Textbook Correlation: Units IV and V Chapter 18—Chemical Bondspp 550- 575 Chapter 19—Chemical Reactions—pp 580- 613 Chapter 20—Radioactivity and Nuclear Reactions—pp. 614- 641 See detailed units for activities, textbook correlations, GLEs and websites Activity 1- Rutherford's Simulation Focus: To introduce modern atomic theory through reviewing the evolution of the model of the atom Learning Logs Evidence of Atoms Activity 6- Bonding, Nomenclature, and Chemical Compounds	Content Literacy Strategies brainstorm (view literacy strategy descriptions) vocabulary cards (view literacy strategy descriptions) learning logs (view literacy strategy descriptions) vocabulary self-awareness chart (view literacy strategy descriptions) Computer Simulation: PHET http://phet.colorado.edu/simulations/sims.php? sim=Rutherford_Scattering RAFT
		Focus: Students will utilize the periodic table and Bohr diagrams to predict ion formation, while incorporating their knowledge of valence electrons, the octet rule, and the periodic table to (1) predict the bonding tendencies (i.e., ionic bond or covalent bond) between two stated elements; and (2) draw the formation of the bond between the elements.	





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<u>SI 4.(E)</u>		Activity 1- Rutherford's Simulation	Content Literacy Strategies
Conduct an		<u>Focus:</u>	Learning Logs
investigation that includes multiple trials		To introduce modern atomic theory through reviewing the evolution of the model of the atom	Evidence of Atoms
and record, organize, and display data			RAFT
appropriately (SI-H-A2)			Computer Simulation: PHET
			http://phet.colorado.edu/simulations/sims.php? sim=Rutherford_Scattering
			<i>anticipation guide</i> (<u>view literacy strategy</u> <u>descriptions</u>) <i>vocabulary cards</i> (<u>view literacy strategy</u>
			descriptions)
SI- 5 (E)		Activity 4- Chemical Families and Their Properties	http://education.ti.com/educationportal/acti vitvexchange/Activity_do?cid=US&aId=63
Utilize mathematics, organizational tools.		<u>Focus:</u>	79
and graphing skills to solve problems		To enable students to construct understandings of the connections between (1) valence electrons and groups/families, (2) number of electron energy levels and	
(SI-H-A3)		periods or series, (3) valence electrons and chemical and physical properties, and (4) valence electrons, position on periodic table, and metallic/nonmetallic properties.	
		Content Literacy Strategies	
		Word grid	
		Learning Logs	
		BLM-Families of the Periodic Table	





		Activity 5- Names and Formulas	
		<u>Focus:</u>	
		Students should understand the use of subscripts in formulas and obtain practice writing compound formulas and names.	
		Content Learning Strategies:	
		BLM-Writing Chemical Formulas	
		Copy of Periodic Chart	
		Activity 6- Bonding, Nomenclature, and Chemical Compounds	
		Focus:	
		Students will utilize the periodic table and Bohr diagrams to predict ion formation, while incorporating their knowledge of valence electrons, the octet rule, and the periodic table to (1) predict the bonding tendencies (i.e., ionic bond or covalent bond) between two stated elements; and (2) draw the formation of the bond between the elements.	
		Content Learning Strategies:	
		Vocabulary self-awareness chart	
SI- 7 (E)	Choose appropriate models to explain	Activity 1- Rutherford's Simulation	http://education.ti.com/educationportal/acti vityexchange/Activity.do?cid=US&aId=63
Choose appropriate models to explain	scientific knowledge	<u>Focus:</u>	79
scientific knowledge or experimental results	or experimental results (e.g., objects,	To introduce modern atomic theory through reviewing the evolution of the model of the atom	
(e.g. objects,	mathematical	Content Literacy Strategies	
relationships, plans,	schemes, examples,		



schemes examples	role-playing	Learning Logs	
role-playing, computer	computer		
simulations)(SI-H-A4)	simulations)	Evidence of Atoms	
	(SI-H-A4)	RAFT	
		Computer Simulation: PHET	
		http://phat.colorado.edu/simulations/sims.php?sim=Putherford_Scattering	
		Activity 2- Atoms and the Periodic Table	
		Focus:	
		Students will explore the arrangement of the Periodic Table through utilizing	
		scientific readings and direct instruction to learn how to "read" a square from the	
		periodic table.	
		Content Literacy Strategies	
		Vocabulary self-awareness chart	
		Activity 2 Atomic Modeling and Families of the Deviadis Table	
		Activity 5- Atomic Wodening and Families of the Periodic Table	
		Focus:	
		Students will use information from the periodic table in diagram development	
		and identify the valence electrons in their Bohr model diagrams.	
		Content Learning Strategies:	
		Copy of the Periodic Table	
		Activity A. Chamical Familian and Their Dramatics	
		Activity 4- Chemical Families and Their Properties	





Focus: To enable students to construct understandings of the connections between (1) valence electrons and groups/families, (2) number of electron energy levels and periods or series, (3) valence electrons and chemical and physical properties, and (4) valence electrons, position on periodic table, and metallic/nonmetallic properties.
Content Literacy Strategies
Word grid
Learning Logs
BLM-Families of the Periodic Table
Activity 6- Bonding, Nomenclature, and Chemical Compounds
Focus:
Students will utilize the periodic table and Bohr diagrams to predict ion formation, while incorporating their knowledge of valence electrons, the octet rule, and the periodic table to (1) predict the bonding tendencies (i.e., ionic bond or covalent bond) between two stated elements; and (2) draw the formation of the bond between the elements.
Content Learning Strategies:
Vocabulary self-awareness chart
Activity 7- Hydrocarbons
<u>Focus:</u>
Students will work on building models representing the different molecular





	formulas incorporating the tetrahedral bond angle and some compounds with double and triple covalent bonds. <u>Content Learning Strategies:</u> BLM-Hydrocarbons	
SI- 8(I) Give an example of how new scientific data can cause an existing scientific explanation to be supported, revised, or rejected (SI-H-A5)	Activity 1- Rutherford's Simulation Focus: To introduce modern atomic theory through reviewing the evolution of the model of the atom Content Literacy Strategies Learning Logs Evidence of Atoms RAFT Computer Simulation: PHET http://phet.colorado.edu/simulations/sims.php?sim=Rutherford_Scattering	
SI- 11.(I) Evaluate selected theories based on supporting scientific evidence (SI-H-A5)	Activity 1- Rutherford's Simulation Focus: To introduce modern atomic theory through reviewing the evolution of the model of the atom Content Literacy Strategies Learning Logs	<i>learning logs</i> (<u>view literacy strategy</u> <u>descriptions</u>)





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		Evidence of Atoms	
		RAFT	
		Computer Simulation: PHET	
		http://phet.colorado.edu/simulations/sims.php?sim=Rutherford_Scattering	
SI- 13 (I) Identify		Activity 1- Rutherford's Simulation	http://education.ti.com/educationportal/acti
has caused		<u>Focus:</u>	vityexchange/Activity.do?cid=US&ald=63 79
previously accepted		To introduce modern atomic theory through reviewing the evolution of the model of the atom	anticipation guide (<u>view literacy strategy</u>
theories (SI-H-B2)			descriptions)
		Content Literacy Strategies	
		Learning Logs	
		Evidence of Atoms	
		RAFT	
		Computer Simulation: PHET	
		http://phet.colorado.edu/simulations/sims.php?sim=Rutherford_Scattering	
PS GLE: 3 (E)		Activity 2- Atoms and the Periodic Table	
symbols for atoms,		Focus: Students will explore the arrangement of the Periodic Table through	
ions, molecules, and		utilizing scientific readings and direct instruction to learn how to "read" a square from the periodic table	
reactions (PS-H-A2)		Content Literacy Strategies	
		Vocabulary self-awareness chart	





	Activity 3- Atomic Modeling and Families of the Periodic Table	
	Focus: Students will use information from the periodic table in diagram development and identify the valence electrons in their Bohr model diagrams.	
	Content Learning Strategies:	
	Copy of the Periodic Table	
	Activity 5- Names and Formulas	
	Focus:	
	Students should understand the use of subscripts in formulas and obtain practice writing compound formulas and names.	
	Content Learning Strategies:	
	BLM-Writing Chemical Formulas	
	Copy of Periodic Chart	
PS-4 (E) Name and	Activity 5- Names and Formulas	
formulas using	Focus:	
(PS-H-A2)	Students should understand the use of subscripts in formulas and obtain practice writing compound formulas and names.	
	Content Learning Strategies:	
	BLM-Writing Chemical Formulas	
	Copy of Periodic Chart	





	Activity 6- Bonding, Nomenclature, and Chemical Compounds Focus: Students will utilize the periodic table and Bohr diagrams to predict ion formation, while incorporating their knowledge of valence electrons, the octet rule, and the periodic table to (1) predict the bonding tendencies (i.e., ionic bond or covalent bond) between two stated elements; and (2) draw the formation of the bond between the elements. Content Learning Strategies: Vocabulary self-awareness chart	
PS-5 (I) Identify the three subatomic particles of an atom by location, charge, and relative mass (PS-H-B1)	Activity 1- Rutherford's Simulation Focus: To introduce modern atomic theory through reviewing the evolution of the model of the atom Content Literacy Strategies Learning Logs Evidence of Atoms RAFT Computer Simulation: PHET http://phet.colorado.edu/simulations/sims.php?sim=Rutherford_Scattering	





	 Activity 2- Atoms and the Periodic Table Focus: Students will explore the arrangement of the Periodic Table through utilizing scientific readings and direct instruction to learn how to "read" a square from the periodic table. Content Literacy Strategies Vocabulary self-awareness chart Activity 3- Atomic Modeling and Families of the Periodic Table Focus: Students will use information from the periodic table in diagram development and identify the valence electrons in their Bohr model diagrams. Content Learning Strategies: Copy of the Periodic Table 	
SI- 6.(I) Determine the number of protons, neutrons, and electrons of elements by using the atomic number and atomic mass from the periodic table (PS-H-B1)	Activity 2- Atoms and the Periodic Table Focus: Students will explore the arrangement of the Periodic Table through utilizing scientific readings and direct instruction to learn how to "read" a square from the periodic table. Content Literacy Strategies Vocabulary self-awareness chart Activity 3- Atomic Modeling and Families of the Periodic Table Focus: Students will use information from the periodic table in diagram development and identify the valence electrons in their Bohr model diagrams.	<i>learning logs</i> (<u>view literacy strategy</u> <u>descriptions</u>) <i>anticipation guide</i> (<u>view literacy strategy</u> <u>descriptions</u>)





	Content Learning Strategies:	
	Copy of the Periodic Table	
PS-7. (I) Describe the results of the loss/gain	Activity 6- Bonding, Nomenclature, and Chemical Compounds	
of electrons on	Focus: Students will utilize the periodic table and Bohr diagrams to predict	
charges of atoms	octet rule, and the periodic table to (1) predict the bonding tendencies (i.e., jonic	
(F5-11-05)	bond or covalent bond) between two stated elements; and (2) draw the	
	formation of the bond between the elements.	
	Content Learning Strategies:	
	Vocabulary self-awareness chart	
PS-10. (I) Identify the	Activity 3- Atomic Modeling and Families of the Periodic Table	
electrons of the first	Focus: Students will use information from the periodic table in diagram	
20 elements based on	development and identify the valence electrons in their Bohr model diagrams.	
their positions in the periodic table	Content Learning Strategies:	
(PS-H-B3)	Conv of the Periodic Table	
	Activity 4- Chemical Families and Their Properties	
	Focus: To enable students to construct understandings of the connections	
	between (1) valence electrons and groups/families, (2) number of electron energy	
	properties, and (4) valence electrons, position on periodic table, and	
	metallic/nonmetallic properties.	
	Content Literacy Strategies	
	Word grid	





	Learning Logs	
	BIM-Families of the Periodic Table	
PS-12 (I) Classify elements as <i>metals</i> or <i>nonmetals</i> based on their position in the periodic table (PS-H-C2)	Activity 4- Chemical Families and Their Properties Focus: To enable students to construct understandings of the connections between (1) valence electrons and groups/families, (2) number of electron energy levels and periods or series, (3) valence electrons and chemical and physical properties, and (4) valence electrons, position on periodic table, and metallic/nonmetallic properties. Content Literacy Strategies Word grid	
	Learning Logs	
	BLM-Families of the Periodic Table	
PS-15 (I) Using selected elements from atomic numbers 1-20, draw Bohr models (PS-H-C5)	Activity 3- Atomic Modeling and Families of the Periodic Table Focus: Students will use information from the periodic table in diagram development and identify the valence electrons in their Bohr model diagrams. Content Learning Strategies: Copy of the Periodic Table	
	Activity 6- Bonding, Nomenclature, and Chemical Compounds <u>Focus:</u> Students will utilize the periodic table and Bohr diagrams to predict ion formation, while incorporating their knowledge of valence electrons, the octet rule, and the periodic table to (1) predict the bonding tendencies (i.e., ionic	





DS 16 (I) Name and	bond or covalent bond) between two stated elements; and (2) draw the formation of the bond between the elements. <u>Content Learning Strategies:</u> Vocabulary self-awareness chart	
write the formulas for simple ionic and covalent compounds (PS-H-C5)	Activity 6- Bonding, Nomenclature, and Chemical Compounds Focus: Students will utilize the periodic table and Bohr diagrams to predict ion formation, while incorporating their knowledge of valence electrons, the octet rule, and the periodic table to (1) predict the bonding tendencies (i.e., ionic bond or covalent bond) between two stated elements; and (2) draw the formation of the bond between the elements. Content Learning Strategies: Vocabulary self-awareness chart	
PS-17 (I) Name and predict the bond type formed between selected elements based on their locations in the periodic table (PS-H-C5)	Activity 6- Bonding, Nomenclature, and Chemical Compounds Focus: Students will utilize the periodic table and Bohr diagrams to predict ion formation, while incorporating their knowledge of valence electrons, the octet rule, and the periodic table to (1) predict the bonding tendencies (i.e., ionic bond or covalent bond) between two stated elements; and (2) draw the formation of the bond between the elements. Content Learning Strategies: Vocabulary self-awareness chart	





PS-18 (I) Diagram or construct models of simple hydrocarbons (four or fewer carbons) with single, double, or triple bonds (PS-H-C6)	Activity 7- Hydrocarbons <u>Focus</u> : Students will work on building models representing the different molecular formulas incorporating the tetrahedral bond angle and some compounds with double and triple covalent bonds. <u>Content Learning Strategies</u> : BLM-Hydrocarbons	