

YEAR 11 A/D/E – CHEMISTRY (Girls)

WEEK 13 (22nd November to 26th November)

Work Sent to the students through Zoom Learning Platform / Google classroom

Topic:– SC17a: Group 1

SC17b: Group 7

Resources: Text book, Worksheet, Board works power point

Date	Topic	
<p>22.11.20 Sunday 8th period</p> <p>Mode of Teaching: Zoom</p>	<p>Learning Objective: Explain why some elements can be classified as alkali metals (group 1) Recall that alkali metals: a) are soft b) have relatively low melting points Describe the reactions of lithium, sodium and potassium with water</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Locate the position of alkali metals in the periodic table. Interpret that they form hydroxides that dissolve in water to give alkaline solutions.</p>	Teacher uses powerpoint presentation with interactive questions
<p>23.11.20 Monday 4th period</p> <p>Mode of Teaching: Zoom</p>	<p>Learning Objective: Describe the pattern in reactivity of the alkali metals, lithium, sodium and potassium, with water; and use this pattern to predict the reactivity of other alkali metals Explain the pattern in reactivity in terms of electronic configurations</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Explain the trend in reactivity. Explain this pattern in reactivity in terms of electronic configurations of alkali metals down the group.</p>	Teacher uses powerpoint presentation with interactive questions
<p>25.11.20 Wednesday 8th period</p> <p>Mode of Teaching: Zoom</p>	<p>Learning Objective: Explain why some elements can be classified as halogens (group 7) Describe the pattern in the physical properties of the halogens, chlorine, bromine and iodine, and use this pattern to predict the physical properties of other halogens</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Explain the meaning of the word halogen. Interpret that physical state changes from gas to solid. Explain why the intensity of colour increases down in a group.</p>	Teacher uses power point presentation with interactive questions
<p>26.11.20 Thursday 5th Period</p> <p>Mode of Teaching: Zoom</p>	<p>Learning Objective: Describe the reactions of the halogens, chlorine, bromine and iodine, with metals to form metal halides. Recall that the halogens, chlorine, bromine and iodine, form hydrogen halides which dissolve in water to form acidic solutions.</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Write the balanced symbol equation of hydrogen with halogens with state symbols. Interpret that aqueous hydrogen halides are strongly acidic in nature.</p>	Teacher uses power point presentation with interactive questions
<p>26.11.20 Thursday 6th Period</p> <p>Mode of Teaching: GC</p>	<p>Learning Objective: To answer the questions, on Group 1 and Group 7, in the worksheet.</p> <p>Learning outcome: Students will be able to reinforce the concepts learned in the previous lesson by answering the questions in the worksheet.</p>	Worksheet assigned through GC.

HOMEWORK: Complete the textbook Qs SC17a: Group 1 and SC17b: Group 7

YEAR 11 B/C/F – CHEMISTRY (Boys)

WEEK 13 (22nd November to 26th November)

Work Sent to the students through Zoom Learning Platform / Google classroom

Topic:– SC17a: Group 1
SC17b: Group 7

Resources: Text book, Work sheet, Board works power point

Date	Topic	
22.11.20 Sunday 1 st Period Mode of Teaching: Zoom	Learning Objective: Explain why some elements can be classified as alkali metals (group 1) Recall that alkali metals: a) are soft b) have relatively low melting points Describe the reactions of lithium, sodium and potassium with water Learning Outcome: Locate the position of alkali metals in the periodic table. Interpret that they form hydroxides that dissolve in water to give alkaline solutions.	Teacher uses powerpoint presentation with interactive questions.
22.11.20 Sunday 2 nd Period Mode of Teaching: Zoom	Learning Objective: Describe the pattern in reactivity of the alkali metals, lithium, sodium and potassium, with water; and use this pattern to predict the reactivity of other alkali metals Explain the pattern in reactivity in terms of electronic configurations Learning Outcome: Explain the trend in reactivity. Explain this pattern in reactivity in terms of electronic configurations of alkali metals down the group.	Teacher uses powerpoint presentation with interactive questions
23.11.20 Monday 3 rd Period Mode of Teaching: Zoom	Learning Objective: Explain why some elements can be classified as halogens (group 7) Describe the pattern in the physical properties of the halogens, chlorine, bromine and iodine, and use this pattern to predict the physical properties of other halogens Learning Outcome: Explain the meaning of the word halogen. Interpret that physical state changes from gas to solid. Explain why the intensity of colour increases down in a group.	Teacher uses powerpoint presentation with interactive questions
24.11.20 Tuesday 7 th Period Mode of Teaching: Zoom	Learning Objective: Describe the reactions of the halogens, chlorine, bromine and iodine, with metals to form metal halides. Recall that the halogens, chlorine, bromine and iodine, form hydrogen halides which dissolve in water to form acidic solutions. Learning Outcome: Write the balanced symbol equation of hydrogen with halogens with state symbols. Interpret that aqueous hydrogen halides are strongly acidic in nature.	Teacher uses powerpoint presentation with interactive questions
26.11.20 Thursday 4 th Period	Learning Objective: To answer the questions, on Group 1 and Group 7, in the worksheet.	Worksheet assigned through GC.

Mode of Teaching: GC	Learning outcome: Students will be able to reinforce the concepts learned in the previous lesson by answering the questions in the worksheet.	
--------------------------------	--	--

HOMEWORK: Complete the textbook Qs SC17a: Group 1 and SC17b: Group 7

YEAR 11 G/H-CHEMISTRY (IGCSE)

WEEK 13 (22nd Nov to 26th Nov)

Work Sent to the students through Google classroom/Zoom Learning Platform

Unit 4- Topic: Introduction to Organic Chemistry

Resources: Text book, Worksheet, IGCSE science free lesson video, power point.

Date	Lesson	Topic	Mode of Teaching	
22.11.2020 Sunday	1 11H 6 11G	<p>Lesson Objective: Know that a hydrocarbon is a compound of hydrogen and carbon only</p> <p>Understand how to represent organic molecules using different types of formulae</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Define hydrocarbons.</p> <p>Represent organic molecules using different types of formulae.</p>	<p>Google Meet</p> <p>zoom</p>	<p>Teacher uses power point to reinforce concepts of</p> <p>Interactive questions to assess the concept of empirical formulae & general formulae</p>
23.11.2020 Monday	2 11H 5 11G	<p>Lesson Objective: Know what is meant by the terms homologous series, functional group and isomerism</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Explain the term structural isomerism, homologous series.</p>	<p>Google Meet</p> <p>zoom</p>	<p>Teacher uses a PowerPoint presentation/video that contains interactive questions</p>
24.11.2020 Tuesday	3 11H 1 11G	<p>Lesson Objective: Understand how to name compounds relevant to this specification using the rules of International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Name compounds containing up to six carbons using IUPAC nomenclature.</p>	<p>Google Meet</p> <p>zoom</p>	<p>Teacher uses a PowerPoint presentation/ video to explain the naming of compounds using IUPAC nomenclature.</p>

	411H 2 11G	<p>Lesson Objective: Understand how to write the possible structural and displayed formulae of an organic molecule given its molecular formula</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Deduce the empirical formula from molecular formula</p>	Google Meet	Instruction will be given in the GC room to complete the textbook and worksheet questions.
26.11,2020 Thursday	5 11H 4 11G	<p>Lesson Objective: Classify reactions as substitution, addition or combustion reactions.</p> <p>Learning Outcome: Understand how to classify reactions of organic compounds as substitution, addition and combustion (knowledge of reaction mechanisms is not required)</p>	Google Meet	Teacher uses PowerPoint presentation that contains interactive questions