

Chemistry - UK

YEARS 7 - 9

Experience Level: **KEY-STAGE 3**

Number of Classes: VARIABLE

Age Range: 11 - 14 YEARS

The particulate nature of matter · The properties of the different states of matter (solid,

- liquid and gas) in terms of the particle model, including gas pressure. · Changes of state in terms of the particle model.
- 02 Atoms, elements and compounds
 - A simple (Dalton) atomic model. Differences between atoms, elements and compounds.
 - Chemical symbols and formulae for elements and
 - compounds. Conservation of mass changes of state and chemical
 - reactions.

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· The concept of a pure substance. Mixtures, including dissolving.

Pure and impure substances

- Diffusion in terms of the particle model.
- · Simple techniques for separating mixtures: filtration, evaporation, distillation and chromatography.
- · The identification of pure substances.
- Chemical reactions

Chemical reactions as the rearrangement of atoms. · Representing chemical reactions using formulae and

- using equations. · Combustion, thermal decomposition, oxidation and
- displacement reactions. · Defining acids and alkalis in terms of neutralisation
- reactions. The pH scale for measuring acidity/alkalinity; and indicators.

Reactions of acids with metals to produce a salt plus

- hydrogen. Reactions of acids with alkalis to produce a salt plus
- **Energetics**

 Energy changes on changes of state (qualitative). · Exothermic and endothermic chemical reactions

(qualitative).

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water.

· What catalysts do.

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· The periodic table: periods and groups; metals and nonmetals. How patterns in reactions can be predicted with

with respect to acidity.

reference to the periodic table.

elements.

table.

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The periodic table

 The properties of metals and non-metals. The chemical properties of metal and non-metal oxides

The order of metals and carbon in the reactivity series.

The varying physical and chemical properties of different

The principles underpinning the Mendeleev periodic

- **Materials**
- The use of carbon in obtaining metals from metal oxides. Properties of ceramics, polymers and composites (qualitative).

· The composition of the Earth.

Earth and atmosphere

- The structure of the Earth.
- The rock cycle and the formation of igneous, sedimentary
- and metamorphic rocks.
- · Earth as a source of limited resources and the efficacy of recycling.
- The composition of the atmosphere.
- The production of carbon dioxide by human activity and the impact on climate.

