**Unit 7: States of Matter

Content Area: **Science**
Course(s):
Time Period: **May**
Length: **10 Blocks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Summary

Chemical reactions usually absorb or release energy. Energy can change form and flow, but it is always conserved. The enthalpy change for a reaction is the enthalpy of the product minus the enthalpy of the reactants. Thermochemical equations express the amount of heat released or absorbed by chemical reactions. Gases expand, diffuse, exert pressure, and can be compressed because they are in a low-density state consisting of tiny, constantly-moving particles. The particles in solids and liquids have a limited range of motion and are not easily compressed. Matter changes phases when energy is added or removed or when pressure changes occur. For a fixed amount of gas, a change in one variable (pressure, temperature, or volume) affects the other two. The ideal gas law relates the number of particles to pressure, temperature and volume. When gases react, the coefficients in the balanced chemical equation represent both molar amounts and relative volumes.

Enduring Understanding

Energy is neither created nor destroyed.

Forces attract, hold together, or repel matter.

Know that states of matter depend on the arrangement of atoms and molecules and on their freedom of motion.

Essential Questions

How can you support the law of conservation of mass using a chemical equation?

How is the enthalpy of a reaction calculated?

What are the differences between an exothermic reaction and an endothermic reaction?

How does Kinetic Molecular Theory predict the relationship between particles of a gas, and in turn the behavior of a gas?

What are the factors that determine which gas law to use, to solve word problems?

What label(s) is (are) appropriate for each parameter for each gas law?

How do these different states behave, and what conditions change the characteristics of these states?

Student Learning Objectives (PE, SEP, DCI, CCC) & Aligned Standards

Performance Expecations

HS-PS1-2: Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table, and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties. [Clarification Statement: Examples of chemical reactions could include the reaction of sodium and chlorine, of carbon and oxygen, or of carbon and hydrogen.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to chemical reactions involving main group elements and combustion reactions.]

HS-PS1-4: Develop a model to illustrate that the release or absorption of energy from a chemical reaction system depends upon the changes in total bond energy. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the idea that a chemical reaction is a system that affects the energy change. Examples of models could include molecular-level drawings and diagrams of reactions, graphs showing the relative energies of reactants and products, and representations showing energy is conserved.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include calculating the total bond energy changes during a chemical reaction from the bond energies of reactants and products.]

HS-PS1-7: Use mathematical representations to support the claim that atoms, and therefore mass, are conserved during a chemical reaction. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using mathematical ideas to communicate the proportional relationships between masses of atoms in the reactants and the products, and the translation of these relationships to the macroscopic scale using the mole as the conversion from the atomic to the macroscopic scale. Emphasis is on assessing students' use of mathematical thinking and not on memorization and rote application of problemsolving techniques.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include complex chemical reactions.]

HS-PS3-4: Plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence that the transfer of thermal energy when two components of different temperature are combined within a closed system results in a more uniform energy distribution among the components in the system (second law of thermodynamics). [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on analyzing data from student investigations and using mathematical thinking to describe the energy changes both quantitatively and conceptually. Examples of investigations could include mixing liquids at different initial temperatures or adding objects at different temperatures to water.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to investigations based on materials and tools provided to students.]

HS-ESS3-1: Construct an explanation based on evidence for how the availability of natural resources, occurrence of natural hazards and changes in climate have influenced human activity.

HS-ESS3-5: Analyze geoscience data and the results from global climate models to make an evidence-based forecast of the current rate of global or regional climate change and associated future impacts to Earth systems.

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HS-ETS1-1: Analyze a major global challenge to specify qualitative and quantitative criteria and constraints for solutions that account for societal needs and wants.

HS-ETS1-2: Design a solution to a complex real-world problem by breaking it down into smaller, more manageable problems that can be solved through engineering.

HS-ETS1-3: Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem based on prioritized criteria and trade-offs that account for a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability and aesthetics as well as possible social,

cultural and environmental impacts.

9.4.12.IML.5: Evaluate, synthesize and apply information on climate change from various sources appropriately.

8.2.12.ED.4: Design a product or system that addresses a global problem and document decisions made based on research, constraints, trade-offs and aesthetic and ethical considerations and share this information with an appropriate audience.

Concepts & Formative Assessment

Identify a reaction as endothermic or exothermic depending upon the location of the energy term in the chemical equation.

Identify a reaction as exothermic or endothermic when given a value of change in enthalpy (delta H).

Understand that all chemical reactions either produce energy (exothermic) or absorb energy (endothermic) as a result of the breaking and making of chemical bonds.

Predict if the energy is flowing from system to surroundings (exothermic) or surroundings to the system (endothermic).

Distinguish between vaporization, boiling, and evaporation.

Predict the response of a gas to changes in pressure, volume, or temperature, using the appropriate gas law.

Explain the difference between an ideal gas and a real gas.

Explain the difference between heat and temperature

Assessments

Assessments will be aligned to the Performance Expectations and will include a variety of assessment types such as labs, writing prompts, and projects.

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Prior Learning

Physical science

- Substances are made from different types of atoms, which combine with one another in various ways. Atoms form molecules that range in size from two to thousands of atoms.
- Each pure substance has characteristic physical and chemical properties (for any bulk quantity under given conditions) that can be used to identify it.
- Gases and liquids are made of molecules or inert atoms that are moving about relative to each other.
- In a liquid, the molecules are constantly in contact with others; in a gas, they are widely spaced except when they happen to collide. In a solid, atoms are closely spaced and may vibrate in position but do not change relative locations.
- Solids may be formed from molecules, or they may be extended structures with repeating subunits (e.g., crystals).
- The changes of state that occur with variations in temperature or pressure can be described and predicted using these models of matter.
- Substances react chemically in characteristic ways. In a chemical process, the atoms that make up the original substances are regrouped into different molecules, and these new substances have different properties from those of the reactants.
- The total number of each type of atom is conserved, and thus the mass does not change.
- Some chemical reactions release energy, others store energy.
- When light shines on an object, it is reflected, absorbed, or transmitted through the object, depending on the object's material and the frequency (color) of the light.
- The path that light travels can be traced as straight lines, except at surfaces between different transparent materials (e.g., air and water, air and glass) where the light path bends.
- A wave model of light is useful for explaining brightness, color, and the frequency-dependent bending of light at a surface between media.
- However, because light can travel through space, it cannot be a matter wave, like sound or water waves.

Earth and space science

- Patterns of the apparent motion of the sun, the moon, and stars in the sky can be observed, described,

predicted, and explained with models.
- Earth and its solar system are part of the Milky Way Galaxy, which is one of many galaxies in the universe.
- All Earth processes are the result of energy flowing and matter cycling within and among the planet's systems. This energy is derived from the sun and Earth's hot interior. The energy that flows and matter that cycles produce chemical and physical changes in Earth's materials and living organisms.
- The planet's systems interact over scales that range from microscopic to global in size, and they operate over fractions of a second to billions of years. These interactions have shaped Earth's history and will determine its future.
- Weather and climate are influenced by interactions involving sunlight, the ocean, the atmosphere, ice, landforms, and living things. These interactions vary with latitude, altitude, and local and regional geography, all of which can affect oceanic and atmospheric flow patterns.
- Because these patterns are so complex, weather can only be predicted probabilistically.
- The ocean exerts a major influence on weather and climate by absorbing energy from the sun, releasing it over time, and globally redistributing it through ocean currents.

Connecting to Other Classes

Physical science

- Each atom has a charged substructure consisting of a nucleus, which is made of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons.
- The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places elements with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states.
- The structure and interactions of matter at the bulk scale are determined by electrical forces within and between atoms.
- A stable molecule has less energy than the same set of atoms separated; one must provide at least this energy in order to take the molecule apart.
- Nuclear processes, including fusion, fission, and radioactive decays of unstable nuclei, involve release or absorption of energy. The total number of neutrons plus protons does not change in any nuclear process.
- Energy is a quantitative property of a system that depends on the motion and interactions of matter and radiation within that system. That there is a single quantity called energy is due to the fact that a system's total energy is conserved, even as, within the system, energy is continually transferred from one object to another and between its various possible forms.
- Conservation of energy means that the total change of energy in any system is always equal to the total energy transferred into or out of the system.
- Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transported from one place to another and transferred between systems.
- Mathematical expressions, which quantify how the stored energy in a system depends on its configuration (e.g., relative positions of charged particles, compression of a spring) and how kinetic energy depends on mass and speed, allow the concept of conservation of energy to be used to predict and describe system behavior.
- The availability of energy limits what can occur in any system.
- Uncontrolled systems always evolve toward more stable states—that is, toward more uniform energy distribution (e.g., water flows downhill, objects hotter than their surrounding environment cool down).

- When two objects interacting through a field change relative position, the energy stored in the field is changed.
- Although energy cannot be destroyed, it can be converted to less useful forms—for example, to thermal energy in the surrounding environment.
- Electromagnetic radiation (e.g., radio, microwaves, light) can be modeled as a wave of changing electric and magnetic fields or as particles called photons. The wave model is useful for explaining many features of electromagnetic radiation, and the particle model explains other features.
- When light or longer wavelength electromagnetic radiation is absorbed in matter, it is generally converted into thermal energy (heat). Shorter wavelength electromagnetic radiation (ultraviolet, X-rays, gamma rays) can ionize atoms and cause damage to living cells.
- Photoelectric materials emit electrons when they absorb light of a high-enough frequency.

Earth and space science

- The star called the sun is changing and will burn out over a lifespan of approximately 10 billion years.
- The study of stars' light spectra and brightness is used to identify compositional elements of stars, their movements, and their distances from Earth.
- The Big Bang theory is supported by observations of distant galaxies receding from our own, of the measured composition of stars and nonstellar gases, and of the maps of spectra of the primordial radiation (cosmic microwave background) that still fills the universe.
- Other than the hydrogen and helium formed at the time of the Big Bang, nuclear fusion within stars produces all atomic nuclei lighter than and including iron, and the process releases electromagnetic energy. Heavier elements are produced when certain massive stars achieve a supernova stage and explode.
- Continental rocks, which can be older than 4 billion years, are generally much older than the rocks of the ocean floor, which are less than 200 million years old.
- Although active geologic processes, such as plate tectonics and erosion, have destroyed or altered most of the very early rock record on Earth, other objects in the solar system, such as lunar rocks, asteroids, and meteorites, have changed little over billions of years. Studying these objects can provide information about Earth's formation and early history.

Resources

Explore States of Matter- (phet on-line simulation) https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/legacy/states-of-matter or basic https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/legacy/states-of-matter-basics

Explore Gas Variables (phet on-line simulation- Java) https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/legacy/gas-properties

Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change Data Analysis Virtual Lab: Link 1, Link 2, Link 3, Link 4, Link 5, Link 6, Link 7

Engineering Design Process Water filtration and water testing: Link 1, teacher guide, Link 2, Link 3, Link 4,

References

Adapted from the New Jesery NGSS Science Model Curriclum RE