



ARKANSAS

K-12 SCIENCE STANDARDS

EDUCATION FOR A NEW GENERATION

Chemistry II

2016

Table of Contents

Arkansas K-12 Science Standards Overview	3
How to Read	6
Chemistry II Learning Progression Chart	7
Chemistry II Course Overview	8
Chemistry II Topics Overview	9
Topic 1: Structure of Matter	11
Topic 2: Properties of Matter	15
Topic 3: Reactions	19
Topic 4: Kinetics and Kinetic Molecular Theory	23
Topic 5: Thermochemistry	27
Topic 6: Equilibrium	30
Topic 7: Organic Chemistry	33
Contributors	35

Notes:

1. Student Performance Expectations (PEs) may be taught in any sequence or grouping within a grade level. Several PEs are described as being “partially addressed in this course” because the same PE is revisited in a subsequent course during which that PE is fully addressed.
2. An asterisk (*) indicates an engineering connection to a practice, core idea, or crosscutting concept.
3. The Performance Expectation codes ending in AR indicate Arkansas-specific standards.
4. The Clarification Statements are examples and additional guidance for the instructor. **AR** indicates Arkansas-specific Clarification Statements.
5. The Assessment Boundaries delineate content that may be taught but not assessed in large-scale assessments. **AR** indicates Arkansas-specific Assessment Boundaries.
6. The section entitled “foundation boxes” is reproduced verbatim from *A Framework for K-12 Science Education: Practices, Crosscutting Concepts, and Core Ideas*. Integrated and reprinted with permission from the National Academy of Sciences.
7. The examples given (e.g.,) are suggestions for the instructor.
8. Throughout this document, connections are provided to the nature of science as defined by *A Framework for K-12 Science Education* (NRC 2012).
9. Throughout this document, connections are provided to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science as defined by *A Framework for K-12 Science Education* (NRC 2012).
10. Each set of PEs lists connections to other disciplinary core ideas (DCIs) within the Arkansas K-12 Science Standards and to the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards, Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards, and the Arkansas Mathematics Standards.

Arkansas K-12 Science Standards Overview

The Arkansas K-12 Science Standards are based on *A Framework for K-12 Science Education* (NRC 2012) and are meant to reflect a new vision for science education. The following conceptual shifts reflect what is new about these science standards. The Arkansas K-12 Science Standards

- reflect science as it is practiced and experienced in the real world,
- build logically from Kindergarten through Grade 12,
- focus on deeper understanding as well as application of content,
- integrate practices, crosscutting concepts, and core ideas, and
- make explicit connections to literacy and math.

As part of teaching the Arkansas K-12 Science Standards, it will be important to instruct and guide students in adopting appropriate safety precautions for their student-directed science investigations. Reducing risk and preventing accidents in science classrooms begin with planning. The following four steps are recommended in carrying out a hazard and risk assessment for any planned lab investigation:

- 1) Identify all hazards. Hazards may be physical, chemical, health, or environmental.
- 2) Evaluate the type of risk associated with each hazard.
- 3) Write the procedure and all necessary safety precautions in such a way as to eliminate or reduce the risk associated with each hazard.
- 4) Prepare for any emergency that might arise in spite of all of the required safety precautions.

According to Arkansas Code Annotated § 6-10-113 (2012) for eye protection, every student and teacher in public schools participating in any chemical or combined chemical-physical laboratories involving caustic or explosive chemicals or hot liquids or solids is required to wear industrial-quality eye protective devices (eye goggles) at all times while participating in science investigations.

The Arkansas K-12 Science Standards outline the knowledge and science and engineering practices that all students should learn by the end of high school. The standards are three-dimensional because each student performance expectation engages students at the nexus of the following three dimensions:

- Dimension 1 describes scientific and engineering practices.
- Dimension 2 describes crosscutting concepts, overarching science concepts that apply across science disciplines.
- Dimension 3 describes core ideas in the science disciplines.

Science and Engineering Practices

The eight practices describe what scientists use to investigate and build models and theories of the world around them or that engineers use as they build and design systems. The practices are essential for all students to learn and are as follows:

1. Asking questions (for science) and defining problems (for engineering)
2. Developing and using models
3. Planning and carrying out investigations
4. Analyzing and interpreting data
5. Using mathematics and computational thinking
6. Constructing explanations (for science) and designing solutions (for engineering)
7. Engaging in argument from evidence
8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

Crosscutting Concepts

The seven crosscutting concepts bridge disciplinary boundaries and unit core ideas throughout the fields of science and engineering. Their purpose is to help students deepen their understanding of the disciplinary core ideas, and develop a coherent, and scientifically based view of the world. The seven crosscutting concepts are as follows:

1. *Patterns*- Observed patterns of forms and events guide organization and classification, and prompt questions about relationships and the factors that influence them.
2. *Cause and effect- Mechanism and explanation*. Events have causes, sometimes simple, sometimes multifaceted. A major activity of science is investigating and explaining causal relationships and the mechanisms by which they are mediated. Such mechanisms can then be tested across given contexts and used to predict and explain events in new contexts.
3. *Scale, proportion, and quantity*- In considering phenomena, it is critical to recognize what is relevant at different measures of size, time, and energy and to recognize how changes in scale, proportion, or quantity affect a system's structure or performance.
4. *Systems and system models*- Defining the system under study—specifying its boundaries and making explicit a model of that system—provides tools for understanding and testing ideas that are applicable throughout science and engineering.
5. *Energy and matter: Flows, cycles, and conservation*- Tracking fluxes of energy and matter into, out of, and within systems helps one understand the systems' possibilities and limitations.
6. *Structure and function*- The way in which an object or living thing is shaped and its substructure determines many of its properties and functions.
7. *Stability and change*- For natural and built systems alike, conditions of stability and determinants of rates of change or evolution of a system are critical elements of study.

Disciplinary Core Ideas

The disciplinary core ideas describe the content that occurs at each grade or course. The Arkansas K-12 Science Standards focus on a limited number of core ideas in science and engineering both within and across the disciplines and are built on the notion of learning as a developmental progression. The Disciplinary Core Ideas are grouped into the following domains:

- Physical Science (PS)
- Life Science (LS)
- Earth and Space Science (ESS)
- Engineering, Technology and Applications of Science (ETS)

Connections to the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards

Evidence-based reasoning is the foundation of good scientific practice. The Arkansas K-12 Science Standards incorporate reasoning skills used in language arts to help students improve mastery and understanding in all three disciplines. The Arkansas K-8 Science Committee made every effort to align grade-by-grade with the English language arts (ELA) standards so concepts support what students are learning in their entire curriculum. Connections to specific ELA standards are listed for each student performance expectation, giving teachers a blueprint for building comprehensive cross-disciplinary lessons.

The intersections between Arkansas K-12 Science Standards and Arkansas ELA Standards teach students to analyze data, model concepts, and strategically use tools through productive talk and shared activity. Reading in science requires an appreciation of the norms and conventions of the discipline of

science, including understanding the nature of evidence used, an attention to precision and detail, and the capacity to make and assess intricate arguments, synthesize complex information, and follow detailed procedures and accounts of events and concepts. These practice-based standards help teachers foster a classroom culture where students think and reason together, connecting around the subject matter and core ideas.

Connections to the Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards

Reading is critical to building knowledge in science. College and career ready reading in science requires an appreciation of the norms and conventions of each discipline, such as the kinds of evidence used in science; an understanding of domain-specific words and phrases; an attention to precise details; and the capacity to evaluate intricate arguments, synthesize complex information, and follow detailed descriptions of events and concepts. When reading scientific and technical texts, students need to be able to gain knowledge from challenging texts that often make extensive use of elaborate diagrams and data to convey information and illustrate concepts. Students must be able to read complex informational texts in science with independence and confidence because the vast majority of reading in college and workforce training programs will be sophisticated nonfiction.

For students, writing is a key means of asserting and defending claims, showing what they know about science, and conveying what they have experienced, imagined, thought, and felt. To be college and career ready writers, students must take task, purpose, and audience into careful consideration, choosing words, information, structures, and formats deliberately. They need to be able to use technology strategically when creating, refining, and collaborating on writing. They have to become adept at gathering information, evaluating sources, and citing material accurately, reporting finds from their research and analysis of sources in a clear and cogent manner. They must have the flexibility, concentration, and fluency to produce high-quality first-draft text under a tight deadline and the capacity to revisit and make improvements to a piece of writing over multiple drafts when circumstances encourage or require it.

Connections to the Arkansas Mathematics Standards

Science is a quantitative discipline, so it is important for educators to ensure that students' science learning coheres well with their understanding of mathematics. To achieve this alignment, the Arkansas K-12 Science Committee made every effort to ensure that the mathematics standards do not outpace or misalign to the grade-by-grade science standards. Connections to specific math standards are listed for each student performance expectation, giving teachers a blueprint for building comprehensive cross-disciplinary lessons.

How to Read Arkansas K-12 Science

Topic	GRADE TWO			An asterisk indicates an engineering connection to a practice or disciplinary core idea.
Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems				
Students who demonstrate understanding can:				
2-LS2-1	Plan and conduct an investigation to determine if plants need sunlight and water to grow. [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to testing one variable.]	Student Performance Expectations (PEs)	Seeds or pollinating plants.	*
2-LS2-2	Develop a simple model that mimics the function of		different habitats. [Clarification	
2-LS4-1	Make observations of plants and animals to compare		Statement: Emphasis is on the diversity of living things in a variety of habitats. [Assessment Boundary: Assessment does not include specific animal and plant names in specific habitats.]	
The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document <i>A Framework for K-12 Science Education</i> :				
Science and Engineering Practices		Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts	
Developing and Using Models Modeling in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to include using and developing models (i.e., diagram, drawing, physical replica, diorama, dramatization, or storyboard) that represent concrete events or design solutions. - Develop a simple model based on evidence to represent a proposed object or tool. (2-LS2-2) Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to simple investigations, based on fair tests, which provide data to support explanations or design solutions. - Plan and conduct an investigation collaboratively to produce data as the basis for evidence to answer a question. (2-LS2-1) - Make observations (firsthand or from media) to collect data that can be used to make comparisons. (2-LS4-1)		LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems - Plants depend on water and light to grow. (2-LS2-1) - Plants depend on animals for pollination or to move their seeds around. (2-LS2-2) LS4.D: Biodiversity and Humans - There are many different kinds of living things in any area, and they exist in different places on land and in water. (2-LS4-1) ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions - Designs can be conveyed through sketches, drawings, or physical models. These representations are useful in communicating ideas for a problem's solutions to other people. (2-LS2-2)	Cause and Effect - Events have causes that generate observable patterns. (2-LS2-1) Structure and Function - The shape and stability of structures of natural and designed objects are related to their function(s). (2-LS2-2)	
Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge is Based on Empirical Evidence Scientists look for patterns and order when making observations about the world. (2-LS4-1)		Connections to the Nature of Science	DCI codes from <i>A Framework for K-12 Science Education</i> in boldface type.	
Connections to other DCIs in second grade: N/A Connections to other DCIs across grade levels: K.LS1.C (2-LS2-1); K.ESS3.A (2-LS2-1); K-2.ETS1.A (2-LS2-2); 3.LS4.C (2-LS4-1); 3.LS4.D (2-LS4-1); 5.LS1.C (2-LS2-1); 5.LS2.A (2-LS2-2, 2-LS4-1)				

Chemistry II Learning Progression Chart

Topic 1: Structure of Matter	Topic 2: Properties of Matter	Topic 3: Reactions	Topic 4: Kinetics and Kinetic Molecular Theory	Topic 5: Thermo- chemistry	Topic 6: Equilibrium	Topic 7: Organic Chemistry
AR CII1-PS1-1	AR CII2-PS1-1	AR CII-PS1-2	AR CII-PS1-5	AR CII-PS1-4	AR CII-PS1-6	CII-7-1AR
CII-PS1-1AR	AR CII-PS1-3	AR CII-PS1-7	CII-PS4-1AR	CII-PS5-1AR	CII-PS6-1AR	CII-7-2AR
CII-PS1-2AR	CII-PS2-1AR	CII-PS3-1AR	CII-PS4-2AR	CII-PS5-2AR	AR CII6-ETS1-2	AR CII7-ETS1-1
CII-PS1-3AR	CII-PS2-2AR	CII-PS3-2AR	AR CII4-ETS1-4	AR CII5-ETS1-4		
CII-PS1-4AR	CII-PS2-3AR	CII-PS3-3AR				
AR CII-PS1-8	CII-PS2-4AR	AR CII3-ETS1-3				
AR CII-PS4-3						
AR CII1-ETS1-3						

Arkansas Clarification Statements (AR)
Arkansas Performance Expectations (AR)

Chemistry II Course Overview

(Course code 421010)

Chemistry II is a science course that builds upon students' understanding of the core ideas, science and engineering practices, and crosscutting concepts in the chemistry - integrated course. Candidates for this course are students who have completed chemistry - integrated and are seeking a deeper understanding of chemistry concepts. It is recommended that students have completed or are concurrently enrolled in an algebra II course. Students will earn 1 career focus credit. Teachers with a chemistry, physical science, physical/Earth, or other license as approved by ADE are able to teach this course.

There are seven topics in chemistry II: (1) Structure of Matter, (2) Properties of Matter, (3) Reactions, (4) Kinetics and Kinetic Molecular Theory, (5) Thermochemistry, (6) Equilibrium, and (7) Organic Chemistry.

It should be noted that the chemistry II standards are not intended to be used as curriculum. Instead, the standards are the minimum that students should know and be able to do. Therefore, teachers should continue to differentiate for the needs of their students by adding depth and additional rigor.

Students in chemistry II also continue to develop possible solutions to major global problems with engineering design challenges. At the high school level, students are expected to engage with major global issues at the interface of science, technology, society and the environment, and to bring to light the kinds of analytical and strategic thinking that prior training and increased maturity make possible. As in prior levels, these capabilities can be thought of in three stages:

- **Defining the problem** at the high school level requires both qualitative and quantitative analysis. For example, the need to provide food and fresh water for future generations comes into sharp focus when considering the speed at which the world population is growing and conditions in countries that have experienced famine. While high school students are not expected to solve these challenges, they are expected to begin thinking about them as problems that can be addressed, at least in part, through engineering.
- **Developing possible solutions** for major global problems begins by breaking them down into smaller problems that can be tackled with engineering methods. To evaluate potential solutions, students are expected to not only consider a wide range of criteria but to also recognize that criteria needs to be prioritized. For example, public safety or environmental protection may be more important than cost or even functionality. Decisions on priorities can then guide tradeoff choices.
- **Improving designs** at the high school level may involve sophisticated methods, such as using computer simulations to model proposed solutions. Students are expected to use such methods to take into account a range of criteria and constraints, anticipate possible societal and environmental impacts, and test the validity of their simulations by comparison to the real world.

Chemistry II Topics Overview

The performance expectations in **Topic 1: Structure of Matter** help students answer these questions:

- What is the relationship between the structure and properties of matter?
- How do nuclear reactions differ from chemical reactions?
- How do electromagnetic radiation and matter interact?

Students use models to predict the substructure of atoms and provide more mechanistic explanations of the properties of substances. Students use patterns within the periodic table as a tool to explain and predict the properties of elements. Students use models of electromagnetic radiation to explore quantum mechanics. Students develop and use models of nuclear processes.

The performance expectations in **Topic 2: Properties of Matter** help students answer these questions:

- How does the structure of matter determine its properties?
- How is matter characterized and identified?
- How is the mole concept used to quantify matter?

Students model the formation of bonds in compounds. Students identify and characterize various substances using formulas and nomenclature. Students use Coulomb's Law to describe and predict electrostatic forces between particles. Students quantify matter through the application of the mole concept.

The performance expectations in **Topic 3: Reactions** help students answer these questions:

- How do substances combine or change (react) to make new substances?
- How are patterns used to predict chemical reactions?
- How are the mole concept and stoichiometry used to quantify matter in chemical reactions?

Students predict products of chemical reactions based on the rearrangements of atoms. Stoichiometry is used to determine quantities of reactants and products. Students use graphical models to explain energy changes.

The performance expectations in **Topic 4: Kinetics and Kinetic Molecular Theory** help students answer these questions:

- How does collision theory explain the reactivity of matter?
- How does the kinetic molecular theory explain gas laws?

Students explain changes in the rate of reactions as temperature or concentration is changed. Students model particle response to changing variables based on gas laws and make predictions from data. In addition, students apply knowledge of reactions and solution stoichiometry to gaseous reactions and gas stoichiometry.

The performance expectations in **Topic 5: Thermochemistry** help students answer these questions:

- How can energy transferred in a system be described in terms of changes in total bond energy?
- How does catalysis affect a chemical reaction?

Energy is understood as a quantitative property of a system. The total change of energy in any system is always equal to the total energy transferred into or out of the system. Energy stored in bonds is used to explain the change in energy of a reaction. Students explain changes in energy, the role of activation energy, and the effect of a catalyst.

The performance expectations in **Topic 6: Equilibrium** help students answer these questions:

- How can the relationship between a reaction and the reverse reaction be described?
- How is Le Chatelier's principle used to predict changes in a reversible reaction?

Students describe chemical reactions as reversible processes. In addition, students describe the effects of changing concentration, pressure, or temperature on the equilibrium of the system.

The performance expectations in **Topic 7: Organic Chemistry** help students answer the question:

- How can patterns in chemical structure be used to identify organic compounds?

Students examine and identify different organic compounds through nomenclature of simple structures. Students identify various organic functional groups. The importance and widespread use of organics in both industrial and biological systems are described.

Chemistry II

Topic 1: Structure of Matter

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- CII1-PS1-1** Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms. [AR Clarification Statement: Examples of properties predicted from patterns could include atomic radius, ionization energy, and electronegativity.]
- CII-PS1-1AR** Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information on the evolution of atomic models over time. [Clarification Statement: Examples of models could include solid particle, plum pudding, planetary, and quantum mechanical).]
- CII-PS1-2AR** Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information using Coulomb's law to describe and predict patterns of electrostatic forces between particles. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on both quantitative and conceptual descriptions of electrical fields based on periodic trends.]
- CII-PS1-3AR** Use mathematical representations and computational thinking to support a claim that patterns exist among the frequency, wavelength, and speed of waves. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on quantitative calculations.]
- CII-PS1-4AR** Analyze and interpret data of absorption and emission of energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation and models of the atom. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on photons provide information about the energy and location of the electrons. Models include the Bohr model and Quantum Mechanical model. Examples of investigations could include flame tests and analysis of atomic line spectra.]
- CII-PS1-8** Develop models to illustrate the changes in the composition of the nucleus of the atom and the energy released during the processes of fission, fusion, and radioactive decay. [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on quantitative models of nuclear processes including balancing nuclear equations, determining the rate of radioactive decay, and practical applications of nuclear energy and nuclear medicine).]
- CII-PS4-3** Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning behind the idea that electromagnetic radiation can be described either by a wave model or a particle model, and that for some situations one model is more useful than the other. [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the particle-wave nature of light and electrons to understand the quantum model of the atom, including quantum numbers and the photoelectric effect.]
- CII1-ETS1-3** Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem based on prioritized criteria and tradeoffs that account for a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, as well as possible social, cultural, and environmental impacts. [AR Clarification Statement: Examples could include alternative energy such as nuclear, wind, and solar.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. Use a model to predict the relationships between systems or between components of a system. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-8)	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter - Each atom has a charged substructure consisting of a nucleus, which is made of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR) - The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places	Patterns - Empirical evidence is needed to identify patterns. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR) - Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR,

Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9–12 level builds on K–8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.

- Use mathematical representations of phenomena to support claims. (CII-PS1-3AR)

Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information

Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs.

- Evaluate the validity and reliability of multiple claims that appear in scientific and technical texts or media reports, verifying the data when possible. (CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS4-3)
- Communicate technical information or ideas (e.g. about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically). (CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS4-3)

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data.

- Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable

those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states.

(CII1-PS1-1)

- The structure and interactions of matter at the bulk scale are determined by electrical forces within and between atoms. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR)

PS1.C: Nuclear Processes

- 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. (CII-PS1-8)

PS2.B: Types of Interactions

- Attraction and repulsion between electric charges at the atomic scale explain the structure, properties, and transformations of matter, as well as the contact forces between material objects. (CII1-PS1-1)

PS4.A: Wave Properties

- The wavelength and frequency of a wave are related to one another by the speed of travel of the wave, which depends on the type of wave and the medium through which it is passing. (CII-PS1-3AR)

PS4.B Electromagnetic Radiation

- Atoms of each element emit and absorb characteristic frequencies of light. These characteristics allow identification of the presence of an element, even in microscopic quantities. (CII-PS1-4AR)
- Electromagnetic radiation (e.g., radio, microwaves, light) can be modeled as a wave of changing electric and magnetic fields or as particles called

CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR)

Systems and System Models

- When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models. (CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS4-3)
- Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models. (CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS4-3)

Energy and Matter

- The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved. (C-PS1-4AR)
- Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. (CII-PS1-4AR)
- Energy cannot be created or destroyed—it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. (CII-PS1-4AR)

Scale, Proportion, and Quantity

- The significance of a phenomenon is dependent on the scale, proportion, and quantity at which it occurs. (CII-PS1-8)

Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science

scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution. (CII-PS1-4AR)	photons. The wave model is useful for explaining many features of electromagnetic radiation, and the particle model explains other features. (CII-PS4-3) ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions When evaluating solutions it is important to take into account a range of constraints including cost, safety, reliability and aesthetics and to consider social, cultural and environmental impacts. (CII1-ETS1-3)	Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World - Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks. (CII1-ETS1-3) - New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology. (CII1-ETS1-3) Connections to Nature of Science Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems - Science assumes the universe is a vast single system in which basic laws are consistent. (CII-PS4-3)
<i>Connections to the Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards:</i> RST.9-10.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words. (CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-3AR) RST.9-10.8 Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claim or a recommendation for solving a scientific or technical problem. (CII-PS4-3) RST.11-12.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. (CII-PS4-3) RST.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. (CII-PS1-4AR, CII1-ETS1-3) RST.11-12.8 Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. (CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)		

- RST.11-12.9** Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible. (CII1-ETS1-3)
- WHST.9-12.2** Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-4AR)
- WHST.11-12.8** Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. (CII1-ETS1-3)

Connections to the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards:

- SL.11-12.5** Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. (CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3)

Connections to the Arkansas Mathematics Standards:

- A1.EX.4** Interpret the parts of expressions such as terms, factors, and coefficients in terms of a real-world context. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR, CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)
- A1.LFE.3** Solve linear formulas for a specified variable. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR, CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)
- A1.LFE.10** Translate among equivalent forms of equations for linear functions, including standard, point-slope, and slope-intercept forms; recognize that each form reveals key features in a given context. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR, CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)
- A1.QFE.8** Explain how each form of a quadratic expression (standard, factored, and vertex form) identifies different key attributes, using the different forms to interpret quantities in context. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR, CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)
- A1.QFE.9** Use factoring and completing the square to create equivalent forms of quadratic functions to reveal key attributes. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR, CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)
- AR.M.2** Applying reasoning about quantities and relationships. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR, CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)
- AR.M.4** Select and use relationships and tools. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR, CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)
- AR.SP.4** Read and explain, in context, the validity of data from outside reports by: identifying the variables as quantitative or categorical, describing how the data was collected, indicating any potential biases or flaws, identifying inferences the author of the report made from sample data. (CII1-PS1-1, CII-PS1-1AR, CII-PS1-2AR, CII-PS1-3AR, CII-PS1-4AR, CII-PS1-8, CII-PS4-3, CII1-ETS1-3)

Chemistry II

Topic 2: Properties of Matter

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- CII2-PS1-1** Use the periodic table as a model to predict the relative properties of elements based on the patterns of electrons in the outermost energy level of atoms. [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on types of bonds (ionic, covalent, metallic) formed and numbers of bonds.]
- CII-PS1-3** Plan and conduct an investigation to gather evidence to compare the structure of substances at the bulk scale to infer the strength of electrical forces between particles. [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on understanding the strengths of forces between particles, including identifying and naming specific intermolecular forces. Emphasis is on Coulomb's law]
- CII-PS2-1AR** Develop and use models to explain the differences between chemical compounds using patterns as a method for identification. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on nomenclature and formula writing based on the type of compound (ionic, binary molecular, acids). Ionic compounds could include polyatomic ions.]
- CII-PS2-2AR** Use mathematics and computational thinking to apply Coulomb's law to determine scale, proportion, and quantity of forces between particles. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on intermolecular forces in binary compounds using hydrogen bonding, dipole-dipole, and London dispersion.]
- CII-PS2-3AR** Use mathematical representations to quantify matter through the analysis of patterns in chemical compounds. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the mole concept, empirical formula, molecular formula, percent composition, and law of constant composition.]
- CII-PS2-4AR** Develop and use a model of two particles interacting through electric fields to illustrate forces between particles and the changes in energy due to the interaction. [Clarification Statement: Examples of models could include drawings and diagrams (Lewis structures or other types of dot diagrams).]
- CII2-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. [AR Clarification Statement: Examples could include designing a method to test properties of solutions (conductivity, pH, turbidity) or a method to separate mixtures.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Developing and Using Models

Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed world(s).

- Develop a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. (CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-4AR)

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Disciplinary Core Ideas

PS1.B: Chemical Reactions

- The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions. (CII2-PS1-1)

PS2.B: Types of Interactions

- Attraction and repulsion between electric charges at the atomic scale explain the structure, properties, and transformations of matter, as well as the contact forces between material objects.

Crosscutting Concepts

Patterns

- Empirical evidence is needed to identify patterns. (CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-3AR)
- Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. (CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-3AR)

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories. ▪ Apply scientific reasoning to link evidence to the claims to assess the extent to which the reasoning and data support the explanation or conclusion. (CII2-ETS1-2) ▪ Design a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations. (CII2-ETS1-2) ▪ Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations. (CII2-ETS1-2) Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. ▪ Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. (CII-PS1-3) Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to	(CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS1-3) PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter ▪ The structure and interactions of matter at the bulk scale are determined by electrical forces within and between atoms. (CII-PS1-3, CII-PS2-2AR) ▪ Stable forms of matter are those in which the electric and magnetic field energy is minimized. 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. (CII-PS2-4AR) ▪ The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions. (CII-PS2-4AR) ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution ▪ Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (trade-offs) may be needed. (C2-ETS1-2)	Energy and Matter ▪ The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved. (CII-PS2-4AR) ▪ Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. (CII-PS2-4AR) ▪ Energy cannot be created or destroyed—it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. (CII-PS2-4AR) Scale, Proportion, and Quantity ▪ The significance of a phenomenon is dependent on the scale, proportion, and quantity at which it occurs. (CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS1-3) <i>Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science</i> Influence of Science, Engineering, and Technology on Society and the Natural World ▪ Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks. (CII2-ETS1-2) ▪ New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology. (CII2-ETS1-2)
---	---	---

formulating, refining, and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations.

- Analyze complex real-world problems by specifying criteria and constraints for successful solutions. (CII2-ETS1-2)

Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

Mathematical and computational thinking in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.

- Use mathematical models and/or computer simulations to predict the effects of a design solution on systems and/or the interactions between systems. (CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS2-3AR)

Connections to Nature of Science

Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena

- A scientific theory is a substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of facts that have been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experiment and the science community validates each theory before it is accepted. If new evidence is discovered that the theory does not accommodate, the theory is generally modified in light of this new evidence. (CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS1-3)
- Models, mechanisms, and explanations collectively serve as tools in the development of a scientific theory.

Connections to Nature of Science

Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems

- Science assumes the universe is a vast single system in which basic laws are consistent. (CII-PS1-3)

(CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS1-3)		
<i>Connections to the Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards:</i> RST.9-10.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words. (CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-3AR) RST.11-12.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. (CII-PS1-3) WHST.9-12.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (CII-PS1-3) WHST.9-12.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. (CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS1-3) WHST.9-12.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS1-3) WHST.11-12.8 Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the specific task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. (CII-PS1-3) <i>Connections to the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards:</i> SL.11-12.5 Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. (CII2-PS1-1, CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-4AR, CII2-ETS1-2) <i>Connections to the Arkansas Mathematics Standards:</i> A1.EX.4 Interpret the parts of expressions such as terms, factors, and coefficients in terms of a real-world context. (CII-PS1-3, CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS2-3AR, CII-PS2-4AR, CII2-ETS1-2) A1.LFE.3 Solve linear formulas for a specified variable. (CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS2-3AR, CII-PS2-4AR, CII2-ETS1-2) A1.LFE.10 Translate among equivalent forms of equations for linear functions, including standard, point-slope, and slope-intercept forms; recognize that each form reveals key features in a given context. (CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS2-3AR, CII-PS2-4AR, CII2-ETS1-2) A1.QFE.8 Explain how each form of a quadratic expression (standard, factored, and vertex form) identifies different key attributes, using the different forms to interpret quantities in context. (CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS2-3AR, CII-PS2-4AR, CII2-ETS1-2) A1.QFE.9 Use factoring and completing the square to create equivalent forms of quadratic functions to reveal key attributes. (CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS2-3AR, CII-PS2-4AR, CII2-ETS1-2) AR.M.2 Applying reasoning about quantities and relationships.. (CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS2-3AR, CII-PS2-4AR, CII2-ETS1-2) AR.M.4 Select and use relationships and tools. (CII-PS2-1AR, CII-PS2-2AR, CII-PS2-3AR, CII-PS2-4AR, CII2-ETS1-2)		

Chemistry II

Topic 3: Reactions

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- CII-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. [AR Clarification Statement: An example could include recognizing patterns to predict reaction products including transition elements.]
- CII-PS1-7** Use mathematical representations to support the claim that atoms, and therefore mass, are conserved during a chemical reaction. [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on demonstrating conservation of mass through mole concept, stoichiometry, limiting and excess reagents.]
- CII-PS3-1AR** Use mathematical representations to analyze the proportion and quantity of particles in solution. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on concentration (molarity, molality) solutions and developing net ionic equations.]
- CII-PS3-2AR** Construct an explanation of the relationship between energy and the behavior of particles. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on qualitative evidence of particle behavior in different states of matter. Examples of evidence could include phase diagrams or heating curves.]
- CII-PS3-3AR** Plan and carry out an investigation to predict the outcome of a chemical reaction based on patterns of chemical properties. [Clarification Statement: Examples of various reaction types could include acid base, precipitation, or redox. Examples of patterns could include the use of solubility rules, activity series, or titrations.]
- CII-ETS1-3** Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem based on prioritized criteria and tradeoffs that account for a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, as well as possible social, cultural, and environmental impacts. [AR Clarification Statement: Examples could include the effects of concentration of solutions on the freezing/boiling point (melting of ice on roadways).]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.

- Construct and revise an explanation based on valid and reliable evidence obtained from a variety of sources (including students' own investigations, models, theories, simulations, peer review) and the assumption that theories and laws that describe the natural world operate today as they did in the

Disciplinary Core Ideas

PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter

- The periodic table orders elements horizontally by the number of protons in the atom's nucleus and places those with similar chemical properties in columns. The repeating patterns of this table reflect patterns of outer electron states. (CII-PS1-2)

PS1.B: Chemical Reactions

- The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS3-3AR, CII-PS1-7)

Crosscutting Concepts

Patterns

- Empirical evidence is needed to identify patterns. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS3-3AR)
- Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS3-3AR)

Energy and Matter

- The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved. (CII-PS3-2AR)
- Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. (CII-PS3-2AR)

past and will continue to do so in the future. (CII3-ETS1-3, CII-PS1-2, CII-PS3-2AR) - Refine a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations. (CII3-ETS1-3, CII-PS1-2, CII-PS3-2AR) - Design a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations. (CII3-ETS1-3, CII-PS1-2, CII-PS3-2AR) Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9–12 level builds on K–8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions. - Create a computational model or simulation of a phenomenon, designed device, process, or system. (CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR) Asking Questions and Defining Problems Asking questions and defining problems in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to formulating, refining, and evaluating empirically testable questions and design problems using models and simulations. - Analyze complex real-world problems by specifying criteria and constraints for successful solutions. (CII3-ETS1-3)	PS3.A: Definitions of Energy - 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. (CII-PS3-2AR) ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions - When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts. (CII3-ETS1-3)	- Energy cannot be created or destroyed—it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. (CII-PS3-2AR) Systems and System Models - When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models. (CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR) - Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models. (CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR) <i>Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science</i> Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology - Science and engineering complement each other in the cycle known as research and development (R&D). Many R&D projects may involve scientists, engineers, and others with wide ranges of expertise. (CII3-ETS1-3) Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World - Engineers continuously modify these technological systems by applying scientific knowledge and engineering design practices to increase benefits while decreasing costs and risks. (CII3-ETS1-3)
---	---	---

Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

Planning and carrying out investigations in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models.

- Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. (CII-PS3-3AR)

Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data.

- Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution. (CII-PS3-2AR)

- New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology. (CII3-ETS1-3)

Connections to the Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards:

- RST.9-10.7** Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words. (CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR)
- RST.11-12.7** Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. (CII3-ETS1-3)
- RST.11-12.8** Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. (CII-PS3-2AR)
- WHST.9-12.2** Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS3-3AR)
- WHST.9-12.5** Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. (CII-PS1-2)

Connections to the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards:

- SL.11-12.2** Integrate multiple sources of information that is gained by means other than reading (e.g., texts read aloud; oral presentations of charts, graphs, diagrams; speeches) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data. (CII-PS3-2AR)
- SL.11-12.4** Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks. (CII-PS3-3AR)
- SL.11-12.5** Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. (CII3-ETS1-3)

Connections to the Arkansas Mathematics Standards:

- A1.EX.4** Interpret the parts of expressions such as terms, factors, and coefficients in terms of a real-world context. CII-PS1-2, CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR, CII-PS3-2AR, CII-PS3-3AR, CII3-ETS1-3)
- A1.LFE.3** Solve linear formulas for a specified variable.
- A1.LFE.10** Translate among equivalent forms of equations for linear functions, including standard, point-slope, and slope-intercept forms; recognize that each form reveals key features in a given context. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR, CII-PS3-2AR, CII-PS3-3AR, CII3-ETS1-3)
- A1.QFE.8** Explain how each form of a quadratic expression (standard, factored, and vertex form) identifies different key attributes, using the different forms to interpret quantities in context. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR, CII-PS3-2AR, CII-PS3-3AR, CII3-ETS1-3)
- A1.QFE.9** Use factoring and completing the square to create equivalent forms of quadratic functions to reveal key attributes. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR, CII-PS3-2AR, CII-PS3-3AR, CII3-ETS1-3)
- A1.SP.3** Summarize data from two categorical variables in a frequency table; interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data, recognizing data trends and associations. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR, CII-PS3-2AR, CII-PS3-3AR, CII3-ETS1-3)
- AR.M.2** Applying reasoning about quantities and relationships. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR, CII-PS3-2AR, CII-PS3-3AR, CII3-ETS1-3)
- AR.M.4** Select and use relationships and tools. (CII-PS1-2, CII-PS1-7, CII-PS3-1AR, CII-PS3-2AR, CII-PS3-3AR, CII3-ETS1-3)

Chemistry II

Topic 4: Kinetics and Kinetic Molecular Theory

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- CII-PS1-5** Apply scientific principles and evidence to provide an explanation about the effects of changing the temperature or concentration of the reacting particles on the rate at which a reaction occurs. [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on Collision theory.]
- CII-PS4-1AR** Plan and carry out investigations to examine stability and change exhibited by gas particles in a closed system. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the relationships between pressure, volume, temperature, and quantity of particles (Graham's law of effusion, Dalton's law of partial pressure, gas stoichiometry).]
- CII-PS4-2AR** Argue from evidence cause and effect relationships of factors influencing behavior of gas particles. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the kinetic molecular theory.]
- CII4-ETS1-4** Use a computer simulation to model the impact of proposed solutions to a complex real-world problem with numerous criteria and constraints on interactions within and between systems relevant to the problem. [AR Clarification Statement: An example could include the Haber process used to produce ammonia.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Using Mathematics and Computational Thinking

Mathematical and computational thinking at the 9-12 level builds on K-8 and progresses to using algebraic thinking and analysis, a range of linear and nonlinear functions including trigonometric functions, exponentials and logarithms, and computational tools for statistical analysis to analyze, represent, and model data. Simple computational simulations are created and used based on mathematical models of basic assumptions.

- Use mathematical representations of phenomena or design solutions to describe and/or support claims and/or explanations. (CII-PS4-1AR, CII4-ETS1-4)
- Use mathematical models and/or computer simulations to predict the effects of a design solution on systems and/or the interactions between systems. (CII-PS4-1AR, CII4-ETS1-4)

Disciplinary Core Ideas

PS1.B: Chemical Reactions

- Chemical processes, their rates, and whether or not energy is stored or released can be understood in terms of the collisions of molecules and the rearrangements of atoms into new molecules, with consequent changes in the sum of all bond energies in the set of molecules that are matched by changes in kinetic energy.

(CII-PS1-5, CII-PS4-2AR)

PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer

- 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.

(CII-PS4-1AR)

Crosscutting Concepts

Patterns

- Empirical evidence is needed to identify patterns. (CII-PS1-5)
- Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. (CII-PS1-5)

Cause and Effect

- Empirical evidence is required to differentiate between cause and correlation and make claims about specific causes and effects. (CII-PS4-2AR)
- Cause and effect relationships can be suggested and predicted for complex natural and human designed systems by examining what is known about smaller scale mechanisms within the system. (CII-PS4-2AR)
- Systems can be designed to cause a desired effect. (CII-PS4-2AR)

Engaging in Argument from Evidence

Engaging in argument from evidence in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to using appropriate and sufficient evidence and scientific reasoning to defend and critique claims and explanations about natural and designed worlds. Arguments may also come from current scientific or historical episodes in science.

- Evaluate the claims, evidence, and reasoning behind currently accepted explanations or solutions to determine the merits of arguments. (CII-PS4-2AR)

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles, and theories.

- Apply scientific reasoning to link evidence to the claims to assess the extent to which the reasoning and data support the explanation or conclusion. (CII-PS1-5, CII4-ETS1-4)
- Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations. (CII-PS1-5, CII4-ETS1-4)

Planning and Carrying Out Investigations

Planning and carrying out investigations in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models.

- Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the

ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions

- Both physical models and computers can be used in various ways to aid in the engineering design process. Computers are useful for a variety of purposes, such as running simulations to test different ways of solving a problem or to see which one is most efficient or economical; and in making a persuasive presentation to a client about how a given design will meet his or her needs. (CII4-ETS1-4)

Stability and Change

- Much of science deals with constructing explanations of how things change and how they remain stable. (CII-PS4-1AR)

Systems and System Models

- When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models. (CII-PS4-1AR, CII4-ETS1-4)
- Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models. (CII-PS4-1AR, CII4-ETS1-4)

Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science**Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology**

- Science and engineering complement each other in the cycle known as research and development (R&D). (CII4-ETS1-4)

Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World

- Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. (CII4-ETS1-4)

basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. (CII-PS4-1AR) ----- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena A scientific theory is a substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world, based on a body of facts that have been repeatedly confirmed through observation and experiment and the science community validates each theory before it is accepted. If new evidence is discovered that the theory does not accommodate, the theory is generally modified in light of this new evidence. (CII4-ETS1-4)		
<i>Connections to the Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards:</i> RST.9-10.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words. (CII-PS4-1AR) RST.11-12.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account. (CII-PS1-5) RST.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. (CII4-ETS1-4) RST.11-12.8 Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. (CII-PS4-1AR, CII4-ETS1-4) WHST.9-12.1 Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content. (CII-PS4-2AR) WHST.9-12.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (CII-PS1-5) <i>Connections to the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards:</i> SL.11-12.5 Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. (CII4-ETS1-4)		

Connections to the Arkansas Mathematics Standards:

A1.EX.4	Interpret the parts of expressions such as terms, factors, and coefficients in terms of a real-world context. (CII-PS1-5, CII-PS4-1AR, CII-PS4-2AR, CII4-ETS1-4)
A1.SP.3	Summarize data from two categorical variables in a frequency table; interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data, recognizing data trends and associations. (CII-PS1-5, CII-PS4-1AR, CII-PS4-2AR, CII4-ETS1-4)
AR.M.2	Applying reasoning about quantities and relationships. (CII-PS1-5, CII-PS4-1AR, CII-PS4-2AR, CII4-ETS1-4)
AR.M.4	Select and use relationships and tools. (CII-PS1-5, CII-PS4-1AR, CII-PS4-2AR, CII4-ETS1-4)

Chemistry II

Topic 5: Thermochemistry

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- CII-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. [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on a chemical reaction as a system that affects energy change (Hess's Law, net bond energy, endothermic, exothermic).]
- CII-PS5-1AR** Analyze and interpret data to explain energy (enthalpy) changes of a reaction. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on describing energy changes of a reaction (activation energy, catalyst).]
- CII-PS5-2AR** Plan and conduct an investigation to calculate changes in energy within a system and/or energy flows in and out of a system. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the use of mathematical expressions to describe the change in energy within the system. Investigations could include electrochemistry (electrolysis).]
- CII5-ETS1-4** Use a computer simulation to model the impact of proposed solutions to a complex real-world problem with numerous criteria and constraints on interactions within and between systems relevant to the problem. [AR Clarification Statement: Examples could include the efficiency of the internal combustion engine.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. - Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution. (CII-PS5-1AR) Developing and Using Models Modeling in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to using, synthesizing, and developing models to predict and show relationships among variables between systems and their components in the natural and designed worlds. - Develop and use a model based on evidence to illustrate the relationships between systems or between components of a system. (CII-PS1-4)	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter - 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. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR) PS1.B: Chemical Reactions - Chemical processes, their rates, and whether or not energy is stored or released can be understood in terms of the collisions of molecules and the rearrangements of atoms into new molecules, with consequent changes in the sum of all bond energies in the set of molecules that are matched by changes in kinetic energy. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR) PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer - 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. (CII-PS5-2AR)	Energy and Matter - The total amount of energy and matter in closed systems is conserved. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR) - Changes of energy and matter in a system can be described in terms of energy and matter flows into, out of, and within that system. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR) - Energy cannot be created or destroyed—it only moves between one place and another place, between objects and/or fields, or between systems. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR) Systems and System Models - When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed

Planning and Carrying Out Investigations Planning and carrying out investigations in 9-12 builds on K-8 experiences and progresses to include investigations that provide evidence for and test conceptual, mathematical, physical, and empirical models. - Plan and conduct an investigation individually and collaboratively to produce data to serve as the basis for evidence, and in the design: decide on types, how much, and accuracy of data needed to produce reliable measurements and consider limitations on the precision of the data (e.g., number of trials, cost, risk, time), and refine the design accordingly. (CII-PS5-2AR) ----- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena - Theories and laws provide explanations in science. (CII-PS1-4) - Laws are statements or descriptions of the relationships among observable phenomena. (CII-PS1-4)	- 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. (CII-PS5-2AR) ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution - Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (tradeoffs) may be needed. (CII5-ETS1-4)	and described using models. (CII-PS5-2AR, CII5-ETS1-4) - Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models. (CII-PS5-2AR, CII5-ETS1-4) ----- Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology - Science and engineering complement each other in the cycle known as research and development (R&D). Many R&D projects may involve scientists, engineers, and others with wide ranges of expertise. (CII5-ETS1-4)
<i>Connections to the Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards:</i> RST.9-10.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words. (CII-PS1-4) RST.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. (CII5-ETS1-4) RST.11-12.8 Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. (CII-PS5-2AR) WHST.9-12.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (CII-PS5-2AR) <i>Connections to the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards:</i> SL.11-12.5 Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. (CII-PS1-4, CII5-ETS1-4)		

Connections to the Arkansas Mathematics Standards:

A1.EX.4	Interpret the parts of expressions such as terms, factors, and coefficients in terms of a real-world context. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR, CII5-ETS1-4)
A1.LFE.3	Solve linear formulas for a specified variable. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR)
A1.LFE.10	Translate among equivalent forms of equations for linear functions, including standard, point-slope, and slope-intercept forms; recognize that each form reveals key features in a given context. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR)
A1.QFE.8	Explain how each form of a quadratic expression (standard, factored, and vertex form) identifies different key attributes, using the different forms to interpret quantities in context. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR, CII5-ETS1-4)
A1.QFE.9	Use factoring and completing the square to create equivalent forms of quadratic functions to reveal key attributes. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR, CII5-ETS1-4)
A1.SP.3	Summarize data from two categorical variables in a frequency table; interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data, recognizing data trends and associations. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR, CII5-ETS1-4)
AR.M.2	Applying reasoning about quantities and relationships. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR, CII5-ETS1-4)
AR.M.4	Select and use relationships and tools. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR, CII5-ETS1-4)
AR.SP.4	Read and explain, in context, the validity of data from outside reports by: Identifying the variables as quantitative or categorical, describing how the data was collected, indicating any potential biases or flaws, identifying inferences the author of the report made from sample data. (CII-PS1-4, CII-PS5-1AR, CII-PS5-2AR)

Chemistry II

Topic 6: Equilibrium

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

- CII-PS1-6** Refine the design of a chemical system by specifying a change in conditions that would produce increased amounts of products at equilibrium.* [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on the application of Le Chatelier's Principle and on refining designs of chemical reaction systems, including descriptions of the connection between changes made at the macroscopic level and what happens at the molecular level. Examples of designs could include different ways to increase product formation including adding reactants, removing products, changing pressure, and changing temperature.]
- CII-PS6-1AR** Analyze and interpret data to explain the change in concentration of products and reactants, and the stable state achieved under reversible conditions. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on a qualitative equilibrium.]
- CII6-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. [AR Clarification Statement: Examples could include Haber process and other industrial processes.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices

Constructing Explanations and Designing Solutions

Constructing explanations and designing solutions in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to explanations and designs that are supported by multiple and independent student-generated sources of evidence consistent with scientific ideas, principles and theories.

- Evaluate a solution to a complex real-world problem, based on scientific knowledge, student-generated sources of evidence, prioritized criteria, and tradeoff considerations. (CII-PS1-6, CII6-ETS1-2)

Disciplinary Core Ideas

PS1.B: Chemical Reactions

- In many situations, a dynamic and condition-dependent balance between a reaction and the reverse reaction determines the numbers of all types of molecules present. (CII-PS1-6, CII-PS6-1AR)
- The fact that atoms are conserved, together with knowledge of the chemical properties of the elements involved, can be used to describe and predict chemical reactions. (CII-PS6-1AR)

PS3.B: Conservation of Energy and Energy Transfer

- Energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transported from one place to another and transferred between systems. (CII-PS6-1AR)

Crosscutting Concepts

Stability and Change

- Change and rates of change can be quantified and modeled over very short or very long periods of time. Some system changes are irreversible. (CII-PS6-1AR)

Systems and System Models

- When investigating or describing a system, the boundaries and initial conditions of the system need to be defined and their inputs and outputs analyzed and described using models. (CII-PS1-6)
- Models can be used to predict the behavior of a system, but these predictions have limited precision and reliability due to the assumptions and approximations inherent in models. (CII-PS1-6)

Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science

Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution. (CII-PS6-1AR)	ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution - Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (trade-offs) may be needed. (CII-PS1-6) ETS1.B: Developing Possible Solutions - When evaluating solutions, it is important to take into account a range of constraints, including cost, safety, reliability, and aesthetics, and to consider social, cultural, and environmental impacts. (CII-PS1-6, CII6-ETS1-2) - Both physical models and computers can be used in various ways to aid in the engineering design process. Computers are useful for a variety of purposes, such as running simulations to test different ways of solving a problem or to see which one is most efficient or economical; and in making a persuasive presentation to a client about how a given design will meet his or her needs. (CII-PS1-6, CII6-ETS1-2)	Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World - Modern civilization depends on major technological systems. (CII6-ETS1-2) - New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. (CII6-ETS1-2) - New technologies can have deep impacts on society and the environment, including some that were not anticipated. Analysis of costs and benefits is a critical aspect of decisions about technology. (CII6-ETS1-2) ----- <i>Connections to Nature of Science</i> Science is a Human Endeavor - Science is a result of human endeavors, imagination, and creativity. (CII-PS1-6)
--	---	---

Connections to the Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards:

- RST.11-12.7** Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. (CII-PS6-1AR)
- RST.11-12.8** Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. (CII-PS6-1AR)
- WHST.9-12.2** Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (CII-PS1-6)
- WHST.9-12.7** Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. (CII-PS1-6)

Connections to the Arkansas English Language Arts Standards:

- SL.11-12.4** Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks. (CII6-ETS1-2)

Connections to the Arkansas Mathematics Standards:

- A1.EX.4** Interpret the parts of expressions such as terms, factors, and coefficients in terms of a real-world context. (CII-PS1-6, CII-PS6-1AR, CII6-ETS1-2)
- A1.LFE.3** Solve linear formulas for a specified variable. (CII-PS1-6, CII-PS6-1AR, CII6-ETS1-2)
- A1.LFE.10** Translate among equivalent forms of equations for linear functions, including standard, point-slope, and slope-intercept forms; recognize that each form reveals key features in a given context. (CII-PS1-6, CII-PS6-1AR, CII6-ETS1-2)
- A1.QFE.8** Explain how each form of a quadratic expression (standard, factored, and vertex form) identifies different key attributes, using the different forms to interpret quantities in context. (CII-PS1-6, CII-PS6-1AR, CII6-ETS1-2)
- A1.QFE.9** Use factoring and completing the square to create equivalent forms of quadratic functions to reveal key attributes. (CII-PS1-6, CII-PS6-1AR, CII6-ETS1-2)
- A1.SP.3** Summarize data from two categorical variables in a frequency table; interpret relative frequencies in the context of the data, recognizing data trends and associations. (CII-PS1-6)
- AR.M.2** Applying reasoning about quantities and relationships. (CII-PS1-6, CII-PS6-1AR, CII6-ETS1-2)
- AR.M.4** Select and use relationships and tools. (CII-PS1-6, CII-PS6-1AR, CII6-ETS1-2)
- AR.SP.4** Read and explain, in context, the validity of data from outside reports by: Identifying the variables as quantitative or categorical, describing how the data was collected, indicating any potential biases or flaws, identifying inferences the author of the report made from sample data. (CII-PS1-6)

Chemistry II

Topic 7: Organic Chemistry

Students who demonstrate understanding can:

CII-PS7-1AR Obtain and combine information to describe differences between alkanes, alkenes, and alkynes. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using patterns as a method for identification, nomenclature, and formula writing for hydrocarbons one through ten.]

CII-PS7-2AR Obtain and combine information to describe differences between various functional groups. [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on using patterns as a method for identifying differences among alcohol, aldehyde, ketone, ether, carboxylic acid, ester, amine, and amide groups.]

CII7-ETS1-1 Analyze a major global challenge to specify qualitative and quantitative criteria and constraints for solutions that account for societal needs and wants. [AR Clarification Statement: Emphasis could include crude oil refining process, supply, and demand.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
Analyzing and Interpreting Data Analyzing data in 9–12 builds on K–8 and progresses to introducing more detailed statistical analysis, the comparison of data sets for consistency, and the use of models to generate and analyze data. - Analyze data using tools, technologies, and/or models (e.g., computational, mathematical) in order to make valid and reliable scientific claims or determine an optimal design solution. (CII7-ETS1-1) Obtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information in 9–12 builds on K–8 experiences and progresses to evaluating the validity and reliability of the claims, methods, and designs. - Communicate scientific ideas (e.g. about phenomena and/or the process of development and the design and performance of a proposed process or system) in multiple formats (including orally, graphically, textually, and mathematically). (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR)	PS1.A: Structure and Properties of Matter - 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. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR) - The structure and interactions of matter at the bulk scale are determined by electrical forces within and between atoms. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR) ETS1.C: Optimizing the Design Solution - Criteria may need to be broken down into simpler ones that can be approached systematically, and decisions about the priority of certain criteria over others (trade-offs) may be needed. (CII7-ETS1-1)	Patterns - Different patterns may be observed at each of the scales at which a system is studied and can provide evidence for causality in explanations of phenomena. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR) - Empirical evidence is needed to identify patterns. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR) Structure and Function - Investigating or designing new systems or structures requires a detailed examination of the properties of different materials, the structures of different components, and connections of components to reveal its function and/or solve a problem. (CII-PS7-2AR) Connections to Engineering, Technology, and Applications of Science Interdependence of Science, Engineering, and Technology - Science and engineering complement each other in the cycle known as research and development (R&D). Many R&D projects may involve scientists, engineers, and

----- Connections to Nature of Science Science Models, Laws, Mechanisms, and Theories Explain Natural Phenomena - Theories and laws provide explanations in science. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR) - Laws are statements or descriptions of the relationships among observable phenomena. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR)		others with wide ranges of expertise. (CII7-ETS1-1)
<i>Connections to the Arkansas Disciplinary Literacy Standards:</i> RST.9-10.7 Translate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text into visual form (e.g., a table or chart) and translate information expressed visually or mathematically (e.g., in an equation) into words. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR, CII7-ETS1-1) RST.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem. (CII7-ETS1-1) RST.11-12.8 Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information. (CII7-ETS1-1) RST.11-12.9 Synthesize information from a range of sources (e.g., texts, experiments, simulations) into a coherent understanding of a process, phenomenon, or concept, resolving conflicting information when possible. (CII7-ETS1-1) WHST.9-12.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes. (CII7-ETS1-1) <i>Connections to the Arkansas Mathematics Standards:</i> AR.M.2 Applying reasoning about quantities and relationships.. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR, CII7-ETS1-1) AR.M.4 Select and use relationships and tools. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR, CII7-ETS1-1) AR.SP.4 Read and explain, in context, the validity of data from outside reports by: Identifying the variables as quantitative or categorical, describing how the data was collected, indicating any potential biases or flaws, identifying inferences the author of the report made from sample data. (CII-PS7-1AR, CII-PS7-2AR, CII7-ETS1-1)		

Contributors

The following educators contributed to the development of this course:

Susan Allison – Benton School District	Rebecca Koelling – Highland School District
Katie Anderson – Little Rock School District	Karen Ladd – Nettleton School District
Dr. Katherine Auld - Northwest Arkansas Community College	Steven Long – Rogers School District
Dr. Daniel Barth - University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	Chris Lynch – Black River Technical College
Angela Bassham – Salem School District	Jacki Marlin – Perryville School District
Allison Belcher – Little Rock School District	Monica Meadows – Pulaski County Special School District
Debbie Bilyeu – Arkansas AIMS	Patti Meeks – Hamburg School District
Tami Blair – Texarkana School District	Melissa Miller – Farmington School District
Stephen Brodie – University of Arkansas at Fort Smith STEM Center	Jim Musser – Arkansas Tech University
Stephanie Brown – Quitman School District	Nanette Nichols – Wilbur D. Mills AR Education Cooperative
Cindy Bunch – Manila School District	Dennis Pevey – eSTEM Public Charter School
Cindy Cardwell – Bentonville School District	Tami Philyaw – Smackover – Norphlet School District
Larry Cooper – Springdale School District	Kathy Prislovsky – Stuttgart School District
Sarah Croswell – Virtual Arkansas	Kathy Prophet – Springdale School District
Tami Eggensperger – Cabot School District	Rhonda Riggin – Booneville School District
Shelley Forbess – El Dorado School District	Will Squires – Caddo Hills School District
Kyla Gentry – Searcy School District	Tim Trawick – Conway School District
Jenna Gill – Siloam Springs School District	David Wentz – Pea Ridge School District
Douglas Hammon – Little Rock School District	Andrew Williams – University of Arkansas at Monticello
Keith Harris – University of Arkansas at Little Rock Partnership for STEM Education	Wendi J.W. Williams – Northwest Arkansas Community College
Leonda Holthoff – Star City School District	Cathy Wissehr – University of Arkansas at Fayetteville
Amanda Jones – Poyen School District	Diedra Young – Ridgway Christian High School, Pine Bluff Arkansas