Ravens Wood School KS3 Curriculum Plan



Subject: Year 7 Periodic Table

Why is this topic	When the French novelist Balzac wrote 'without'	numbers, the whole edifice of our civilisation would fall to pieces', he mig	ht have been anticipating an insight by the Russian chemist	
being studied at this time?	Dmitri Mendeleyev. On 17 February 1869, Mendeleyev jotted down the symbols for the chemical elements, putting them in order according to their atomic weights. He wrote down the sequence in such a way that they ended up grouped on the page according to known regularities or 'periodicities' of behaviour. It was perhaps the greatest breakthrough in the history of chemistry. The Periodic Table is one of the most important, fundamental tools in the history of chemistry. In a student's hands, they can use it to articulate atomic structure, chemical and physical properties of elements, trends, bonding, work out formulae of compounds and molecules and carryout quantitative calculations. Getting it right, at the beginning, is essential. Other topics that relate to Periodic Table are Particle model of solids, liquids and gases, Patterns of reactivity, Reactions of metals and metal compounds. There are important scientific skills that are developed in this topic; using data and evidence to analyse trends down groups is a key principle. The Periodic table links into most Chemistry topics in Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 as it can be used to provide information on atomic structure, bonding and reactions.			
How does it fit into the wider subject curriculum?				
	Critical	Core	Pinnacle	
The Big Questions (What questions will students be able to answer upon mastery of the topic?)	Why are compounds and mixtures not found on the periodic table? Why are elements ordered into groups in terms of properties? Where are metals and non-metals found on the periodic table How do you use symbols for elements? What are the elements in group 1, 7 and 0?	How was the periodic table developed? Using data what are the trends in physical and reactive properties of groups 1 and 7? What part of the periodic table contains unreactive elements? What are patterns that form on the periodic table?	How are you both part star and mostly empty space Which properties of an unknown element would help u decide where it should go in the periodic table? Is the periodic table complete? Mendeleev left gaps, should we? Will it ever be complete? What would happen if you threw a large block of lithium into a lake? If it is poisonous, why is it safe to add chlorine to swimming pools and drinking water? Why was the entire group of nobles gases not discovere until long after most other elements?	
The Key Skills/ Techniques	The sophistication and application of skills will become more advanced as students' progress through the critical, core and pinnacle knowledge.			
	Skill/Technique	How will this skill be developed?		
	1. Graphing & Drawing	Draw graphs with suitable scales, axes and units. Correct line of best fit. Appreciation of anomalies and processed data. Scientific drawing of cells, concepts and scientific equipment.		
	2. Variables	Identify independent, dependent and control variables and devise experiments to include these to ensure valid results. Appreciation of uncertainty.		
	3. Data Analysis	Describe, explain and predict trends. Graph and table data interpretation. Identify links and patters within and between topics. Statistical analysis of data to include mode/median/mean/range determination. Drawing justified conclusions from presented data.		
	4. Application	Apply known and taught theory in unfamiliar contexts. Making links to taught theory and extracting key ideas. Communicating using correct scientific terminology.		

5	5. Working Scientifically	Identify hazards and planning to limit risk. Describe how to improve accuracy/precision/repeatability/reproducibility/validity. Evaluate
		reliability of methods and investigations, taking in to account data analysis.