## AP Chemistry Scope & Sequence

Days	Unit	Standard(s)/Outcome(s)	Essential/Guiding Questions
7	Unit 1: Atomic Structure and Properties You'll learn about the composition of atoms and ways scientists measure and categorize these molecular building blocks.	BIG IDEAS:  Scale, Proportion, and Quantity Structure and Properties  SCIENCE PRACTICES: Models and Representations Question and Method Model Analysis Mathematical Routines	Why are eggs sold as a dozen?  How can the same element be used in nuclear fuel rods and fake diamonds?
9	Unit 2: Molecular and Ionic Compound Structures and Properties You'll discover the range of chemical bonds and how their structure can affect the properties of the molecules created.	BIG IDEAS:  • Structure and Properties  SCIENCE PRACTICES:  • Representing Data and Phenomena • Model Analysis • Argumentation	How has the discovery of DNA changed the world?  How are molecular compounds arranged?
11	Unit 3: Intermolecular Forces and Properties You'll explore how atoms come together to create solids, liquids, and gases, and how	BIG IDEAS:  • Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • Structure and Properties SCIENCE PRACTICES:	How do interactions between particles influence mixtures?  Why does the smell of

	subatomic forces govern the properties of everything around you.	<ul> <li>Question and Method</li> <li>Representing Data and Phenomena</li> <li>Model Analysis</li> <li>Mathematical Routines</li> <li>Argumentation</li> </ul>	perfume only last a short time?  Why can you swim in water but you cannot walk through a wall?  How are the properties of gases described?  How can you determine the structure and concentration of a chemical species in a mixture?
11	Unit 4: Chemical Reactions You'll learn how to differentiate physical and chemical processes, and how to measure and express chemical reactions via chemical equations.	BIG IDEAS:  Scale, Proportion, and Quantity Transformations SCIENCE PRACTICES: Models and Representations Question and Method Representing Data and Phenomena Mathematical Routines Argumentation	What makes fireworks explode?  Why is the mass of a raw egg different than a boiled egg?  What are the processes related to changes in a substance?
10	Unit 5: Kinetics You'll explore various methods to observe the changes that occur during a chemical	BIG IDEAS:  • Transformations • Energy SCIENCE PRACTICES:	Why are some reactions faster than other reactions? How long will a marble

	reaction and the effects of a series of reactions.	<ul> <li>Models and Representations</li> <li>Representing Data and Phenomena</li> <li>Mathematical Routines</li> <li>Argumentation</li> </ul>	statue last?  How can a sports drink cure a headache?  Why does bread rise?
7	Unit 6: Thermodynamics You'll learn about energy changes in chemical reactions and how a transfer of energy can change a substance's physical qualities.	BIG IDEAS:  • Energy SCIENCE PRACTICES:  • Models and Representations • Question and Method • Representing Data and Phenomena • Model Analysis • Mathematical Routines • Argumentation	Why is energy released when water becomes an ice cube?  How are chemical transformations that require bonds to break and form influenced by energy?
11	Unit 7: Equilibrium You'll chart how chemical reactions change over time, what causes substances to reach equilibrium, and how systems react when that equilibrium is disturbed.	BIG IDEAS:  • Transformations  SCIENCE PRACTICES:  • Question and Method • Representing Data and Phenomena • Model Analysis • Mathematical Routines • Argumentation	Why is a waterfall considered a spontaneous reaction?  How can reactions occur in more than one direction?  How is caffeine removed from coffee?  Why is food stored in a refrigerator?

11	Unit 8: Acids and Bases You'll learn more about pH, the qualities and properties of acids and bases, and how they interact in chemical reactions.	BIG IDEAS:  • Structure and Properties  SCIENCE PRACTICES:  • Question and Method  • Mathematical Routines  • Argumentation	How are reactions involving acids and bases related to pH?  How does your body maintain pH balance?
7	Unit 9: Applications of Thermodynamics You'll be introduced to the concept of "thermodynamic favorability" for reactions, meaning how likely they are to occur given energy changes and environmental factors.	BIG IDEAS:  • Scale, Proportion, and Quantity • Structure and Properties • Energy SCIENCE PRACTICES: • Question and Method • Model Analysis • Mathematical Routines • Argumentation	How does water flow uphill?  How is the favorability of a chemical or physical transformation determined?  How is electrical energy generated using chemical reactions?