

Key Stage: 5

Subject: Chemistry.

Aims of the subject:

A level Chemistry attempts to answer the big questions 'what is the world made of?', 'why does that substance do that?', 'can I make it do it better?' Students will learn about atomic nature of matter, structure and bonding in materials, how this understanding leads to the discovery and development of new materials. How reactions are investigated and controlled and how chemical substances can be synthesised from the vast array of earth's resources. The possibilities of chemistry are endless.

A-Level Examination Board: AQA

Paper 1:

- 2hrs.
- 105 marks (long/short answers).
- 35% of A-level.

What is assessed?

- Relevant Physical Chemistry topics (3.1.1-3.1.4, 3.1.6-3.1.8 and 3.1.10-3.1.12).
- Inorganic Chemistry (3.2).
- Relevant practical skills.

Paper 2:

- 2hrs.
- 105 marks (long/short answers).
- 35% of A-level.

What is assessed?

• Relevant Physical Chemistry topics (3.1.2-3.1.6 and 3.1.9).

- Organic Chemistry (3.3).
- Relevant practical skills.

Paper 3:

- 2hrs.
- 90 marks (40 marks practical techniques and data analysis, 20 marks across specification and 30 marks multiple choice).
- • 30% of A-level.

What is assessed?

Any content, any practical skills from the entire course.

Practical endorsement:

Awarded to students who meet the CEPAC assessment criteria covered as part of the practical skills program in timetabled lessons.

Course	What will I study?	Assessment
Year 1	Term 1	Pre-tasks
	3.1.1 - Atomic structure.	Compulsory practicals:
	3.1.2 - Amount of substance.	1 – Make up a volumetric solution and carry
	3.1.3 – Bonding.	out a simple acid base titration.
	3.1.4 – Energetics.	2 – Measurement of an enthalpy change.
	3.3.1 – Introduction to Organic Chemistry.	End of topic tests.
	3.3.2 - Alkenes.	
	Term 2	Pre-tasks
	3.1.5 – Kinetics.	Compulsory practicals:
	3.1.6 – Chemical equilibria and Le Chatelier's Principle and Kc.	3 – Investigation of how the rate of reaction.
	3.1.7 – Oxidation and reduction and redox equations.	changes with temperature.
	3.3.3 – Halogenoalkanes.	5 – Distillation of a product from a reaction.
	3.3.4 – Alkenes.	End of topic tests.
	3.3.5 – Alcohols.	

	Term 3 3.2.1 – Periodicity. 3.2.2 - Group 2, the Alkaline Earth Metals. 3.2.3 – Group 7 (12) the Halogens. 3.3.6 – Organic analysis. 3.1.9 – Rate equations. 3.1.8 - Thermodynamics.	Pre-tasks. Compulsory practicals: 4 – Carry out simple test tube reactions to identify cations and anions in aqueous solution. 6 – Tests for alcohols, aldehydes, alkenes End of topic tests Mock examination
Year 2	Term 1: 3.1.8 Thermodynamics (cont). 3.1.12 Acids and bases. 3.2.4 Electrode potentials and electrochemistry. 3.2.5 Transition metals. 3.2.6 Reactions of ions in aqueous solutions. 3.1.9 Rate equations. 3.1.10 Equilibria and Kp for homogenous systems.	 Pre-tasks. Compulsory practicals: 9- Investigate pH changes in reactions between strong and weak acids and bases. 8- Measuring the EMF of an electrochemical cell. 7- Measuring rate of reaction by initial rate and continuous monitoring methods.
	Term 2: 3.3.7 Optical Isomerism. 3.3.8 Aldehydes and ketone. 3.3.9 Carboxylic acids and derivatives. 3.3.10 Aromatic chemistry 3.3.11 Amines. 3.3.12 Polymers. 3.3.13 Amino acids, proteins and DNA. 3.3.14 Organic synthesis. 3.3.15 NMR. 3.3.16 Chromatography	 10- Preparation of a pure organic solid and a pure organic liquid. 11-Identification of transition metal ions in aqueous solution by simple test-tube reactions. 12- Separation of species by thin-layer Chromatography.

Term 3: Consolidation and revision.	

Enrichment opportunities:

-Chemistry Olympiad.

-Links with Lancaster University Chemistry Department.

-Analytical Chemistry Competition (year 12).

-Use of NMR facilities (year 13 organic chemistry).

Suggestions for wider reading:

-Chemistry review (available in JCL)

-RSC publications and resources available online.