Starter

Why have you chosen A Level chemistry?





Learning objectives:

Learning objectives

□ To gain an understanding of the requirements of your chosen subject in preparation for a September 2025 start

Key words:

Preparation

Organisation

Punctuality

Commitment

Success



Learning objectives:

Core Expectations for Every Lesson

- 1. Attend lessons on time and in professional attire
- 2. Be prepared for each lesson by ensuring you bring the appropriate equipment
- 3. Ensure all work is organised in the appropriate section of your subject folder
- 4. All deadlines must be met to avoid a 6 week "Risk of Failure" program
- 5. Respect the classroom, Replace chairs, Rubbish in bins
- 6. Speak to **ALL** members of the HT community with respect
- 7. No mobile phones/ear pods to be used in lessons or around the school
- 8. Starters are to be completed in silence
- 9. Be proactive and not reactive
- 10. Expect to work harder than you ever have before



Learning objectives:

Task: To determine the 'water of crystallisation' of a hydrated salt.

A hydrated salt is one in which the ions in its crystalline structure are coupled with a set number of water molecules

These water molecules are not just physically trapped in the crystal lattice, but are an integral part of the crystal structure. They play a crucial role in the formation and stability of the crystal. Without these water molecules, the crystal structure would not form or would be significantly different.



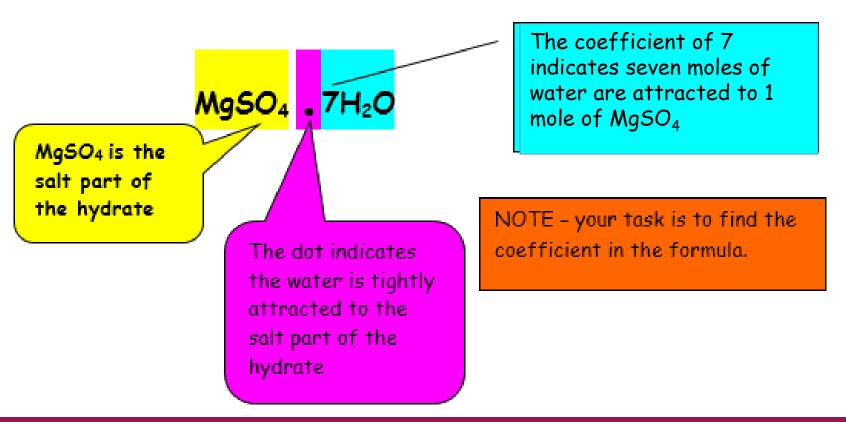
Learning objective

 To gain an under preparation for



r chosen subject in

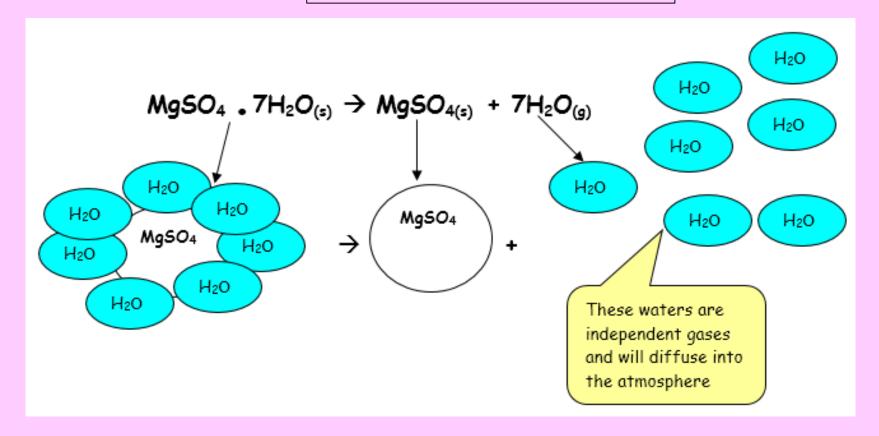
Task: To determine the 'water of crystallisation' of a hydrated salt.





Learning objectives:

What conditions would you need to make these products?





Learning objectives:

This is hydrated copper sulfate. The copper sulfate molecules have water molecules bonded to them. Your task is to work out how many water molecules are bonded to every 1 copper sulfate molecule.



Calculate the Mr of:

- CuSO₄
- H_2O



objectives:

Your aim:

To calculate the number of water molecules bound to a copper sulphate salt. To do this you will find the mass of hydrous and anhydrous copper sulphate salt allowing you to find the number of moles of water present for each mole of the salt.

$$CuSO_4 \cdot xH_2O$$



Learning objectives:

Heating to Constant Mass:

A cycle of

- a. Heating for one min.
- b. Cooling for one min.
- c. Record the mass using a balance.
- d. Repeat the steps until the mass is constant for three measurements.
- 1) Record the mass of your evaporating dish.
- Add the copper sulphate salt to the evaporating dish till ~
 2.0 grams have been added. Record the total mass of the evaporating dish with its contents.
- 3) Heat the evaporating dish on a ceramic triangle. It is normal for the triangle and evaporating dish to emit an orange glow. It is important to AGITATE the hydrate during the heating. Do this by gently shaking the evaporating dish that is cradled in evaporating dish tongs.
- 4) After heating for about two minutes, cool and record the mass of the evaporating dish with its contents. Then heat to constant mass; be certain to record each mass during the process. The anhydrous form of the salt should be white



Measurement	Mass/g
Evaporating dish	
Evaporating dish + salt	
Salt	
Constant mass of dish	
and salt	
Constant mass of	
anhydrous salt	
Water	



Learning objectives:

Calculate the formula of the hydrated salt

Example:

A 15.67g sample of a hydrate of magnesium carbonate was heated, without decomposing the carbonate, to drive off the water. The mass was reduced to 7.58 g. What is the formula of the hydrate? Solution:

Solution.

1) Determine mass of water driven off:

$$15.67g - 7.58g = 8.09g$$
 of water

2) Determine moles of $MgCO_3$ and water using n = m/Mr

$$MgCO_3 \Rightarrow 7.58 \text{ g} / 84.313 = 0.0899 \text{ moles}$$

 $H_2O \Rightarrow 8.09 \text{ g} / 18.015 \text{ g} = 0.449 \text{ moles}$

3) Find a whole number molar ratio:

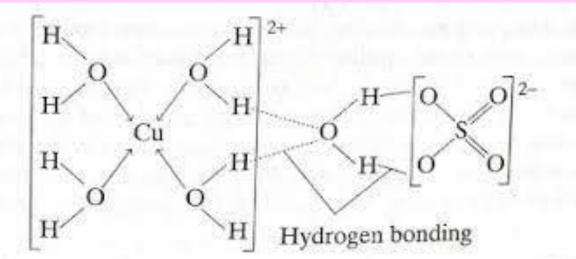
$$MgCO_3 \Rightarrow 0.0899 \text{ mol} / 0.0899 \text{ mol} = 1$$

 $H_2O \Rightarrow 0.449 \text{ mol} / 0.0899 \text{ mol} = 5$
 $MgCO_3 \cdot 5H_2O$



Learning objectives:

CuSO₄ • 5H₂O





Learnin

Checking Progress



What could you do to reverse this reaction?



Learning objectives:

https://edu.rsc.org/future-in-chemistry/career-options/job-profiles



Learning objectives: