| GRADE 6 - Unit 04: Compounds | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------|---|--|
| | 2010 TEKS | | 1998 TEKS | Curriculum and Instruction Considerations |
| 6.5 | The student knows the differences between elements and compounds. | 6.7 | The student knows that substances have physical and chemical properties. | |
| 6.5C | Differentiate between elements and compounds on the most basic level. Differentiate BETWEEN ELEMENTS AND COMPOUND Including, but not limited to: • elements • compounds • CO ₂ – carbon dioxide • H ₂ O – water • NaCl – sodium chloride • C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₈ – glucose • CaCO ₃ – calcium carbonate • SiO ₂ – silicon dioxide | 7.7C | Recognize that compounds are composed of elements. Recognize COMPOUND COMPOSITION Including, but not limited to: | New content for this grade. Key Understandings A compound is a substance, made by chemically combining two or more elements so that the bond cannot be broken by physical means. Performance Indicator(s) Create a tabbed book to identify the indicators of a chemical change during a reaction. Identify the compounds and elements that were involved in the reaction from the formulas provided for each. (6.1A, 6.2A, 6.2E, 6.5C,D) Lesson Cycle — For this TEKS, reference 7 th grade, Unit 10, Lesson 02 Elements, Compounds, and Mixtures Engage Use pg 3 What's the Difference? Explore/Explain Use pgs 3-4 through step #20 Compounds and Elements Elaborate Students build simple models of the specified compounds. Evaluate Develop a quiz that will list elements and compounds. Students will differentiate between elements and compounds. |
| 6.5D | Identify the formation of a new substance (compounds) by using the evidence of a | 6.7A | Demonstrate that new substances can be made when two or more substances are | Similar concept found in Grade 8 |

C 08/03/10
Column 3 Notes - Red - important note Green - All or part of a lesson already in CSCOPE can be used for the new TEKS. Black - new pieces © 2010, TESCCC page 1 of 3

possible chemical change such as production of a gas, change in temperature, production of a precipitate, or color change.

Identify

THE FORMATION OF COMPOUNDS

Including, but not limited to:

- using the evidence of a possible chemical change
 - production of a gas
 - change in temperature
 - production of a precipitate
 - color change

CCRS Note:

VII. Chemistry – A2 – Recognize and classify pure substances (elements, compounds) and mixtures.

CCRS Note:

VII. Chemistry - E1 - Classify chemical reactions by type. Describe the evidence that a chemical reaction has occurred.

VII. Chemistry – H2 – Understand energy changes and chemical reactions.

chemically combined and compare the properties of the new substances to the original substances.

Demonstrate

HOW NEW SUBSTANCES WITH DIFFERENT PROPERTIES EMERGE FROM A CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Including, but not limited to:

- evidence of a chemical reaction
- color change
- release of gas
- release of light/heat
- temperature change
- compare differences between products and reactants

Key Understandings

The formation of a new substance may be identified by the evidence of a chemical change.

Performance Indicator(s)

Create a tabbed book to identify the indicators of a chemical change during a reaction. Identify the compounds and elements that were involved in the reaction from the formulas provided for each. (6.1A, 6.2A, 6.2E, 6.5C,D)

Lesson Cycle

*For this TEKS, reference 6th grade, Unit 01, Lesson 02 Chemical Changes Create Change in Matter

Engage

Use pg 3 Chemical Reaction

Explore

Use pg 4-5 Yucky Ooey Gooey Gunk

Explain 1

Use pgs 5-6 through step #20 Elements and Compounds

Explore/Explain

Use pg 6 Match Watch

Explore

Use pg 7 Writing with Invisible Ink

Elaborate

Use pg 8 Observing Change.

Evaluate

Use pg 9 Chemical and Physical

Note:

For this unit, the performance indicator from the 2009-10 lesson is used as an Evaluate piece for the lesson. The Performance Indicator for the new standard will be addressed in Unit 04.

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