

Chemistry GCSE - Personal Learning Checklist

Paper 2 - AQA TRILOGY Chemistry (8464) from 2016 Topics T5.6 The rate and extent of chemical change

Remember to test yourself by doing an exam question!

AQA TRILOGY Chemistry (8464) from 2016 Topics T5.6 The rate and extent of chemical change		R	A	G
5.6.1 Rate of reaction	Calculate the rate of a chemical reaction over time, using either the quantity of reactant used or the quantity of product formed, measured in g/s, cm^3/s or mol/s			
	Draw and interpret graphs showing the quantity of product formed or reactant used up against time and use the tangent to the graph as a measure of the rate of reaction			
	HT ONLY: Calculate the gradient of a tangent to the curve on the graph of the quantity of product formed or reactant used against time and use this as a measure of the rate of reaction			
	Describe how different factors affect the rate of a chemical reaction, including the concentration, pressure, surface area, temperature and presence of catalysts			
	Required practical 11: investigate how changes in concentration affect the rates of reactions by a method involving measuring the volume of a gas produced, change in colour or turbidity			
	Use collision theory to explain changes in the rate of reaction, including discussing activation energy			
	Describe the role of a catalyst in a chemical reaction and state that enzymes are catalysts in biological systems			
	Draw and interpret reaction profiles for catalysed reactions			
5.6.2 Reversible reactions and dynamic equilibrium	Explain what a reversible reaction is, including how the direction can be changed and represent it using symbols: $A + B \rightleftharpoons C + D$			
	Explain that, for reversible reactions, if a reaction is endothermic in one direction, it is exothermic in the other direction			
	Describe the State of dynamic equilibrium of a reaction as the point when the forward and reverse reactions occur at exactly the same rate			
	HT ONLY: Explain that the position of equilibrium depends on the conditions of the reaction and the equilibrium will change to counteract any changes to conditions			
	HT ONLY: Explain and predict the effect of a change in concentration of reactants or products, temperature, or pressure of gases on the equilibrium position of a reaction			
AQA TRILOGY Chemistry (8464) from 2016 Topics T5.7 Organic chemistry		R	A	G
5.7.1 Carbon compounds as fuels and feedstock	Describe what crude oil is and where it comes from, including the basic composition of crude oil and the general chemical formula for the alkanes			
	State the names of the first four members of the alkanes and recognise substances as alkanes from their formulae			
	Describe the process of fractional distillation, state the names and uses of fuels that are produced from crude oil by fractional distillation			
	Describe trends in the properties of hydrocarbons, including boiling point, viscosity and flammability and explain how their properties influence how they are used as fuels			
	Describe and write balanced chemical equations for the complete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels			
	Describe the process of cracking and state that the products of cracking include alkanes and alkenes and describe the test for alkenes			
	Balance chemical equations as examples of cracking when given the formulae of the reactants and products			
	Explain why cracking is useful and why modern life depends on the uses of hydrocarbons			
AQA TRILOGY Chemistry (8464) from 2016 Topics T5.8 Chemical analysis		R	A	G
5.8.1 Purity, formulations and chromatograph & 5.8.2 ID of gases	Define a pure substance and identify pure substances and mixtures from data about melting and boiling points			
	Describe a formulation and identify formulations given appropriate information			
	Describe chromatography, including the terms stationary phase and mobile phase and identify pure substances using paper chromatography			
	Explain what the R _f value of a compound represents, how the R _f value differs in different solvents and interpret and determine R _f values from chromatograms			
	Required practical 12: investigate how paper chromatography can be used to separate and tell the difference between coloured substances (inc calculation of R_f values)			
	Explain how to test for the presence of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide and chlorine			

AQA Chemistry (8462) from 2016 Topics C4.9 Chemistry of the atmosphere				R	A	G
4.9.1 The composition and evolution of the Earth's atmosphere	Describe the composition of gases in the Earth's atmosphere using percentages, fractions or ratios					
	Describe how early intense volcanic activity may have helped form the early atmosphere and how the oceans formed					
	Explain why the levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere changes as the oceans were formed					
	State the approximate time in Earth's history when algae started producing oxygen and describe the effects of a gradually increasing oxygen level					
	Explain the ways that atmospheric carbon dioxide levels decreased					
4.9.2 Carbon dioxide and methane as greenhouse gases	Name some greenhouse gases and describe how they cause an increase in Earth's temperature					
	List some human activities that produce greenhouse gases					
	Evaluate arguments for and against the idea that human activities cause a rise in temperature that results in global climate change					
4.9.3 Common atmospheric pollutants and their sources	State some potential side effects of global climate change, including discussing scale, risk and environmental implications					
	Define the term carbon footprint and list some actions that could reduce the carbon footprint					
AQA Chemistry (8462) from 2016 Topics C4.10 Using resources				R	A	G
4.10.1 Using the Earth's resources and obtaining potable water	State what humans use Earth's resources for, give some examples of natural resources that they use					
	Define the term finite and distinguish between finite and renewable resources					
	Explain what sustainable development is and discuss the role chemistry plays in sustainable development, including improving agricultural and industrial processes					
	State examples of natural products that are supplemented or replaced by agricultural and synthetic products					
	Discuss the importance of water quality for human life, including defining potable water					
	Describe methods to produce potable water, including desalination of salty water or sea water and the potential problems of desalination					
	<i>Required practical 13: analysis and purification of water samples from different sources, including pH, dissolved solids and distillation.</i>					
	Describe waste water as a product of urban lifestyles and industrial processes that includes organic matter, harmful microbes and harmful chemicals					
	Describe the process of sewage treatment and compare the ease of obtaining potable water from waste water as opposed to ground or salt water					
	HT ONLY: Name and describe alternative biological methods for extracting metals, including phytomining and bioleaching					
4.10.2 Life cycle assessment and recycling	HT ONLY: Evaluate alternative methods for extracting metals					
	Describe, carry out and interpret a simple comparative life cycle assessment (LCA) of materials or products					
	Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of LCAs					
	Carry out simple comparative LCAs for shopping bags made from plastic and paper					
	Discuss how to reduce the consumption of raw resources and explain how reusing and recycling reduces energy use (inc environmental impacts)					