From Learning To Mastering

Annie Chan Kam Lam
Chemistry Panel
Lok Sin Tong Ku Chiu Man Secondary School
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Learning of basic chemistry concepts

1. Microscopic world

- able to visualize particles
- link to macroscopic world

2. Metals

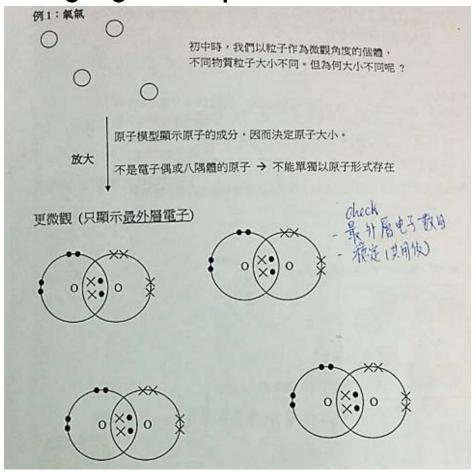
- write balanced chemical equations
- link the equations with observable change
- compare and contrast
- perform mole calculation

Learning of basic chemistry concepts

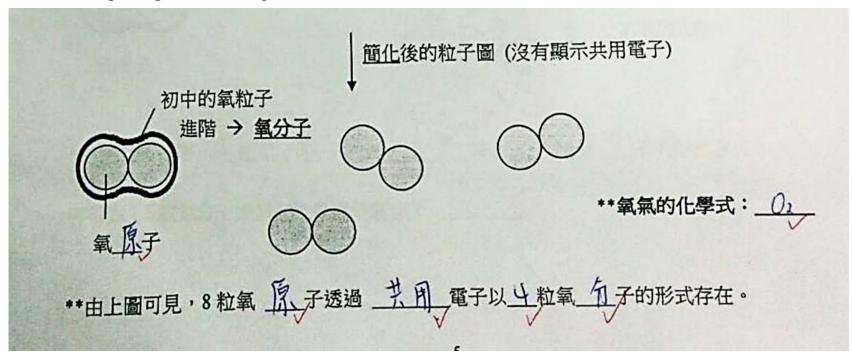
3. Acid and base

- properties of acid and base
- titration
- perform mole calculation

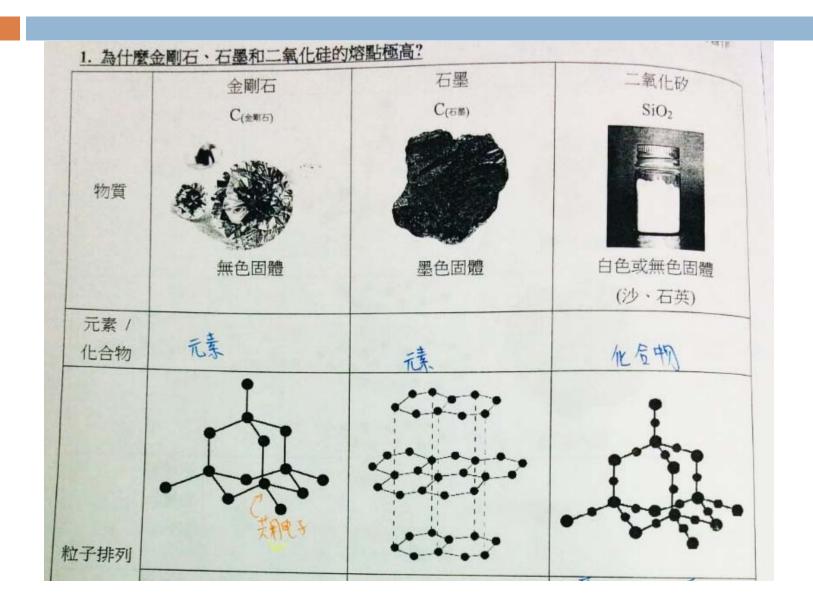
Bridging from particle model



Bridging from particle model

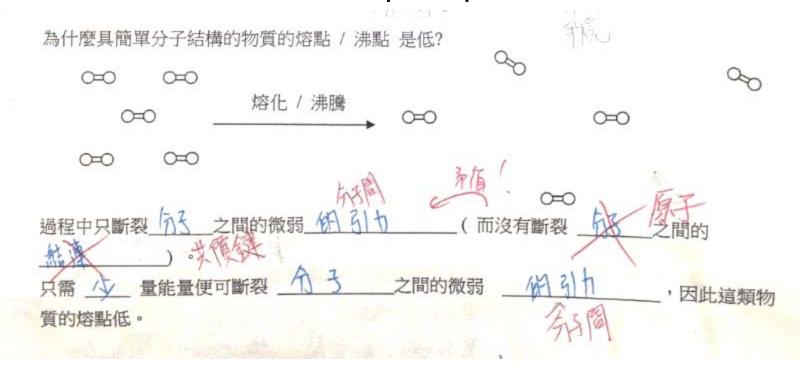


- □ Macroscopic → submicroscopic → symbolic
 properties structures formulae
 - Ask students to group substances (e.g. graphite, carbon dioxide, oxygen, diamond and silicon dioxide) based on their states/properties (electrical conductivity, melting point, etc.)
 - Discuss why they would have properties in common
 - Introduce diagrams showing different structures
 - Compare and contrast the submicroscopic representation



Making use of fill in the blanks

Make use of fill in the blanks to see how students understand the submicroscopic representation



Identify sentence pattern, point out key words

Construct table for comparison

- Compare and contrast
 - atoms, molecules, isotopes, ions
 - covalent compounds, ionic compounds
 - properties of different elements

族	相似性	液内由上至下的
I (总位置)	與人間恐友鬼生成	上 坊
I (KtEB)	H2和随生水管版 與釋HCI反底生成H2	進場
VI (st.)	舆全民反应生成盐	焦 流
0(黄属在)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

米金属在发生国期内由走至石塘河

Construct table for comparison

	things.	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
建築核料	大理石/磁光/磁石	金屬
西发反应?	/	义,因为金月不能.
?观察	Hoxxx	中本/连
西发	→ 該物質 /氣之包 / 消耗钟	海抱 上級物質 以消料 上 西多塔夜
如用在水測試	孔濁 CO2	X FZe
如用火燃火整中木作	X	2斤至一一一声
那該氣体是	不失电	氨氯
为何被消耗	它们有石炭西发金马,与西发反左,它们表面	它们与西爱发生化学
	会被西发侵食出。	被西登り劉曼侵使。

Make use of MCQ

- Ask students to explain / show their thinking process
 - acts as formative assessment to monitor students' learning
 - elicit students' alternative ideas
 - integrate what they have learnt
 - regulate self learning
- Highlight key words from the questions

Ask for explanation in MCQ

3. 下列哪何者不是烴?

$$_{H}^{H}$$
c=c $<_{H}^{H}$

Ask for explanation in MCQ

Α

$$_{H}^{H}$$
c=c $<_{H}^{H}$

$$H - C = C = H$$

Ask for explanation in MCQ

11. 下列哪項是完全燃燒壬烷的化學方程式?

$$BC_9H_{20} + 14O_2 \rightarrow 9CO_2 + 10H_2O$$

$$C C_9H_{20} \rightarrow 9C + 10H_{2}$$

12. 以下是庚烷在氧中完全燃燒的化學方程式:

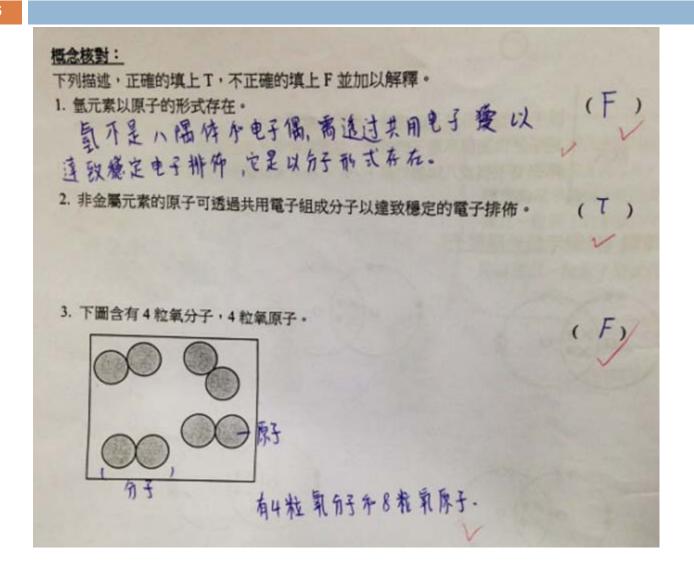
$$XC_7H_{16} + 22O_2 \rightarrow yCO_2 + zH_2O$$

下列哪個組合正確?

$$\begin{array}{c} X C_{7} H_{16} + 22 O_{2} \rightarrow y CO_{2} + z H_{2}O \\ 7 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow 30 \\ 7 C_{14}O \end{array}$$

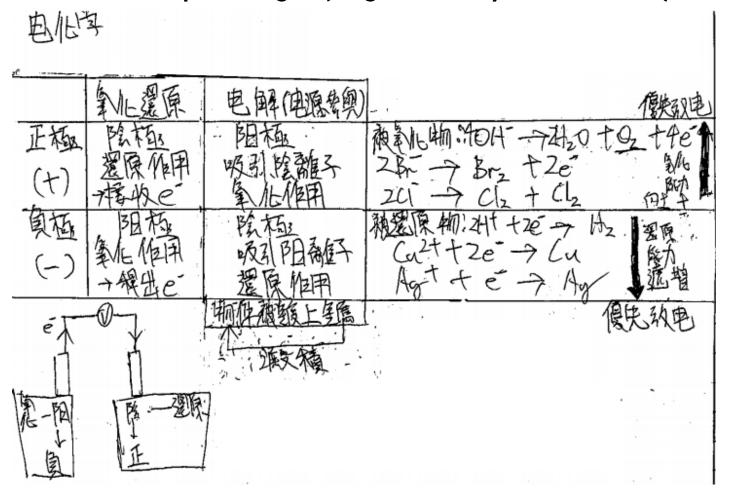
$$\begin{array}{c} 2 14 C_{3} 2 H \\ \end{array}$$

Make use of T/F

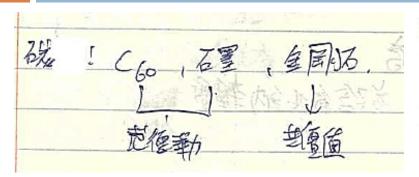


Establishing students' good learning habit

□ Reflective passage (e.g. weekly reflection)

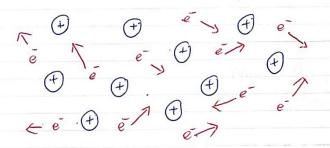


Reflective passage

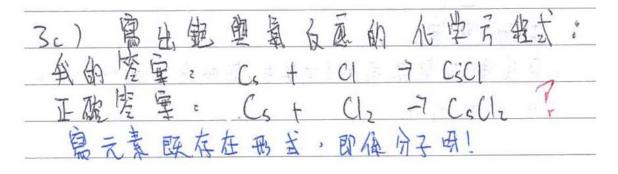


1、金屬鍵

「影海」中的離城電子和金屬離拉用無力的性的靜電吸引力。



· 離城野可以自由流動,風山固熱一將脈狀態的生屬均能學电。 高 熔点及沸点, 金屬離了及電子海 之间存在 强 金屬鍵



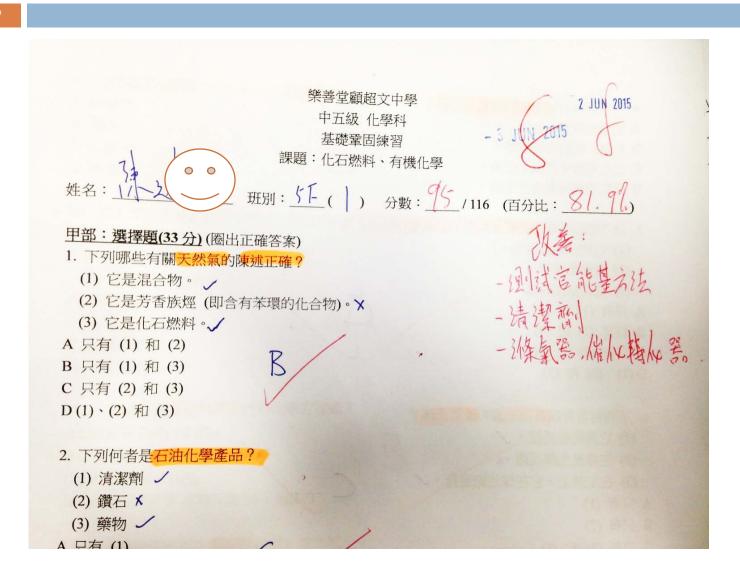
Self assessment

- □ Provide exercise with scores
 - \square Ss \rightarrow teacher \rightarrow Ss \rightarrow teacher
 - □ Self assessment → improvement



- 一比我这点的,经常忘记比较健信及生产就是 光有世界建一种
- 一 计算化字物的原确 主体程气, 左色计算其他已存置料的化合物的原确、体经学
- 一把绝老性的性質掉亂, 光墨图, 再判断有股系经处

Self assessment



Introduce simple activity with minds-on

- Prepare different color bulb using acid, alkali and universal indicator
 - Integrate students' knowledge about neutralization, mole concept and pH
 - Explore technique in titration
 - Color observation white tile
 - The need of swirling
 - Adding solution drop by drop at critical time

Introduce simple activity with minds-on



Make use of IT to help students' learning of chemistry

- □ Google Forms
 - Free
 - Web-based
 - Assessment / survey development interface
 - Accessible in PC / tablets / IPads / smartphones
 - Able to use with add-on

Exploring how IT can help students in learning chemistry

Students' work 1

時間戳記	姓名	E-mail	1.什麼是同位素?	2.上題哪個答案正確?
2014/7/17 下午 10:33:16		@hotmail	con 相同元素的不同原子,它們有相同的質子數目,但不同的中子數目	В
2014/7/17 下午 10:37:33		27@gmai	con 相同元素的不同原子,原子序相同,質量數不同	В
2014/7/17 下午 10:38:47		998@gma	il.cc 同位素是同一元素的不同原子,即同位素有相同的原子序,但質量素卻不同。	В
2014/7/17 下午 10:40:38		@hotmai	同一元素的不同原子,有相同質子數目,不同中子數目 con	В
2014/7/17 下午 10:47:37		@yahoo.c	om.I 相同元素的不同原子,有相同數目的質子,不同數目的中子	В
2014/7/17 下午 10:47:55		2@gmail.	om 不同的中子數目,相同的質子數目	В
2014/7/17 下午 10:54:09		oo.com	相同元素的不同原子,它們有相同的質子數目,但不同的中子數目。	В
2014/7/17 下午 10:54:59		mun@gm	il.cc 同位素是同一元素的不同原子,即同位素有相同的原子序,但質量數卻不同。	В
2014/7/17 下午 11:01:42)gmail.co	相同元素的不同原子,它們有相同的質子數目,但不同的中子數目	В
2014/7/17 下午 11:08:36		@yahoo.d	m 相同元素的不同原子,它們擁有相同質子,不同中子。	В
2014/7/17 下午 11:08:50		@yahoo.	om 同位素指同一元素的不同原子,它們含有相同數目的質子,但中子數目卻不同。	В
2014/7/17 下午 11:14:06		i0604@ya	100. 是同一元素的不同原子,其原子具有相同數目的質子,但中子數目則不同	В
2014/7/17 下午 11:16:35		@yahoo.d	om. 相同元素的不同原子,有相同的質子數目及不同的中子數目	В

Exploring how IT can help students in learning chemistry

□ Students' work 2

3.高錳酸根離子的電荷為多	4. 鈉離子的電子排佈與哪位
+	氖
_	鎂
_	氫
+	氖
2-	氖
_	氖
+	氖
_	氖
_	氖
2-	氖
_	氖
_	氫
_	氫
_	鎂

Exploring how IT can help students in learning chemistry

Feedback that students got through Flubaroo

Fwd: Here is your grade for "金屬1 (回覆內容)" This email contains your grade for 金屬1 (回覆內容). Do not reply to this email. Your grade (points): 28 / 31 Below is a message from your instructor, sent to the entire class: 高錳酸根離子係紫色!唔好再寫埋啲騎呢紫紅色! 電子排佈需用,不能用,因為電腦唔認,摩爾質量係有單位,無單位不給 分 式量係無單位! Q13,14要有單位%,無的不給分 13.計算氧化鐵(II,III)中鐵的質量百分比。(取小數 點後兩個位) Your Answer: 0.7234 14.計算六水合氯化鈣中結晶水的質量百分比。(取 小數點後兩個位) Your Answer: 0.4419

Correct Answer: 0.4929

Summary

- Let students' learn from their mistakes
- Explore students' ideas
- Think about scaffolding
- Make use of different assessment

Thank you