

AP and IBO Correlations

AP and IBO correlations to the activities in this manual

*NOTE: The primary learning objective for that activity is shown in a **bold** type.*

| Activity | Lab Activity | AP Learning Objective | AP Science Practice | IBO Standard |
|----------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Modeling Chemistry</i> Students compare various physical and chemical changes while gaining an understanding of sensors and representing reactions at the particulate level. | 2.3, 2.5, 3.1, 3.10 , 5.10 | 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.4 | 1.1, 4.1, 4.4 |
| 2 | <i>Light, Color, and Concentration</i> Students learn how to use visible light to determine the concentration of colored ion species in a solution. | 1.16 | 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.3 | 1.3 |
| 3 | <i>Gravimetric Analysis</i> Through gravimetric analysis, students identify an unknown alkali metal carbonate. | 1.3, 1.19 | 4.3, 5.2, 6.1 | 1.3 |
| 4 | <i>Stoichiometry of Solutions</i> Students perform analytical techniques to determine the concentrations of dissolved ions. | 1.20, 3.3, 3.4 | 2.2, 5.1, 6.4 | 1.3 |
| 5 | <i>Polar and Nonpolar Substances</i> Students understand how a compound's structure influences its solubility in water and oil. They apply this knowledge to extract polar and nonpolar compounds from a mixture. | 2.8 , 2.13 | 1.4, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2 | 4.4 |
| 6 | <i>Solubility</i> Students determine the saturation concentration of a compound and the mass of a dissolved solute. | 2.15, 2.19, 6.21 | 4.3 | 1.3 |
| 7 | <i>Empirical Formula</i> Students use stoichiometric calculations to analyze the results of a reaction carried out in the laboratory. | 3.6 | 2.2, 5.1 | 1.2 |
| 8 | <i>Measuring Vitamin C – A Redox Titration</i> Students expand their understanding of titrations, carry out a redox titration, and then use the redox titration method to answer a question of their own design. | 3.9 , 1.20 | 4.2, 4.3, 5.1 | 9.1 |
| 9 | <i>Factors that Affect Reaction Rate</i> Students explore several variables that could affect the rate of a chemical reaction. | 4.1 | 4.2, 5.1 | 6.1 |
| 10 | <i>Measuring the Speed of a Reaction</i> Students determine the order of a reaction and the effect of variables on the reaction rate. | 4.2 | 4.2, 5.1, 5.3 | 16.1 |
| 11 | <i>Energy in Chemical Reactions</i> Students demonstrate that the heat q is dependent on reaction conditions but the change in enthalpy ΔH is a constant quantity. They also discover and employ the additive nature of ΔH . | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 |
| 12 | <i>Chemical Equilibrium</i> Students manipulate variables to explore how to control the direction of a reversible chemical reaction. | 6.9 , 6.10 | 4.2 | 7.1, 17.1 |
| 13 | <i>Shape of Titration Curves</i> Students determine the fundamental shape of a titration curve and the parameters that can cause it to change. | 1.20, 6.12 , 6.13 | 4.1, 4.2, 6.4 | 1.3, 8.1-8.4, 18.1, 18.4 |

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| 14 | <i>Weak Acid Titration</i> Students titrate monoprotic and polyprotic weak acids and determine the relationship between the shapes of the curves and the K_a . | 6.12, 6.13 | 1.4, 5.1 | 1.3, 8.1-8.4, 18.1, 18.4 |
| 15 | <i>Introduction to Buffers</i> Students create and analyze a buffer system. | 6.20 | 1.4, 6.4 | 18.3 |
| 16 | <i>Buffer Properties</i> Students analyze the nature of buffers as they prepare buffer solutions of a specified pH and test their efficacy. | 6.18 | 4.2, 6.4 | 18.3 |
| 17 | <i>Moving Electrons</i> By electrolyzing a variety of aqueous solutions, students determine a relationship between current, electric charge, and quantity of electrons. | 3.12, 3.13 | 4.1, 6.1 | 9.1, 9.2, 19.1, |