

AQA GCSE CHEMISTRY

Year 11 – Autumn Term

CONTENT:

C9 – Crude Oil and Fuels; C10 Organic reactions and C11 Polymers

The chemistry of carbon compounds is so important that it forms a separate branch of chemistry. A great variety of carbon compounds is possible because carbon atoms can form chains and rings linked by C-C bonds. This branch of chemistry gets its name from the fact that the main sources of organic compounds are living, or once-living materials from plants and animals. These sources include fossil fuels which are a major source of feedstock for the petrochemical industry. Chemists are able to take organic molecules and modify them in many ways to make new and useful materials such as polymers, pharmaceuticals, perfumes and flavourings, dyes and detergents.

9.1 Hydrocarbons; 9.2 Fractional distillation of oil; 9.3 Burning hydrocarbon fuels 9.4 Cracking hydrocarbons.

10.1 Reactions of the alkenes; 10.2 Structures of alcohols, carboxylic acids and esters; 10.3 Reactions and uses of alcohols; 10.4 carboxylic acids and esters.

11.1 Addition polymerisation; 11.2 Condensation polymerisation; 11.3 Natural polymers; 11.4 DNA.

Recommended online resources:

Kerboodle- Digital Textbook – w:kerboodle.com u:initialsurname
p:initialsurname inst.code:yh7 – the individual lesson breakdown is here.

BBC Bitesize: KS4 Science AQA – then find the relevant topics

YOUTUBE: 'GCSESCIENCELESSONS' then search for the topic of interest

Oak National Academy: Lessons available linked to above topics.

Google Classroom: class code details will be released using Class Charts