

# Science 10

Thursday, February 23/17

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1. Progress Reports
2. Assignment - All Ionic Compounds  
- Wednesday, March 1/17
3. Assignment - Your Name in Chemical Symbols  
- **Due: Monday, Feb. 20/17**  
- **3 Days Late**
4. Check -> Worksheet #4 - Ionic Compounds with Multivalent Metals
5. Recap - Types of Ions
6. Worksheet #5 - All Ionic Compounds
7. Assignment - All Ionic Compounds  
- Wednesday, March 1/17

8. Covalent Bonds
9. Diatomic Molecules
10. Naming Binary Molecular Compounds
11. Worksheet - Practice: Binary Covalent Compounds

Science 10

Topics -> Assignment: All Ions and Ionic Compounds

1. a) be able to identify monatomic ions  $Na^+, Cl^-$   
 b) be able to write the names of monatomic ions given their chemical symbols and vice versa Sodium ion, chloride ion
2. be able to write the names of simple binary ionic compounds given their formulas and vice versa  $NaCl \rightarrow$  sodium chloride
3. a) be able to identify polyatomic ions by their symbols and names ("ate", "ite" and some "ide" endings)  
 b) know where to find the names and symbols of polyatomic ions on the green periodic table  $\rightarrow$  purple  $\rightarrow$  (3) sulfate ion, hydroxide ion, nitrite ion  
 c) be able to write the names of ionic compounds containing polyatomic ions given their formulas and vice versa  $NaNO_3 \rightarrow$  sodium nitrate
4. a) be able to identify multi-valent metals  $\rightarrow$  copper (I)  $\rightarrow$   $Cu^+$   
 b) be able to write the names of multivalent metal ions using roman numerals given their symbols and vice versa  $\rightarrow$  1 to 10  $\rightarrow$  (I)  $\rightarrow$  (X)  
 c) be able to write the names of ionic compounds containing multivalent metals given their formulas and vice versa
5. be able to write the names of ionic compounds containing multivalent metals and polyatomic ions given their formulas and vice versa

Worksheet #4

Worksheet #4

Copper (II) sulfate

## Physics 112

Thursday, February 23/17

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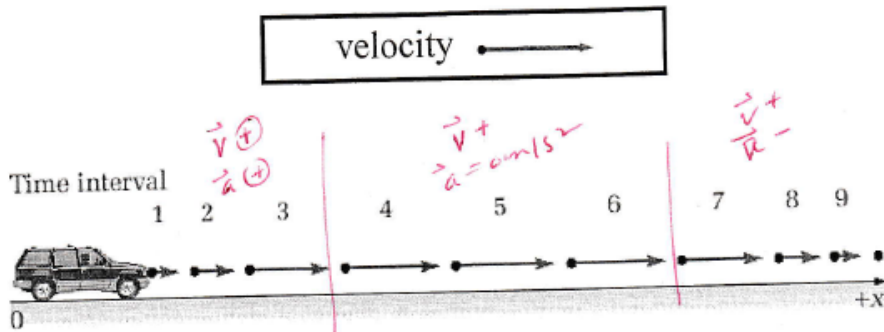
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1. Return -> Formative Assessment - Calculating R
2. Directions of Velocity and Acceleration - LHP
3. SA - U1 S1
  - Monday, Feb. 27/17
  - Topics

4. U1 - S2 - Graphical Analysis
  - Concept Sheet
5. Position-Time Graphs

### Directions of Velocity and Acceleration



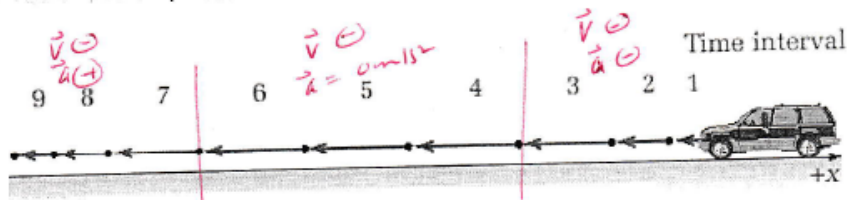
| Images in figure | Direction of velocity vector | Direction of acceleration vector | Description of motion |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|

Figure 2.19 Van is moving in the positive direction.

|       |          |                     |                                      |
|-------|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1-2-3 | positive | positive            | speeding up in positive direction    |
| 4-5-6 | positive | <del>positive</del> | constant speed in positive direction |
| 7-8-9 | positive | negative            | slowing down in positive direction   |

Figure 2.20 Van is moving in the negative direction

|       |          |                     |                                    |
|-------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1-2-3 | negative | negative            | speeding up in negative dir        |
| 4-5-6 | negative | <del>negative</del> | constant speed in negative dir     |
| 7-8-9 | negative | positive            | slowing down in negative direction |



**Topics: SA U1-S1**

1. mechanics, kinematics and dynamics
  2. two types of physical quantities:
    - (i) scalar quantity - has magnitude only
      - has units
      - be able to name and give examples of four scalar quantities
    - (ii) vector quantity - has magnitude and direction
      - has units
      - vector notation
      - conventional directions
      - be able to name and give examples of four vector quantities
  3. arrows are used to represent vector quantities graphically
  4. resultant
  5. two methods used to add vector quantities:
    - (i) tip-to-tail method
    - (ii) parallelogram method
  6. determine the range of possible resultant values
  7. determine a resultant mathematically (follow rubric) *10pts.*
  8. types of motion - no motion
    - uniform motion
    - uniformly accelerated motion
  9. use directions of velocity and acceleration to describe an object's motion, etc (ie/ van scenario)
- 

Format: Multiple Choice (MC)

Short Answer

Chart (ie/ van)

Find  $\vec{R}$  (use rubric)

**30 minutes**



## Physics 122

Thursday, February 23/17

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1. Force Problems: Worksheets - Type I, II and III (2)
  2. SA - U1 S1 - 3 Problems (40 minutes)  
- **Wednesday, March 1/17**

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3. Unit1 - Section 2 -> Torque