

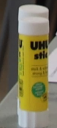


### Investigations in Science

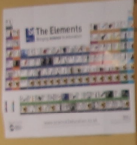
Planning	Obtaining evidence	Considering evidence and evaluating
<p>Plan the investigation</p> <p>Identify the variables</p> <p>Choose the apparatus</p> <p>Write a method</p>	<p>Carry out the investigation</p> <p>Record the results</p> <p>Present the results</p>	<p>Compare the results with the prediction</p> <p>Discuss the results</p> <p>Conclude the investigation</p> <p>Evaluate the investigation</p>

### Analytical Chemistry

Poster detailing analytical chemistry concepts and procedures.







$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$

$y = mx + c$   
 gradient =  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$

$y = \text{intercept}$

DECREASE IN ENERGY SO DECREASE IN  $-T\Delta S$  STAFF

DECREASE IN ENERGY AS GRADIENT HAS  $+$ IVE SLOPE

To keep  $K_c$  constant for cases to determine

gradient =  $-\frac{E_a}{R}$

$(-8.31)$



There is no drinking water from any of the taps in this room.









SI Quantities and Units

Quantity	SI Unit	Symbol
Length	metre	m
Area	square metre	m <sup>2</sup>
Volume	cubic metre	m <sup>3</sup>
Mass	kilogram	kg
Force	newton	N
Energy	joule	J
Power	watt	W
Temperature	kelvin	K
Time	second	s
Frequency	hertz	Hz
Electric current	ampere	A
Electric charge	coulomb	C
Electric potential	volt	V
Electric resistance	ohm	Ω
Electric conductance	siemens	S
Magnetic flux	weber	Wb
Magnetic flux density	tesla	T
Inductance	henry	H
Capacitance	farad	F
Radioactive activity	becquerel	Bq
Radioactive exposure	coulomb per kilogram	C/kg
Radioactive dose	gray	Gy
Radioactive dose equivalent	sievert	Sv



### CONVERSION OF UNITS

VOLUME	MASS	POWER
1000 L → 1 m <sup>3</sup>	1000 g → 1 kg	1000 W → 1 kW
1 m <sup>3</sup> → 1000 L	1 kg → 1000 g	1 kW → 1000 W
1 L → 1000 mL		

**FORCE → WEIGHT ON EARTH**

$W = mg$

$10 N → 1 kg$

**ENERGY / WORK**

$1000 J → 1 kJ$

$1000 W → 1 kW$

**STANDARD FORM**

$0.0013 → 1.3 × 10^{-3}$

$1300 → 1.3 × 10^3$

**% PERCENTAGES**

$\frac{\text{part}}{\text{whole}} × 100$

**SIGNS**

