

## Achievement Standard

**Subject Reference** Chemistry 2.3

**Title** Solve simple quantitative chemical problems

**Level** 2      **Credits** 2      **Assessment** Internal

**Subfield** Science

**Domain** Chemistry

**Status** Registered      **Status date** 6 November 2006

**Planned review date** 28 February 2008      **Date version published** 6 November 2006

This achievement standard involves solving simple quantitative chemical problems.

### Achievement Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solve simple quantitative problems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solve quantitative problems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solve complex quantitative problems.</li> </ul>

### Explanatory Notes

- 1 This achievement standard is derived from achievement objectives 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 in *Chemistry in the New Zealand Curriculum*, Learning Media, Ministry of Education, 1994, p. 23.
- 2 For achievement, solving simple quantitative problems may involve using the relationships  $n=m/M$  and  $c=n/V$  to calculate one variable given the other two (the relationships are not given). Some problems may require students to determine molar masses from given atomic masses and formulae.
- 3 For achievement with merit, quantitative problems will involve at least 2 steps and require application of relationships such as  $n=m/M$  and  $c=n/V$ . Examples of suitable problems include:
  - calculating % composition of a compound
  - determining empirical and molecular formulae
  - calculations involving determination of the mass of solid needed to prepare a given volume of a standard solution
  - determining, in moles, the amount of water removed on heating a sample of a hydrated salt to constant mass.

- 4 For achievement with excellence, complex problems will typically involve more than two steps, and the use of stoichiometric principles. Examples could include:
- calculating the mass of a substance produced or consumed in a reaction given the mass of another reactant or product and the balanced equation
  - determining the number of waters of crystallisation in the formula of a hydrated salt
  - determining the concentration of a solution given titration data and the balanced equation.

Answers to calculations must demonstrate correct units and appropriate use of significant figures.

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### Replacement information

This achievement standard replaced AS90307.

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### Quality Assurance

- 1 Providers and Industry Training Organisations must be accredited by the Qualifications Authority before they can register credits from assessment against achievement standards.
- 2 Accredited providers and Industry Training Organisations assessing against achievement standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those achievement standards.

Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP) reference

0226