The flipped classroom inverts traditional teaching methods, delivering instruction online outside of class and moving "homework" into the classroom.

THE INVERSION

The Traditional Classroom

Teacher's Role: Sage on the Stage

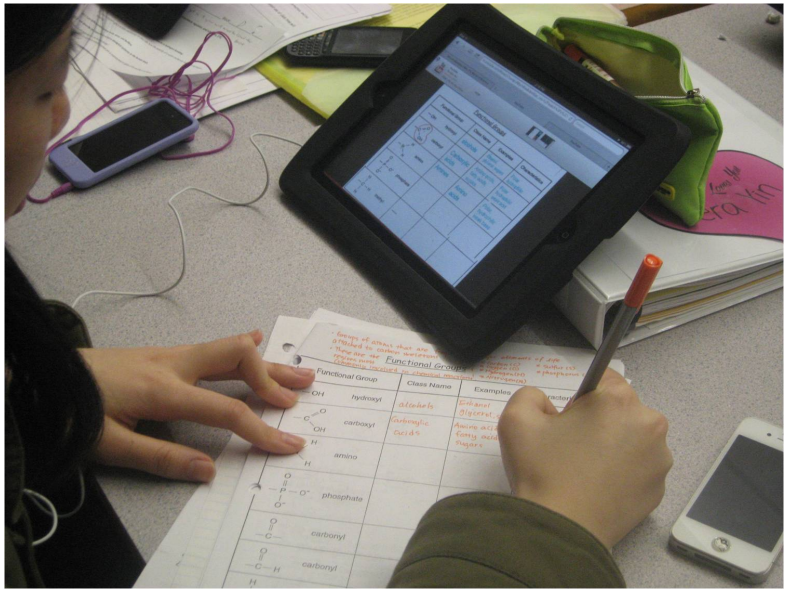
The Flipped Classroom

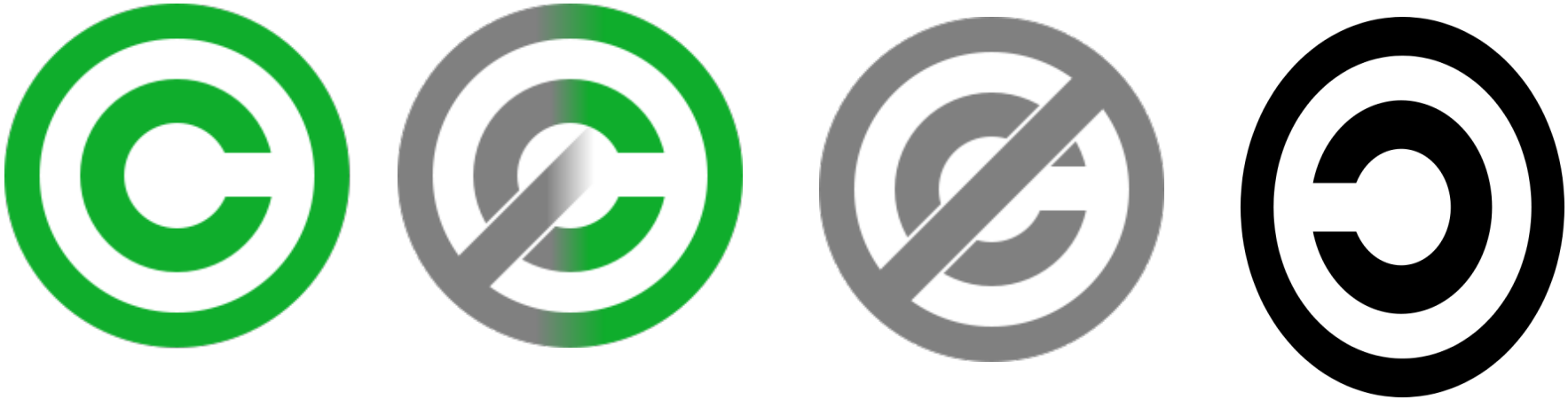
Teacher's Role: Guide on the Side

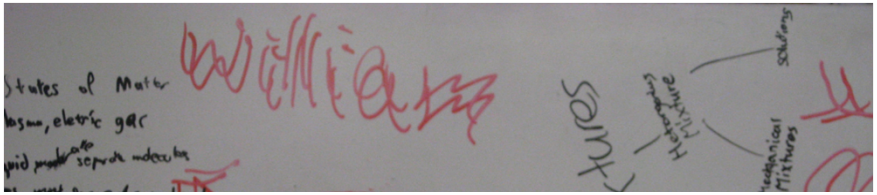
WHAT A FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL DOES


methyl!
Methyl


ThinkCentre
Please leave this CPU "on"
Thanks
LG
IBM
P4-3.0/1GB/40 G


Functional Groups
Functional Group
Class Name
Examples
hydroxyl
carboxyl
amino
phosphate
carbonyl
carbonyl





Science 10 – Checkpoint C1 - Standards c1.1 – c.1.5

1. Draw an atom showing the parts and the charge of each.
2. What is nuclear charge.
3. The atomic number is also equal to the number of _____ and _____ in a neutral atom.
4. Explain how ions form. Give an example of a positive ion and a negative ion.
5. A positive ion is called a(n) _____ and a negative ion is called a(n)_____. Give an example of each.
6. Explain what a multivalent metal is. Give an example.
7. Explain the difference between ionic and covalent bonding in terms of electrons, as well as which elements (metal, non-metals) are involved.
8. How can you tell which elements are metals and which are non-metals.
9. What is a diatomic metal. Give examples.
10. What is a Bohr model?
11. Draw a Bohr model for sodium.
12. Describe what a stable octet is. Give nan example of an atom with a stable octet. Give an example of an ion with a stable octet.
13. What is a valence shell? What are valance electrons
14. How many valence electrons do elements in each of the following groups have: group 1, group 2, group 17, group 18
15. Draw a Bohr diagram of Chorine and circle one example of paired electrons. Put a square around an unpaired electron.


ActiveLearning
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ThinkingAboutThinking
Metacognition
ManipulatingContent
Responsibility
DemonstratingUnderstanding
Engagement
OwnIt
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OwnWhatYouKnow