

# Sciences Learning Outcomes

## Chemistry

Outcome 1: Students will be able to connect observations with prior information.

Components:

1. Prediction of chemical reaction products
2. Identification of chemical reaction products

Outcome 2: Students will be able to explain the physical and chemical properties of substances based on an understanding of atomic and molecular structure.

Components:

1. Explanation of physical properties
2. Explanation of chemical properties

Outcome 3: Students will perform quantitative calculations using experimental data.

Components:

1. Selection of an appropriate theoretical relationship/equation for data analysis.
2. Completion of quantitative calculations
3. Explanation of the significance and/or validity of the results.

### **Goal II: Laboratory Work and Performance**

Outcome 1: Students will demonstrate the understanding and ability to carry out laboratory procedures effectively and safely.

Components:

1. Explanation of the purpose of the steps in a laboratory procedure.
2. Use of standard laboratory equipment and instrumentation properly and safely.

Outcome 2: Students will collect, analyze, and draw relevant conclusions from experimental data.

Components:

1. Collection and organization of relevant data.
2. Analyze experimental data appropriately.
3. Interpretation of processed data.
4. Identification of experimental errors.

Outcome 3: Design procedures appropriate to the goal of an investigation.

Components:

1. Selection of a suitable experimental approach.
2. Modification of the approach to optimize the experimental outcome

### **Goal III: Application of Quantitative Reasoning Skills and Critical Thinking to Problem Solving**

Outcome 1: Students will learn to organize relevant information for analysis.

Components:

1. Identification of critical data elements necessary to understand the problem
2. Identification of applicable theories and/or mathematical relationships

Outcome 2: Students will calculate quantitative values and/or formulate an explanation of observations.

Components:

1. Application of theories to illustrate how observations can be understood
2. Application of equations to determine mathematical values with appropriate significant figures and units

Outcome 3: Students will draw conclusions from quantitative values and/or experimental observations.

Component:

1. Correlation of quantitative results to chemical and/or physical properties of the system.