<u>Grade 12 physical science module pdf</u>



Grade 12 physical science module pdf









Overative

In Grade 7, you described an algorit's redict a terms of displacement, uponl or vestory, and provintation. The performed activities wherein you mirrowered in created yourk representations of the motion of algorith such as tape shorts and motion graphs. The concepts were arrived at by studying examples of uniform motion of algorith risk-angle in analyst line at compart speed. Then you were area obsolved to non-unitered motion where the ulgorit sources unspect distances on deplecements at equal minimum of the stores down. The pepting it appends on these a property mass a story upon it stores down. The pepting it accessing different property is allowed by a store of the stores down.

Most of the motions we serve almost in siz dely the are non-uniform and the premary neutre of charges in motion is PURCE. In this module, you will seek atout the effects of torow on motion. Neeklar's Three Laws of Materi - the control imparting process of characterizements - will be presented and appred to real the sthedore.

At the and of Module 3, you will be don to around the following key taxolines.

Conference along a result or marked? What and the constitions for an algorithm stay at real, to have meaning at constant reaceily, or to move with more any relacity? How a force readed to acceleration?



Q17. Here do the relates of number parts of West does the help you also all the motion of the card?

6. Note, determine the definitions in the sample exposed (or of the set between the burnals of the monits (Complex as one part for definition of the average resources between ergs 1 6.0, between ergs 2 6.1, and to an QCS. Now as the sample of the only part Wald does the tell pie atout the mission of the set?

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GES. In this activity. He number of nation hands represents the magnitude or advant of the former acting on the card. Here is acceleration of the card related

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K-12 grade 9 science module answers



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Malihan II ##### Introductory message for the facilitator: Welcome to the Physical Ouality Delivery Form 11 alternative (ADM) on the concept of atomic number has led to the synthesis of new elements in the laboratory! This module has been designed collaboratively, developed and by educators from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping students meet the standards set by K to 12 Curriculum by overcoming their personal, social and economic constraints in school. This teaching resource hopes to involve students in guided and independent learning activities according to their pace and time. In addition, it also aims to help students acquire the skills needed for the 21st century, taking into account their needs and circumstances. In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module: As facilitator, you are expected to instruct students on how to use this module. It is also necessary to keep track of students' progress, allowing them to manage their learning. In addition, students should be encouraged and assisted in carrying out the tasks included in the module. Notes for the students, iii For the students, iii For the students, iii For the students well and assisted in carrying out the tasks included in the module. the Concept of Atomic Number Led to the Synthesis of New Elements in the Laboratory! The hand is one of the most symbolic parts of the human body. It is often used to describe disability, action and purpose. Through our hands we can learn, create and realize. So, the hand in this learning resource means that, as a student, you are able to successfully achieve the skills and abilities relevant to your pace and time. Your academic success is in your hands! This module has been designed to offer fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning according to your times and times. You will be able to process the content of the learning resource while you are an active disciple. This form has the following parts the corresponding icons: What I need to know this part includes an activity that aims to control what you already know the lesson to be taken. If you get all the correct answers (100%), you can choose to skip this form. What in this is a short drill or review to help you connect the current lesson with the previous one. What's new in this part, the new class will be introduced to you in various ways as a story, a song, a poem, a can opener, an activity or situation. Cos'Ã" This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills. This includes most of what activities to practice independently to solidify your understanding and skills of the subject. You can check the answers to the exercises using the answer key at the end of the module. 1 ###### What Should I Know This module is designed specifically for you. It will help you track the development of your understanding of how the concept of atomic number led to the synthesis of new elements in the laboratory. To make learning easy for you, the module allows you to use in different learning situations. The language used recognizes the many levels of students' vocabulary. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard of the course sequence. But the order in which laws it can be modified to correspond with the textbook that you are now using. After going through this module, you expect: explain how the concept of selected letter on a separate sheet of paper. It's a device that is used to accelerate protons to overcome the repulsion between the protons and atomic nuclei target using electric and magnetic fields. a. Spectroscopy c. Accelerator b particles. Rutherford c. Millikan b. Dalton d. Mendeleev is a point one-dimensional that contains a huge mass in an infinitely small space. a. Nucleosynthesis c. Singularity b. Dilation d. R-Process noted that the shooting electrons in elements have induced them to release the X-ray to the unique frequencies. a. Mendeleev c. Mosellay b. Millikan d. Serge has synthesized element with atomic number 43 using a linear accelerator particles. a. Ernest Rutherford c. Dmitri mendeleev b. Ernest Lawrence d. John Dalton is known as the origin and production of heavy elements. a. C stellar nucleosynthesis. R-process b. primordial nucleosynthesis d. Nucleosynthes light elements. a. C stellar nucleosynthesis B. primordial nucleosynthesis d. The nucleosyn ###### which led to the synthesis of new elements in the laboratory items It is composed of tiny particles, the neutron, proton and electron. H and helium are the elements that exist initial beginning. At the beginning of the Big Bang, it was a tiny building block. © Since the universe expanded and cooled, there was a period of reaction protonaproton chain in which the protons were fuses into helium. The universe ran into a problem. The core red giants pass this through the triple alpha process, The universe expands directly through this possibility and density / temperature are quickly too low for synthesis any further ###### What is inside you have learned first as the whole matter in the universe is made by small bricks called atoms. All modern scientists accept the concept of atom, but when the concept of atom, but when the concept of atom was proposed for the first time about 2,500 years ago, the ancient philosophers laughed with the idea. It has always been difficult to convince people of the existence of too small things to see. We will spend some time to consider the tests (observations) that convince the scientists of the existence of atoms. Do you have any idea how you are trained, known and identified the different elements of the periodic table? Let's take a short review. There is the one we call Big Bang theory that has some key stages: singularity, inflation, nucleosynthesis and recombination: differentiation. The singularity is a single-dimensional point that contains a huge mass in an infinitely small space, where density and gravity become infinitely, and where the laws of physics as well as we know them to operate. The basic homogenity in the distribution of matter in the universe was established as a result of the first phase of inflation. Nucleosynthesis is nuclear fusion and the formation of free electron capture from the cations in a plasma. 5 Novità I.I do your periodic table a. P and PR have both an electron each. PR has a greater atomic dimension. b. OD, RI and and are in the same series as P, C and I. In terms of atomic size, p is the biggest while there is the smaller than atomically. c. Or has a bigger atomic size than and in the same group. Y It is also a larger atom of C in the same group. R is more non-metallic than PE but more metallic than you. So it is key points the number of protons (positively loaded particles) in an atom. Henry Gwyn-Jeffreys It was an English physicist who has shown that the atomic number, the number of protons in an atom. successfully carried out a nuclear transmutation reaction a process of transforming an element. In 1925 there were four vacancies in the periodic table corresponding to atomic numbers 43, 61, 85 and 87. Items with atomic numbers 43 and 85 were synthesized using particle accelerators. An accelerator of particles is a device used to accelerate protons to overcome the repulsion between protons and atomic nuclei of destination using magnetic and electrical fields. It is used to synthesize new elements. Create your periodic table using hypothetical elements provided in clues. Explain the word / s you will be formed if the symbols of the elements are properly organized. 7 49 Å 11/4Å ° '' + 24 °, or placed in the periodic table, has been tied uniquely for their Å ¢ â, ¬ Å "pass" or the number of protons they have had. This discovered. His method of identifying elements by shooting electrons and

looking at X-rays has become a very useful tool in the characterizing elements, and is now called X-ray spectroscopy to determine the Atomic number of an element. Bombed a radius of electrons to different elements and measured their X-ray spectroscopy. He used X-ray spectroscopy to determine the Atomic number of X-ray spectroscopy to determine the Atomic number of X-ray spectroscopy. from an element was mathematically related to the position of that element in the Periodic table. L At frequency it is proportional to the charge of the core or of the Atomic. When the elements were arranged according to their atomic numbers, there were four gaps in the table. The gaps corresponded to atomic numbers 43, 61, 85 and 87. These elements were subsequently synthesized in the laboratory by means of nuclear transmutations. The discovery of nuclear transmutation in 1919, Ernest Rutherford successfully carried out a nuclear transmutation in the laboratory by means of nuclear transmutation in the laboratory by means of nuclear transmutation in the laboratory by means of nuclear transmutation in the laboratory of nuclear transmutation in the laboratory by means of nuclear transmutatin transmutation in the laborat artificial means was an oxygen isotope, 170. It was produced by Ernest Rutherford in the 19's by bombarding nitrogen atoms with Ø 177; particles: however, both alpha particles and atomic nuclei are positively charged, so they tend to repel each other. are often bombarded with neutrons (neutral particles) in particle accelerators. James Chadwick discovered the neutron in 1932, as a previously unknown neutral particle produced together with 12C by the nuclear reaction between 9Be and 4He: the first element to prepare which does not occur naturally on earth, technetium, was created by bombardments of molybdenum by deuterons (heavy hydrogen, H12), by Emilio Segre and Carlo Perrier in 1937: the first controlled nuclear chain reactions was as follows: 147 N, 24, 2067; A± A¢ Õ 146;a¥Š 178 O ÂÂÂÂ, 24 å; ; \146 664; ; 555 555;///;;;//// 8 The discovery of missing items recalls that in the twenties, there were four vacancies in the periodic table corresponding to atomic numbers 43, 61, 85 and 87. Two of these elements were synthesized in the laboratory using particle accelerators. A particle accelerator is a device used to accelerate protons to overcome repulsion target protons and atomic nuclei using magnetic and electrical fields. It is used to synthesize new elements. In the 1937, American physicist Ernest Synthetic element with atomic number 43 using a linear particle accelerator. Bombardato Molybdenum (z = 42) with fastmoving neutrons. The newly synthesized element was named Technetium (TC) after the Greek word "Technology quot; It means "Articulate." TC was the first artificial element. In the 1940s, Dale Corson, K. Mackenzie and Emilio Segre discovered the element with atomic number 85. They bombarded the bismuth atoms (z = 83) with fast-moving alpha particles in a cyclotron. A cyclotron is a particle structure determined accelerator that uses an alternate electric field to accelerator work atoms (z = 83) with fast-moving alpha particles in a cyclotron. "comeatosa" unstable meaning. The other two elements with atomic numbers 61 and 87 were discovered through studies in radioactivity. Element-61 (Promethium) was discovered as a product of decay of uranium fission while Element-87 (France). transmit one element into another artificially. High energy particles produced by the cyclotron that hit the strong target nuclei produce heavier nuclei. The red giants overcome this by the triple alpha process, but the universe expands directly through this possibility and density/ temperature are rapidly too low to synthesize any additional elements. There are two main pathways to build the heaviest elements of Fe. Both use the addition of neutrons to the new nuclei of Fe. "(neutrons have no cost so they are much easier to add to positively charged nuclei). **S-Process (usual addition of neutrons)** **R-Process R (rapid addition of neutrons to the new nuclei of Fe. "(neutrons have no cost so they are much easier to add to positively charged nuclei). The addition of a no produces a heavier isotope than a particular element. However, if an electron is emitted (this is called beta decay), the core moves a step on the periodic table. Â «Slow» Here it means that the rate of no capture is low compared to the Beta decay rate. It's really slow. Sometimes 100 years pass between a neutron capture and the other. The process s acting in the interval from AG to SB. Here a neutron turns into a proton by emitting an electron the process S and the numbers «magic» of neutrons. The process site is AGB start during and between shell flash. The NO SOURCE is a C 13 + HE 4 - & GT by-product; Or 16 43tc is a process core s and shows that it works in the stars agb. The R process is the rapid addition of neutrons to existing nuclei. Quickly means that many neutrons are added before a beta decay occurs. First built a very heavy isotope, then, when the beta-decays occur, march towards the atomic number high and produce the really heavy stuff. Because it happens, a great explosion of neutrons is needed. The most promising place with the right conditions is an explosion Snii just above the collapsed nucleus. 11 We see an overabundance of R-Process elements in older stars. Given that the first chemical enrichment of the galaxy took place through Snii, this shows that Snii is the source of the R-Process elements. If we look at the crab nebula or other remains Snii we do not see R-Process elements. We see regions of or, yes, nor and he improved that seem to reflect the structure of the Â Â Â A «onion's skin" of the massive star progenitor. The elements In the 1930s, the heaviest known element was uranium, with an atomic number of 92. In the early 1940s, Edwin McMillan demonstrated that an element having a 93 I should be created. He used a particle accelerator to bombard uranium with neutrons and created an element with a 93-atomic number that he named Neptune. Transuranium elements are synthetic elements with atomic numbers greater than those of uranium (z = 94). At the end of the 1940, Element-94 was synthesized by Seaborg, McMillan, Kennedy and Wahl. They bombarded uranium with deuterons (particles composed of a proton and a neutron) in a cyclotron. Element-94 has been named Plutonium. 1DIAGRAM (how to verify process R) pages/hubble/multimmedia/crab nebnebula.html is

 23892^{1} Multiply and synthesize new transuranium elements in the laboratory? What are the uses of these elements? Create a timeline using illustrations and text that shows how elements form with the concept of atomic number. 14 Timeline Category 10 Points 7 Points 5 Points 3 Points Content / Facts were accurate for all events reported on the timeline. The facts were often inaccurate and for events reported on the timeline. The facts were often inaccurate and for events reported on the timeline is relatively readable. The chronology is difficult to read. Requirements The timeline contained at least 6 events to the subject. The timeline contained at least 6 events. Events.

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