The IB Diploma Programme (DP) is a rigorous, academically challenging and balanced programme of education designed to prepare students aged 16 to 19 for success at university and life beyond. The DP aims to encourage students to be knowledgeable, inquiring, caring and compassionate, and to develop intercultural understanding, open-mindedness and the attitudes necessary to respect and evaluate a range of viewpoints. Approaches to teaching and learning (ATL) within the DP are deliberate strategies, skills and attitudes that permeate the teaching and learning environment. In the DP students develop skills from five ATL categories: thinking, research, social, self-management and communication.

To ensure both breadth and depth of knowledge and understanding, students must choose at least one subject from five groups: 1) their best language, 2) additional language(s), 3) social sciences, 4) experimental sciences, and 5) mathematics. Students may choose either an arts subject from group 6, or a second subject from groups 1 to 5. At least three and not more than four subjects are taken at higher level (240 recommended teaching hours), while the remaining are taken at standard level (150 recommended teaching hours). In addition, three core elements—the extended essay, theory of knowledge and creativity, action, service—are compulsory and central to the philosophy of the programme.

These IB DP subject briefs illustrate four key course components.

I. Course description and aims

Chemistry is an experimental science that combines academic study with the acquisition of practical and investigational skills. Chemical principles underpin both the physical environment in which we live and all biological systems. Chemistry is often a prerequisite for many other courses in higher education, such as medicine, biological science and environmental science.

Both theory and practical work should be undertaken by all students as they complement one another naturally, both in school and in the wider scientific community. The DP chemistry course allows students to develop a wide range of practical skills and to increase facility in the use of mathematics. It also allows students to develop interpersonal and information technology skills, which are essential to life in the 21st century.

By studying chemistry students should become aware of how scientists work and communicate with each other. While the scientific method may take on a wide variety of forms, it is the emphasis on a practical approach through experimental work that characterizes the subject. Teachers provide students with opportunities to develop manipulative skills, design investigations, collect data, analyse results and evaluate and communicate their findings.

Through the overarching theme of the nature of science, the aims of the DP chemistry course are to enable students to:

1. appreciate scientific study and creativity within a global context through stimulating and challenging opportunities
2. acquire a body of knowledge, methods and techniques that characterize science and technology
3. apply and use a body of knowledge, methods and techniques that characterize science and technology
4. develop an ability to analyse, evaluate and synthesize scientific information
5. develop a critical awareness of the need for, and the value of, effective collaboration and communication during scientific activities
6. develop experimental and investigative scientific skills including the use of current technologies
7. develop and apply 21st century communication skills in the study of science
8. become critically aware, as global citizens, of the ethical implications of using science and technology
9. develop an appreciation of the possibilities and limitations of science and technology
10. develop an understanding of the relationships between scientific disciplines and their influence on other areas of knowledge.

II. Curriculum model overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component of the IB Diploma Programme Subject Brief</th>
<th>Recommended teaching hours</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Stoichiometric relationships</td>
<td>13.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Atomic structure</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Periodicity</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Chemical bonding and structure</td>
<td>13.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Energetics/thermochemistry</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Chemical kinetics</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Equilibrium</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Acids and bases</td>
<td>6.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Redox processes</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Organic chemistry</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Measurement and data processing</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The group 4 project
The group 4 project is a collaborative activity where students from different group 4 subjects, within or between schools, work together. It allows for concepts and perceptions from across disciplines to be shared while appreciating the environmental, social and ethical implications of science and technology. It can be practically or theoretically based and aims to develop an understanding of the relationships between scientific disciplines and their influence on other areas of knowledge. The emphasis is on interdisciplinary cooperation and the scientific processes.

III. Assessment model
It is the intention of this course that students are able to fulfill the following assessment objectives:
1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of:
   • facts, concepts, and terminology
   • methodologies and techniques
   • communicating scientific information.
2. Apply:
   • facts, concepts, and terminology
   • methodologies and techniques
   • methods of communicating scientific information.
3. Formulate, analyse and evaluate:
   • hypotheses, research questions and predictions
   • methodologies and techniques
   • primary and secondary data
   • scientific explanations.
4. Demonstrate the appropriate research, experimental, and personal skills necessary to carry out insightful and ethical investigations.

IV. Sample questions
• What is the total number of atoms in 0.50 mol of 1,4-diaminobenzene, H₂NC₆H₄NH₂?
  A. 16.0 x 10²³
  B. 48.0 x 10²³
  C. 96.0 x 10²³
  D. 192.0 x 10²³
  (Avogadro’s constant L or Nₐ = 6.0 x 10²³ mol⁻¹) (Paper 1)
• Many automobile manufacturers are developing vehicles that use hydrogen as a fuel.
  1. Suggest why such vehicles are considered to cause less harm to the environment than those with internal combustion engines.
  2. Hydrogen can be produced from the reaction of coke with steam: C(s)+2H₂O(g)→2H₂(g)+CO₂(g)
  Using information from section 12 of the data booklet, calculate the change in enthalpy, ΔH, in kJ mol⁻¹, for this reaction. (Paper 2)