Edexcel iGCSE Chemistry 4CH0 Learning Plan

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| **Section D21: Polymers** |
| Specification | Resources | Assessment |
| 5.15 understand that an addition polymer is formed by joining up many small molecules called monomers 5.16 draw the repeat unit of addition polymers, including poly(ethene), poly(propene) and poly(chloroethene) 5.17 deduce the structure of a monomer from the repeat unit of an addition polymer 5.18 describe some uses for polymers, including poly(ethene), poly(propene) and poly(chloroethene) 5.19 explain that addition polymers are hard to dispose of as their inertness means that they do not easily biodegrade 5.20 understand that some polymers, such as nylon, form by a different process called condensation polymerisation 5.21 understand that condensation polymerisation produces a small molecule, such as water, as well as the polymer. | Video: Section 5 – Lesson 3 – Industrial Chemistry - PolymerizationPowerpoint: Chemistry Section 5 – Lesson 3Textbook: Chapter 21 - PolymersPage 169 – Addition polymerisationPage 172 – Condensation polymerisationPage 174 End of Chapter ChecklistEdexcel iGCSE Chemistry Student Checklist Section D21.doc | TextbookPage 174 – Questions 1 to 3Textbook Answers.pdfPage 175 - End of Section D Questions 1 to 5 End of Section D Textbook Answers. pdfTalking paper – Edexcel Chemistry Section Section 21 Exam Question –. (pdf)Section 21 Exam Question – mark scheme. (pdf) |

**Jim Clark video clips:** [**http://www.chemguide.co.uk/igcse/chapters/chapter21.html**](http://www.chemguide.co.uk/igcse/chapters/chapter21.html)

Videos – www.igcsesciencecourses.com

Textbook Ref: Edexcel International GCSE Chemistry Student Book - Clark

DVD Video Clips – see resource DVD in textbook.