Monday/Tuesday, September 30 & 31, 2019 -- Chemists and Chemistry (Chapter 1) - KEY

I. Warm-Up – Fill out the charts with the proper SI units and conversion factors.

Physical Property	SI or SI Derived Unit
Length	Meter (m)
Mass	Kilogram (kg)
Time	Seconds (s)
Temperature	Celsius (°C) or Kelvin (K)
Energy	Joule (J)
Amount of Substance	Mole (mol)
Pressure	Pascals (Pa)

Prefix	Conversion Factor
Kilo- (k)	1 kilo = 1000 base unit
Milli- (m)	1000 milli = 1 base unit
Micro- (µ)	10^6 micro = 1 base
Nano- (n)	10^9 nano = 1 base
Pico- (p)	10^12 pico = 1 base

II. Introductions

Welcome to CLAS, and welcome to CHEM 1A!

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Drop-In: Mondays 7-9pm in SRB 3274

II. Scientific Method/Scientific Practices

- 1. Which of the following statements is most like a scientific theory?
 - A) A gas sample has a mass of 15.8 g and a volume of 10.5 liters.
 - B) When the pressure on a sample of oxygen gas is increased 10%, the volume of the gas decreases 10%.
 - C) A gas is composed of small particles in constant motion.
 - D) The volume of a gas is inversely proportional to its pressure.

Law: what is observed to happen

Theory: an explanation for why it happens

(see also slide definitions)

III. Dimensional Analysis & Significant Figures

2. Complete the following table.

	# of Significant Figures
0.00004520090	7
23,098,000	5
200.	3

3. The density of mercury is 13.6 g/mL. What is the mass in kilograms of a 2 L commercial flask of mercury?

$$2L \times \frac{1000 \, mL}{1L} \times \frac{13.6 \, g}{1 \, mL} \times \frac{1 \, kg}{1000 g} = 27.2 kg$$

4. Let's pretend we have some imaginary units called Whatsits (WI), That's (T), and Thing-a-Mabobs (TM). If 1 Whatsit = 3.45×10^4 That and 0.0375 That =1 Thing-a-Mabob, how many Whatsit's are in 6.022×10^{23} Thing-a-Mabob's?

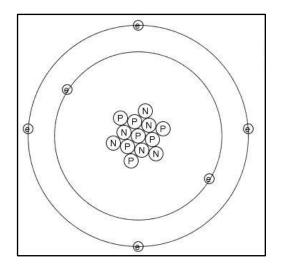
$$6.022 \times 10^{23} \ TM \times \frac{0.0375 \ T}{1 \ TM} \times \frac{1 \ WI}{3.45 \times 10^4 \ T} = 6.546 \times 10^{17} \ WI$$

Atoms, Molecules, and Ions (Chapter 2) - KEY

I. What is an atom?

What are atoms made of?

Subatomic Particle	Charge	Location	Size
Proton	+1	Nucleus	~1 amu
Neutron	0	Nucelus	~1 amu
Electron	-1	Electron Cloud	~small



II. How to Read Chemistry

- A certain isotope of phosphorus can be written in textbooks as ³¹₁₅P or P-31 or Phosphorus-31.
 (a) In the first notation, what does the 31 represent? What does the 15 represent?
 Phosphorus -31 has 31 total nucleons (protons and neutrons) and 15 of those nucleons are protons.
 - (b) How many protons, neutrons, and electrons does the atom ³¹P have?

Protons = 15

Neutrons = 16

Electrons = 15

- 2. Of the five options below, which two(s) among the following represent a pair (or pairs) of isotopes? Atomic nuclei containing I. 20 protons and 20 neutrons.
 - II. 21 protons and 19 neutrons.
 - III. 22 neutrons and 18 protons.
 - IV. 20 protons and 22 neutrons.
 - V. 21 protons and 20 neutrons.

I & IV are isotopes. II & V are isotopes.

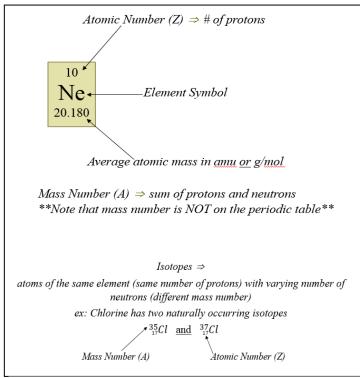


Image Credit 1 - Terri Bentzinger's CLAS Worksheets

1 H Hydrogen 1.00794																	He Helium 4.003
3	4	1										5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be											В	C	N	O	F	Ne
Lithium 6.941	Beryllium 9.012182											Boron 10,811	Carbon 12.0107	Nitrogen 14,00674	Oxygen 15,9994	Fluorine 18,9984032	Neon 20,1797
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
Sodium 22.989770	Magnesium 24.3050											Aluminum 26.981538	Silicon 28.0855	Phosphorus 30.973761	Sulfur 32.066	25.4527	Argon 39.948
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.0983	Calcium 40.078	Scandium 44.955910	Titanium 47.867	Vanadium 50.9415	51.9961	Manganese 54.938049	55.845	Cobalt 58.933200	Nickel 58.6934	63.546	65.39	Gallium 69.723	72.61	74.92160	78.96	79.904	Krypton 83.80
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Rubidium 85.4678	Strontium 87.62	Yttrium 88.90585	2irconium 91.224	Niobium 92.90638	Molybdenum 95.94	Technetium (98)	Ruthenium 101.07	Rhodium 102.90550	Palladium 106.42	Silver 107.8682	Cadmium 112.411	Indium 114.818	Tin 118.710	Antimony 121.760	Tellurium 127.60	126.90447	Xenon 131.29
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Cesium 132.90545	Barium 137.327	Lanthurum 138.9055	Hafrium 178.49	Tantalum 180.9479	Tungsten 183.84	Rhenium 186,207	Osmium 190.23	192.217	Platinum 195.078	Gold 196.96655	Mercury 200.59	Thallium 204.3833	Lead 207.2	Bismuth 208.98038	Polonium (209)	Astatine (210)	Radon (222)
87	88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114				
Fr Francium (223)	Ra Radium (226)	Ac Actinium (227)	Rf Rutherfordium (261)	Db Dubnium (262)	Sg Seaborgium (263)	Bh Bohrium (262)	Hs Hassium (265)	Mt Meitnerium (266)	(269)	(272)	(277)						

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Cerium	Praseodymium	Neodymium	Promethium	Samarium	Europium	Gadolinium	Terbium	Dysprosium	Holmium	Erbium	Thulium	Ynerbium	Lutetium
140.116	140.90765	144.24	(145)	150.36	151.964	157.25	158.92534	162.50	164.93032	167.26	168.93421	173.04	174.967
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
Thorium	Protactinium	Uranium	Neptunium	Plutonium	Americium	Curium	Berkelium	Californium	Einsteinium	Fermium	Mendelevium	Nobelium	Lawrencium
232.0381	231.03588	238.0289	(237)	(244)	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(252)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(262)

Metal:	
Nonmetal:	
Metalloid:	
Noble Gases:	
Alkaline Earth Metals:	
Alkali Metals: Halogens: Transition Metals:	