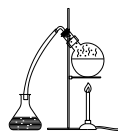


SYLLABUS



CHE 111 CONCEPTS OF CHEMISTRY THREE RIVERS COMMUNITY COLLEGE NORWICH, CONNECTICUT 06360

Dr. D. David Pascal, Jr. Chemistry Instructor, Department of Natural Sciences

Office: C150 Office Telephone Number: (860) 215 – 9461

E-mail Address: dpascal@trcc.commnet.edu

Office Hours: M,W 11:00-1:00; 4:30-5:30
 T, 11:00-12:00
 Also, by appointment

6:00pm – 8:45pm M/W
Spring 2017

Sexual Misconduct and Title IX Statements

BOARD OF REGENTS FOR HIGHTER EDUCATION AND CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES POLICY REGARDING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT REPORTING, SUPPORT SERVICES AND PROCESSES POLICY

Statement of Policy for Public Act No. 14-11: An Act Concerning Sexual Assault, Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence on Campus:

"The Board of Regents for Higher Education (BOR) in conjunction with the Connecticut State Colleges and Universities (CSCU) is committed to insuring that each member of every BOR governed college and university community has the opportunity to participate fully in the process of education free from acts of sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence and stalking. It is the intent of the BOR and each of its colleges or universities to provide safety, privacy and support to victims of sexual misconduct and intimate partner violence."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS TITLE IX STATEMENT OF POLICY:

"Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) prohibits discrimination based on sex in education programs and activities in federally funded schools at all levels. If any part of a school district or college receives any Federal funds for any purpose, all of the operations of the district or college are covered by Title IX.

Title IX protects students, employees, applicants for admission and employment, and other persons from all forms of sex discrimination, including discrimination based on gender identity or failure to conform to stereotypical notions of masculinity or femininity. All students (as well as other persons) at recipient institutions are protected by Title IX – regardless of their sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, part-or full-time status, disability, race, or national origin-in all aspects of a recipient's educational programs and activities."

If any student experiences sexual misconduct or harassment, and/or racial or ethnic discrimination on Three Rivers Community College Campus, or fears for their safety from a threat while on campus, please contact Edward A. Derr, the Diversity Officer and Title IX Coordinator:

Edward A. Derr
Title IX Coordinator and Diversity Officer
Admissions Welcome Center * Office A116
574 New London Turnpike, Norwich CT 06360
860.215.9255 * EDerr@trcc.commnet.edu

Special Disabilities Notice

If you have a disability which may require classroom, lab and/or test-taking

modifications, please meet with a Disability Service Provider (DSP) as soon as possible. Accommodations cannot be provided until written authorization is received from a DSP.

College Disability Service Providers

- | | |
|---|---|
| Matt Liscum, Counselor (860) 215-9265 Room A113 | Elizabeth Wilcox, Advisor (860) 215-9289 RoomA113 |
| - Learning Disabilities | - Medical Disabilities |
| - ADD/ADHD | - Mobility Disabilities |
| - Autism Spectrum | - Sensory Disability |
| - Mental Health Disabilities | |

Course: Concepts of Chemistry / CHE 111

Credits: 4 hrs. credit (3hours of lectures and 3hours of lab each week)

Text(s): Introductory Chemistry Concepts and Critical Thinking, 7th edition, Charles H. Corwin, Prentice Hall Inc. Publisher. *Three Rivers – Concepts of Chemistry Lab Manual*, James E. Copeland, 3rd, edition, Academx Publishing Services

Other Required Materials: Chemical safety goggles, and scientific calculator.

Description of the Course:

A) Catalogue Description: A brief and comprehensive survey of the important theories and some of the applications of chemistry. Topics to be covered will include: the physical states of matter and their characteristics, measurements in chemistry, atomic structure, chemical bonding, chemical reactions and reaction rates, stoichiometry, gases and the gas laws, theories of solutions, and basic organic and biochemical concepts. **Course Design:** CHE 111 is intended for students with little or no background in chemistry, who need this course as a prerequisite for General College Chemistry (CHE 121) or Higher, or as a pre-admission requirement for nursing or other allied health programs, or to the meet the lab science requirement for Technical or LAS programs of study. **Prerequisites:** ENG*K101 or ENG*K101S placement or completion of ENG*K096 with a “C#” grade or better; MAT*137 or MAT*137S with a “C” grade or better (or permission of the instructor on math requirement).

B) General Course Objectives (Course Mission Statements):

- 1) To aid the student in developing an understanding of the basic concepts of chemistry.
- 2) To encourage increase awareness as to how chemistry affects our lives daily.
- 3) To provide a useful body of knowledge for students studying chemistry, biology, fire science, environmental science, nursing and other allied health science areas.

Class Attendance Policy:

Attendance of all class activities in lecture and laboratory is required. Absences are counted from the first meeting of class. More than four consecutive or more than six accumulative absences could result in a student receiving a “F” grade in this course. An explanation of the cause of all absences should be given to your instructor.

Academic and Classroom Misconduct:

The instructor has primary responsibility for control over classroom and/or laboratory behavior and maintenance of academic integrity, and can request the temporary removal or exclusion from the classroom or laboratory of any student engaged in conduct that violates the general rules and regulations of the institution. Or any student engaged in conduct deemed hazardous in the laboratory. Extended or permanent exclusion from lecture or laboratory activities or further disciplinary action can only be effected through appropriate procedures of the institution.

Plagiarism, cheating on quizzes or tests, or any form of academic dishonesty is strictly prohibited. Students guilty of academic dishonesty directly or indirectly will receive a zero for the exercise or quiz or test and may receive a “F” grade for the course in addition to other possible disciplinary sanctions which maybe imposed through the regular institutional procedures. Any student that believes that he or she has been erroneously accused may appeal the case through the appropriate institutional procedures if their grade was affected.

Course Withdrawal:

- Course withdrawals are recommended if you cannot complete the course, and are accepted up until the week before classes end.
- Specific deadline dates are posted in the academic calendar and are strictly enforced.
- A grade of “W” will be assigned after you formally withdraw.
- If you stop attending classes without withdrawing, a grade of “W” will not be automatically assigned. Neglecting to withdraw may result in a grade of “F”.
- It is strongly advised that you speak with your instructor before withdrawing. Instructor signature is not required to withdraw.

Once you withdraw from the course, you are no longer eligible to attend class or take any remaining quizzes or tests.

Tests:

There will be nine scheduled quizzes (some quizzes will be given at the beginning of class, others will be take home). Three-unit tests, two lab practical tests and a comprehensive final exam will also be given.

Grade Determination:

$\frac{1}{2}$ of the semester’s average, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the lab grade, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the score on the comprehensive final exam will determine the final course grade.

EXAMPLE:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{(Semester's Average)} & \frac{1}{2} & (90) = 45 \\ \text{(Lab Grade)} & \frac{1}{4} & (92) = 23 \\ \text{(Final Exam Score)} & \frac{1}{4} & (96) = \underline{24} \\ & & 92 \end{array}$$

The best seven quiz scores will be added together and divided by seven to determine the quiz average. The quiz average and the three unit tests scores will be added together and divided by four to determine the semester’s average. The lab grade will be determined by averaging the two lab test scores.

Grade Scale: There will be NO grading on the normal distribution curve.

| | |
|----------------|------|
| 100.00 - 93.50 | = A |
| 93.49 - 90.00 | = A- |
| 89.99 - 87.50 | = B+ |
| 87.49 - 84.50 | = B |
| 84.49 - 79.50 | = B- |
| 79.49 - 77.50 | = C+ |
| 77.49 - 73.50 | = C |
| 72.49 - 69.50 | = C- |
| 69.49 - 63.50 | = D+ |
| 63.49 - 59.50 | = D |
| 59.49 - 00.00 | = F |

Exemption Policy:

The instructor will determine who is to be exempted from taking the final exam, not the student. Exemption is an earned privilege not an inherited right. Students being considered for exemption must meet all of the following requirements:

- 1) Good classroom conduct.
- 2) No unit test score lower than 88.
- 3) No lab test score lower than 90.
- 4) The average of the best seven quizzes cannot be lower than 90.
- 5) Must have an overall semester's average of 95 or higher. (No rounding off)

Make-ups:

Make-ups for missed quizzes or tests may be granted on an individual basis where extenuating circumstances apply, such as illness, bereavement, work commitments, travel emergencies or other conditions beyond the student's control. The student must contact the instructor as soon as possible before the next class meeting to explain the absence and arrange for a make-up. Labs can only be made up during the same week they are missed if arranged with the instructor of another lab section with available space.

Revisions to the Syllabus:

Students are responsible for learning all of the objectives and all of the items in the course outline discussed in lecture and/or laboratory. The instructor reserves the right to revise the objectives, topical outline, or academic schedule contained in this syllabus without notice. However, if the revisions affect scheduled unit tests, a 48-hour notice will be given for the new test date.

Cell phones and other electronic devices:

Electronic devices must be silenced at all times. Under no circumstances are phones to be answered in class. When there are extenuating circumstances requiring that a student be available by phone, the student must notify the instructor prior to class so that together they can arrive at an agreement.

A cell phone is not permitted as a substitute for a calculator.

Learning Portfolio:

All students are required to maintain an online learning portfolio in Digication that uses the college template.

Course Outcomes (Objectives): Chemistry 111 – Concepts of Chemistry

1. The student will develop “critical thinking skills” and will learn to derive sound scientific conclusions by analyzing scientific data.
2. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the scientific method through examples.
3. The student will be able to define science.
4. The student will be able to define chemistry, list and describe the various branches of chemistry.
5. The student will be able to define matter.
6. The student will be able to identify the three physical states of matter and describe their basic characteristics.
7. The student will be able to distinguish between homogenous and heterogeneous matter.
8. The student will be able to explain the difference between pure substances, solutions, homogeneous mixtures, and heterogeneous mixtures.
9. The student will learn the laws of conservation of energy and mass, and explain the interrelationship between these two laws.
10. The student will learn the division of elements into metals and non-metals and will be able to describe their chemical and physical properties.
11. The student will learn the rules for identifying significant digits.
12. The student will learn the correct use of significant digits in basic mathematical operations.
13. The student will learn the metric system of measurements and its application in science.
14. The student will be able to make conversions within the metric system.
15. The student will be able to convert metric units to English units and vice versa.
16. The student will learn the basic measures of matter.
17. The student will learn the correct procedures for measuring mass (weight).
18. The student will learn the correct procedures for measuring volume.
19. The student will be able to define and/or describe the distinguishing characteristics of the following terms: mass, weight, energy, calorie, joule, Newton of force, specific heat, density, electronegativity, and specific gravity.

20. The student will be able to define the term atom, describe the structure of an atom and give the general characteristics of atoms.
21. The student will be able to name the subatomic particles, explain their unique characteristics, and describe the arrangement of these particles in an atom.
22. The student will be able to define the term isotope and explain how isotopes differ from each other.
23. The student will be able to describe the unique characteristics of natural radioactive isotopes.
24. The student will be able to understand the principle energy levels and their electron capacities in relationship to the Quantum Mathematical Model.
25. The student will be able to demonstrate the arrangement of electrons in the principle energy levels, the arrangement of electrons in the sub-levels and the arrangement of electrons in the suborbitals.
26. The student will be able to explain what is meant by valence electrons.
27. The student will be able to explain ionic charge, valence, and oxidation numbers.
28. The student will be able to explain electron arrangement as it relates to chemical bonding (ionic and covalent).
29. The student will be able to define terms, ions (cation and anion), molecules and compounds.
30. The student will learn to write chemical formulas for compounds.
31. The student will be able to understand the structure of some representative compounds.
32. The student will learn the general characteristics of the series and groups of elements in the periodic table.
33. The student will learn how to use the periodic table of elements as one of the tools for studying chemistry.
34. The student will learn the scientific methods for naming inorganic compounds.
35. The student will learn to calculate formula weights of elements, ions, molecules and compounds.
36. The student will learn to calculate the molar masses of elements, ions, molecules and compounds.
37. The student will learn to calculate the percent composition of each element in a compound.
38. The student will learn to calculate the empirical formula for compounds.
39. The student will learn the basic concepts of chemical equations.
40. The student will learn the terms and symbols used in writing a chemical equation, as well as their meanings.
41. The student will learn the guidelines for balancing chemical equations.

42. The student will be able to write and balance chemical equations.
43. The student will be able to do simple calculations involving chemical equations (Stoichiometry).
44. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the unique characteristics of gases and the gas laws.
45. The student will be able to perform calculations involving the gas laws.
46. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics of water and other liquids.
47. The student will demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics of solids.
48. The student will be able to define the term solution, identify and give the characteristics of different types of solutions.
49. The student will be able to explain solubility and list factors that affect solubility, as well as, factors that affect the rate of solubility.
50. The student will be able to explain the difference between saturated, unsaturated and supersaturated solutions.
51. The student will be able perform calculations involving solutions (percent mass, molal, molar, normal).
52. The student will be able to give various definitions of acids and bases, and explain their properties.
53. The student will be able to define pH.
54. The student will be able to define the term buffer and explain the process of neutralization.
55. The student will be able to distinguish between electrolytes and non-electrolytes.
56. The student will be able to understand oxidation-reduction reactions and balance Redox equations.
57. The student will be able to understand reaction rates and chemical equilibrium.
58. The student will be able to define organic chemistry.
59. The student will be able to give the chemical composition and the basic characteristics of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids and amines (vitamins).
60. The student will be able to define the following terms: metabolism, anabolism and catabolism.
61. The student will learn the basic biochemical mechanisms of photosynthesis, DNA and RNA synthesis, protein synthesis, and cellular respiration.
62. The student will learn the characteristics and classification of the major groups of hydrocarbons.

63. The student will learn the IUPAC system for naming hydrocarbons.
64. The student will learn the chemical composition of some of the derivatives of the hydrocarbons.

Chemistry 111 – Laboratory Outcomes (Objectives):

1. The student will be able to identify, describe the location and name all permanent and portable safety equipment and devices in the laboratory and explain the appropriate use of each device.
2. The student will be able to identify and describe the proper use of common devices and equipment used in the chemistry lab for performing experiments.
3. The student will be able to describe the proper use of a centigrade quad-beam balance and an electronic balance in lab.
4. The student will be able to demonstrate the proper weighing techniques for both the quad-beam and electronic balance.
5. The student will be able to demonstrate the proper techniques for using graduate cylinders, pipettes, burettes and other devices that are used for measuring volumes.
6. The student will be able to demonstrate the proper procedures for setting up and carrying out laboratory experiments both accurately and safely.
7. The student will demonstrate the ability to choose the appropriate “Personal Safety Equipment” when performing various laboratory experiments.
8. The student will be able to calculate the theoretical yield for the products for the experiments on Percentages and Stoichiometry and compare the experimental yields with the theoretical yields.
9. The student will be able to collect and interpret data resulting for various experiments.
10. The student will be able to demonstrate the ability to write a lab report on various experiments.

Course Outline: Chemistry 111 - Concepts of Chemistry
UNIT I

- I) Introduction
 - A) What is Science?
 - B) The Scientific Method
 - C) Chemistry
 - D) Branches of Chemistry
 - 1. Inorganic
 - 2. Organic
 - 3. Analytical
 - 4. Physical
 - 5. Biochemistry

- II) Matter and Energy
 - A) Definition of Matter
 - B) Physical States of Matter
 - 1. Solids
 - 2. Liquids
 - 3. Gases
 - C) Divisions of Matter
 - 1. Homogeneous matter
 - a) pure substance
 - b) solution
 - c) homogeneous mixture
 - 2. Heterogeneous matter (mixture)
 - D) Definition of Energy
 - E) Forms of Energy
 - 1. Potential
 - 2. Kinetic
 - F) Types or Kinds of Energy
 - 1. Solar or light
 - 2. Radiation
 - 3. Electrical
 - 4. Chemical
 - 5. Mechanical
 - 6. Heat
 - a) endothermal
 - b) exothermal
 - G) Law of Conservation of Energy
 - H) Law of Conservation of Mass
 - I) Energy – Mass Relationship
 - J) Elements
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Composition
 - 3. Division of the elements (metals and nonmetals)
 - a) physical properties
 - b) chemical properties

- III) Measurements
- A) Significant Digits
 - B) Mathematical Operations Involving Measurements and Significant Digits
 - C) Mass and Weight
 - 1. Definitions
 - 2. Measurements
 - D) Quantitative Measurements of Matter
 - 1. Mass (Weight)
 - 2. Volume
 - 3. Linear (Area)
 - E) Metric System
 - 1. Standard units
 - a) Gram for Mass
 - b) Liter for Volume
 - c) Meter for Length
 - 2. Prefixes and their meanings
 - a) mega
 - b) kilo
 - c) hecto
 - d) deca
 - e) deci
 - f) centi
 - g) milli
 - h) micro
 - 3. Conversions within the metric system
 - 4. English to Metric conversions and Metric to English conversions.
 - 5. Energy
 - 6. Heat Energy(Temperature measurements)
 - a) calorie
 - b) joule
 - 7. Temperature scales
 - a) Fahrenheit scale - °F
 - b) Celsius scale - °C
 - c) Kelvin scale - °K
 - 8. Conversions within the temperature scales
 - a) Fahrenheit to Celsius
 - b) Celsius to Fahrenheit
 - c) Celsius to Kelvin
 - d) Kelvin to Celsius
 - F) Specific Heat
 - G) Density
 - H) Specific Gravity

- IV) The Atom
- A) Definition
 - B) Atomic Theories – from Dalton to Rutherford to Bohr to de Broglie to Schrodinger et. al.

- C) Subatomic Particles
 - 1. Electrons
 - 2. Protons
 - 3. Neutrons
- D) Atomic Number
- E) Atomic Mass or Atomic Weight
- F) Isotopes
 - 1. Definition
 - 2. Natural radioactivity particles
 - a) Alpha
 - b) Beta
 - c) Gamma
- G) Electron Configuration and Distribution
 - 1. Principle energy levels and their capacities
 - 2. Sublevels and their capacities
 - 3. Suborbitals and their capacities
 - 4. The arrangements of electrons in the principle energy levels and sublevels
 - 5. The arrangement of electrons in the suborbitals – the order of filling
 - 6. The electron dot method
- H) Electron Arrangement versus Reactivity
 - 1. Ions – cations, anions, - ionic charge and valence
 - 2. Oxidation Numbers
 - 3. Chemical Bonding
 - a) Ionic or electrovalent bonds
 - b) Covalent bonds and Electronegativity
 - 1) polar
 - 2) non-polar
 - 4. Molecules and Compounds
 - 5. Writing Chemical Formulas
 - a) Rules for writing chemical formulas
 - b) Chemical symbols and subscripts

UNIT II

- I) The Periodic Classification of the Elements
 - A) The Periodic Law
 - B) The Periodic Table of Elements
 - 1. Periods or series
 - 2. Groups or families
 - 3. Metals
 - 4. Nonmetals
 - C) General Characteristics of the Groups
 - D) General Characteristics of the Periods
 - E) The use of the Periodic Table

- II) Chemical Nomenclature of Inorganic Compounds
- A) Systemic Chemicals Names
- Binary Compounds
 - inorganic compounds combining metals with a **fixed** oxidation number with a nonmetal
 - inorganic compounds combining metals with **variable** oxidation numbers with a nonmetal
 - inorganic compounds combining two nonmetals
 - Greek prefixes and their meanings
 - mono
 - di or bi
 - tri
 - tetra
 - penta
 - hexa
 - hepta
 - octa
 - ennea
 - deca
 - Ternary and Higher Compounds
 - polyatomic ions
 - oxyanions (ate or ite endings)
 - Naming bases
 - Naming acids
 - binary acids
 - ternary acids
- B) Common Names of Some Compounds
- III) Calculation Involving Elements and Compounds
- A) Calculation of Formula Weights
- Formula Mass
 - Molecular Mass
- B) Avogadro's Number
- C) The Mole
- D) Calculating Molar Masses
- E) Conversions From Moles to Grams and Grams to Moles
- F) Molar Volume of Gasses
- G) Conversions From Moles to Liters and Liters to Moles
- H) Simple Calculations – Percent Composition of Compounds
- I) Calculation of Empirical and Molecular Formulas
- IV) Chemical Equations
- A) What is a Chemical Equation?
- B) Definition of Terms
- Reactants
 - Products
 - Catalyst

- C) Symbols and Their Meanings
 1. Single arrow pointing from left to right
 2. Double arrows pointing in opposite directions
 3. Equal sign
 4. Arrow pointing upward
 5. Arrow pointing downward
 6. Plus (+) sign
 7. Delta sign above or below the directional arrow
 8. Chemical symbol(s) above or below the directional arrow
 9. g, l, s, aq.
- D) Rules for Balancing Chemical Equations
- E) Balancing Chemical Equations
 1. Composition reactions
 2. Decomposition reactions
 3. Single or double replacement reactions
- F) Predicting the Product(s) and Balancing the Chemical Equation
- G) Writing and Balancing Word Equations

- V) Stoichiometry – Calculation involving Chemical Equations
 - A) Three Basic Steps for Solving Stoichiometry Problems the Mole Method
 - B) Types of Stoichiometry Problems
 1. Mass – Mass
 2. Mass – Volume / Volume – Mass
 3. Volume – Volume

- VI) Gases
 - A) Basic Characteristics of Gases
 - B) The Kinetic Theory
 - C) The Gas Laws
 1. Boyle's law
 2. Charles' law
 3. Gay-Lussac's law
 4. The combined gas law
 5. The ideal gas law
 6. Dalton's law of the partial pressure of gases
 7. Henry's law
 8. Problem solving related to the gas laws

- VII) Water and Other Liquids
 - A) Water
 1. Basic characteristics
 2. Chemical properties
 3. Physical properties
 4. Hydrates
 5. Hydrogen peroxide

- B) Liquids
 - 1. Basic characteristics
 - 2. Evaporation
 - 3. Vapor pressure
 - 4. Boiling points
 - 5. Distillation

VIII)

- Solids
 - A) Basic Characteristics
 - B) Structural Forms
 - 1. Crystalline solids
 - 2. Amorphous solids
 - C) Melting or Freezing Points
 - D) Boiling Points
 - E) Sublimation

UNIT III

I)

- Solutions
 - A) Definition
 - B) Components of a Solution
 - C) Solubility and Factors Affecting Solubility
 - 1. Chemical properties of the solute and the solvent
 - 2. Temperature
 - 3. Pressure
 - D) Factors Affecting the Rate of Solubility
 - 1. Temperature
 - 2. Stirring
 - 3. Particle size
 - E) Concentrations of the Solute in Solutions
 - 1. Saturated
 - 2. Unsaturated
 - 3. Supersaturated
 - F) Types of Solutions and Their Basic Characteristics
 - 1. True solution
 - 2. Emulsion
 - 3. Suspension
 - 4. Colloidal
 - G) Calculations Involving Solutions
 - 1. Percent by mass
 - 2. Molality
 - 3. Molarity
 - 4. Normality

II)

- Acids, Bases and Ionic Equations
 - A) Definition(s) of Acids
 - B) The Properties of Acids

- C) Definition(s) of Bases
- D) The Properties of Bases
- E) pH and pH Values
- F) Buffers and Neutralization
- G) Methods of Neutralization – Titration
- H) Ionization
- I) Electrolytes and Non-electrolytes
- J) Writing Compounds in Ionic Form
- K) Rules for Writing Ionic Equations

III) Oxidation and Reduction

- A) Definitions
- B) Oxidizing and Reducing Agents
- C) Energy Cells
 - 1. Electrolytic
 - 2. Voltaic (Galvanic)
 - 3. Practical
 - a) dry cells
- D) Writing and Balancing Oxidation – Reduction Equations
 - 1. The Oxidation Number Method
 - 2. The Ion Electron Method

IV) Reaction Rates and Chemical Equilibrium

- A) The Law of Mass Action
- B) Factors Affecting Reaction Rates
 - 1. The nature of the reactants
 - 2. The concentration of the reactants
 - 3. Temperature
 - 4. Catalyst
- C) Chemical Equilibrium
 - 1. Irreversible reactions
 - 2. Reversible reactions
- D) Principles of Chemical Equilibrium
 - 1. LeChatelier's principle
 - 2. Weak electrolyte equilibrium principle
 - 3. Solubility product equilibrium principle

V) Concepts of Organic and Biochemistry

- A) Definitions and Basic Characteristics
- B) The Major Classes of Organic Compounds in Living Systems, Their Composition and Their Biological Usage's
 - 1. Carbohydrates
 - 2. Lipids
 - 3. Proteins
 - 4. Nucleic acids
 - a) DNA
 - b) RNA
 - 5. Amines (Vitamins)

- C) Metabolism
 - 1. Anabolism
 - 2. Catabolism
- D) Enzymes
- E) Biosynthesis
 - 1. Photosynthesis
 - 2. Cellular respiration
 - a) glycolysis
 - b) kreb's cycle
 - c) the electron transport system
 - 3. Anaerobic metabolism – fermentation
 - 4. DNA synthesis
 - 5. Protein synthesis
 - a) transcription
 - b) translation
- F) Hydrocarbon
 - 1. Chemical composition
 - 2. Divisions of hydrocarbons
 - 3. Classification and unique characteristics of the aliphatic hydrocarbons
 - a) alkanes
 - b) alkenes
 - c) alkynes
 - 4. The IUPAC system for naming the aliphatic hydrocarbons
 - 5. Aromatic hydrocarbons
 - 6. Derivatives of hydrocarbons
 - a) alcohols
 - b) phenols
 - c) ethers
 - d) esters
 - e) ketones
 - f) carboxylic acids
 - g) aldehydes
 - h) amides
 - i) amines
 - j) organic halides

TENTATIVE ACADEMIC SCHEDULE

CHE 111 Concepts of Chemistry - Spring 2017

LECTURE: 6:00pm – 8:45pm Monday, Room D224

LAB: 6:00pm – 8:45pm Wednesday, Room B216

| WEEK – DATE | | ***** LESSONS ***** |
|--------------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | 1/23 | Handout Syllabus / Orientation, Chapters 1 and 3 |
| 1 | 1/25 | LAB: Laboratory Safety Procedures and Policies |
| 2 | 1/30 | Quiz 1 (Ch. 1 and 3) / Prerequisite Science Skills and Chapter 2 (Metric System) |
| 2 | 2/1 | LAB: Measurements in Chemistry |
| 3 | 2/6 | Quiz 2 (PSS and Ch. 2) / Chapter 4 |
| 3 | 2/8 | LAB: Percent of Water in a Hydrate |
| 4 | 2/13 | Chapters 4, 5 and 12 |
| 4 | 2/15 | LAB: Physical & Chemical Changes |
| 5 | 2/20 | No Class – President’s Day Holiday |
| 5 | 2/22 | LAB: Atoms, Molecular Bonding and Writing Chemical Formulas |
| 6 | 2/27 | Quiz 3(Ch. 4,5, 12) / Ch. 18, Ch. 6 |
| 6 | 3/1 | LAB: Lab Practical No. 1 |
| 7 | 3/6 | UNIT TEST 1 |
| 7 | 3/8 | LAB: Qualitative & Quantitative Analysis |
| 8 | 3/13 | No Class – Spring Break |
| 8 | 3/15 | NO LAB: Spring Break |
| 9 | 3/20 | Ch. 7, 8 |
| 9 | 3/22 | LAB: Stoichiometry / Take Home Quiz 4 (Ch. 18, 6, 7) due |
| 10 | 3/27 | Ch. 8, 9 |
| 10 | 3/29 | LAB: Problem Solving Session I Take Home Quiz 5 (Ch. 8) due / Ch. 9, 10 |
| 11 | 4/3 | Take-home Quiz 6(Ch. 9) due/ Ch. 10, 13 |
| 11 | 4/5 | LAB: Solutions |
| 12 | 4/10 | UNIT TEST 2 |
| 12 | 4/12 | LAB: Problem Solving Session II |

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| 13 | 4/17 | Take-home Quiz 7(Ch. 10) due / Ch. 13,14 |
| 13 | 4/19 | LAB: Acids and Bases |
| 14 | 4/24 | Take-home Quiz 8 (Ch. 13, 14) due/Ch. 16, 17 |
| 14 | 4/26 | LAB: Organic/Biochemistry |
| 15 | 5/1 | Take-home Quiz 9 (Ch. 16, 17) due / Ch. 19 and 20 |
| 15 | 5/3 | LAB: Lab Practical No. 2 |
| 16 | 5/8 | UNIT TEST 3 |
| 16 | 5/10 | LAB: Review Test 3 and the semester |
| 17 | 5/15 | FINAL EXAM – 6:00pm – 9:00pm, Room TBA |
