

Course: Introduction to Chemistry / CHE 101

Credits: 3 hrs. credits (3hours of lectures lab each week)

Text(s): Introductory Chemistry, A Foundation, Sixth Edition, Zumdahl Decoste, Author.
Survival Guide for Introductory Chemistry, Charles H. Atwood, Author.

Description of the Course:

A) Catalogue Description: This course surveys the important chemical theories and applications. The topics covered will include metric units and measurements of matter, the atomic structure of matter, chemical bonding and energy changes, chemical formulas and naming ionic compounds, chemical equations and stoichiometry, gas laws, solutions and very basic organic and biochemical concepts. ***This does not meet the chemistry pre-requisite required for BIO 211 Anatomy and Physiology I or BIO 235 Microbiology and is not open to students who passed CHE 111 or higher with a "C" grade or better.***

Prerequisites: ENG 100 and MAT 095 both courses passed with a "C" grade or better.

B) General Course Objectives:

- 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.

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. Extended or permanent exclusion from lecture 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.

Procedure for Dropping the Course:

*** College's Withdrawal Policy***

Any student who finds it necessary to discontinue this course **MUST** complete a withdrawal form in the Registrar's Office at the time of the withdrawal. Students may withdraw from the course any time during the 14 weeks, of class to receive a "W" grade for the course.

(* Deadline will be announced.)

Students who do not withdraw, but stop attending will be assigned an "F" grade in this course. Verbal withdraws **CANNOT** be accepted. If you are unable to withdraw in person, you may call the Registrars's Office and provide them with the appropriate information. **Once you withdraw from course you are no longer eligible to attend class or take any remaining quizzes or test.**

Tests:

Six quizzes and four unit tests will be given, unit test are scheduled in advance.

Grade Determination:

Your semester's grade will be determined by averaging the scores on the four unit tests and the average of the best four of six quiz scores and dividing by 5 for a total possible points of 100.

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

100.00 - 94.50	=	A
94.49 - 90.00	=	A-
89.99 - 87.50	=	B+
87.49 - 83.50	=	B
83.49 - 79.50	=	B-
79.49 - 76.50	=	C+
76.49 - 71.50	=	C
71.49 - 68.50	=	C-
68.49 - 63.50	=	D+
63.49 - 59.50	=	D
59.49 - 55.00	=	D-
54.99 - 00.00	=	F

Make-ups:

Any assignment missed can be obtained from the instructor. **No Make ups for quizzes.** Unit tests can only be made up by special arrangement with the instructor. Makeup tests will be granted on an individual basis only following a conference with the instructor; where the reason(s) for missing the test must be determined mitigating circumstances beyond the control of the student such as, illness, death in the family, or change in condition of employment. All make-up tests will be scheduled during the week of the final exams. If two unit tests are missed during the semester and/or if the final exam is missed the student will receive a "F" grade if he or she is failing other parts of the course or an "I" if the student is passing all other parts of the course.

Revisions to the Syllabus:

Students are responsible for learning all of the objectives and all of the items in the course outline whether they are discussed in lecture and/or laboratory or not. 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.

Cellular phones and/or beepers:

Cellular phones and beepers are only allowed in class or lab if they are turned off or in silent mode. Under no circumstances are phones to be answered in class. When there are extenuating circumstances that require that a student be available by phone or beeper, that student must speak to the instructor prior to class, so that together they can arrive at an agreement.

Course outcomes (objectives): Chemistry 101 – Introductory to 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 learn the laws of conservation of energy and mass, and explain the interrelationship between these two laws.
9. The student will learn the division of elements into metals and non-metals and will be able to describe their chemical and physical properties.
10. The student will learn the rules for identifying significant digits.
11. The student will learn the metric system of measurements and its application in science.
12. The student will be able to make conversions within the metric system.
13. The student will learn the basic measures of matter.
14. The student will learn the correct procedures for measuring mass (weight).
15. The student will learn the correct procedures for measuring volume.
16. The student will be able to define the term atom, describe the structure of an atom and give the general characteristics of atoms and explain the modern atomic theory.
17. The student will be able to name the subatomic particles, explain their unique characteristics, and describe the arrangement of these particles in an atom.
18. The student will be able to define the term isotope and explain how isotopes differ from each other.
19. The student will be able to describe the unique characteristics of natural radioactive isotopes and describe the three types of radiation: alpha, beta, gamma rays.

20. The student will be able to understand the principle energy levels and their electron capacities in relationship to the Quantum Mathematical Model.
21. 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.
22. The student will be able to explain what is meant by valence electrons.
23. The student will be able to explain electron arrangement as it relates to chemical bonding (ionic and covalent).
24. The student will be able to define terms, ions (cation and anion), molecules and compounds.
25. The student will learn to write chemical formulas for compounds.
26. The student will learn the general characteristics of the series and groups of elements in the periodic table.
27. The student will learn how to use the periodic table of elements as one of the tools for studying chemistry.
28. The student will learn the scientific methods for naming inorganic compounds.
29. The student will learn to calculate formula weights of elements, ions, molecules and compounds.
30. The student will learn to calculate the molar masses of elements, ions, molecules and compounds.
31. The student will learn the basic concepts of chemical equations.
32. The student will learn the guidelines for balancing chemical equations.
33. The student will be able to write and balance chemical equations.
34. The student will be able to do simple calculations involving chemical equations (Stoichiometry).
35. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the unique characteristics of gases and the gas laws.
36. The student will be able to perform calculations involving the gas laws.
37. The student will be able to define the term solution, identify and give the characteristics of different types of solutions.
38. The student will be able to explain solubility and list factors that affect solubility, as well as, factors that affect the rate of solubility.
39. The student will be able to explain the difference between saturated, unsaturated and supersaturated solutions.
40. The student will be able perform calculations involving solutions (percent mass, molal, molar, normal).

41. The student will be able to give various definitions of acids and bases, and explain their properties.
42. The student will be able to define pH.
43. The student will be able to define the term buffer and explain the process of neutralization.
44. The student will be able to define organic chemistry.
45. The student will be able to give the chemical composition and the basic characteristics of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids and vitamins.
46. The student will be able to define the following terms: metabolism, anabolism and catabolism.
47. The student will learn the basic biochemical mechanisms of photosynthesis, nucleic acid synthesis, protein synthesis, and cellular respiration.
48. The student will learn the characteristics and classification of the major groups of hydrocarbons.
49. The student will learn the IUPAC system for naming hydrocarbons.
50. The student will learn the chemical composition of some of the derivatives of the hydrocarbons.

Course Outline: Chemistry 101 - Introductory to 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
 - 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 and Composition
 - 2. Division of the elements (metals and nonmetals)
 - a) physical properties
 - b) chemical properties

- III) Measurements
 - A) Significant Digits
 - B) Quantitative Measurements of Matter
 - 1. Mass (Weight)
 - 2. Volume
 - 3. Linear (Area)

- C) Metric System/S.I. 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. Energy
 - 5. Heat Energy(Temperature measurements)
 - a) calorie
 - b) joule
 - 6. Temperature scales
 - a) Fahrenheit scale - °F
 - b) Celsius scale - °C
 - c) Kelvin scale - °K
 - 7. Conversions within the temperature scales
 - a) Fahrenheit to Celsius
 - b) Celsius to Fahrenheit
 - c) Celsius to Kelvin
 - d) Kelvin to Celsius
- D) Density
- E) Specific Gravity

UNIT II

- I) The Atom
 - A) Definition
 - B) Atomic Theories
 - 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
- 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
 - 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 III

- 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
 - 1. Binary Compounds
 - a) inorganic compounds combining metals with a **fixed** oxidation number with a nonmetal
 - b) inorganic compounds combining metals with **variable** oxidation numbers with a nonmetal
 - c) inorganic compounds combining two nonmetals
 - 1) Greek prefixes and their meanings
 - a. mono
 - b. di or bi
 - c. tri
 - d. tetra
 - e. penta
 - f. hexa
 - g. hepta

- h. octa
 - i. ennea
 - j. deca
2. Ternary and Higher Compounds
 - a) polyatomic ions
 - b) oxyanions (ate or ite endings)
 3. Naming acids
 - a) binary acids
 - b) ternary acids

III) Calculation Involving Elements and Compounds

- A) Calculation of Formula Weights
 1. Formula Mass
 2. 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

IV) Chemical Equations

- A) What is a Chemical Equation?
- B) Definition of Terms
 1. Reactants
 2. Products
 3. 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

UNIT IV

I) Gases

- A) Basic Characteristics of Gases
- B) 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

II) 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 and Bases

- 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

III)

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. Vitamins
- C) Metabolism
 - 1. Anabolism
 - 2. Catabolism
- D) Enzymes
- E) Biosynthesis
 - 1. Photosynthesis
 - 2. Cellular respiration
 - 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