**SYLLABUS FOR CHEMISTRY 1A-55255 – SPRING 2015**

Lectures: MWF 11-11:50 in PHY76

Labs: (T and Th 11-1:50) in PHY82

**Instructors**:       **Veronica Cornel** (Lectures) (Bill Blanken will teach the 11:00-1:50pm lab).

**Contact info**:   e-mail  [**Veronica.Cornel@reedleycollege.edu**](mailto:vmcornel3@verizon.net) (using “Chem1A” as the subject or I will delete it) or leave message at the front desk or on my voicemail (559) 638-3641 ext. 3449. The lab instructor can be contacted by e-mail at **Bill.Blanken@reedleycollege.edu**

**Website**: http://blackboard.reedleycollege.edu

**Office Hours**:  12-1 pm MW in PHY78 and virtual office hour Fridays 9-10am

**Tutoring:** Free tutoring available in the Tutorial Center (by the library) or the STEM tutorial center (FEM) .

**Course Objectives**: Chemistry 1A is an general course in chemistry designed not only for chemistry majors, but also for biology, physics, chemical engineering, pre-medical and pre-pharmacy majors.  As a prerequisite students need to have passed **CHEM10, or High School chemistry**, with at least a C grade as well as basic algebra (**Math 103**).

**Textbook**:          Nivaldo J. Tro: Chemistry: A Molecular Approach (1st, 2nd or 3rd Edition).

**Lab Manual**:      CHEM 1A Lab Book by V. Cornel available in the bookstore for cost of printing or print the labs as they are posted on Blackboard.

**Other Supplies**:  A calculator is required (needs exponents and logs, but not a programmable calculator nor one designed for STATS) (You will not be allowed to use a programmable calculator or cell phone on exams). Approved safety glasses, lab coat and closed shoes.

**Lecture Notes**: **Download** from my Blackboard website prior to class and **fill in** the notes during class. Homework from your textbook is assigned at the end of the notes and is due the next lecture period. Studies have shown that 90% of the lecture material is retained if you review the lecture within 24 hours. The more effort you put in to your homework, the better you will do in exams.

**Homework**: Homework will be assigned every lecture. It is essential to your success in this class that you do all the assigned homework and read the relevant sections in your Textbook. All homework will be collected at the beginning of the following lecture and selected problems graded. This is to ensure that you work consistently and can apply what you learn to problems. There will be no make-up homework assignments, but I will drop the lowest four homework assignments. Do not just copy somebody else’s homework or you will not be able to do the problems for yourself in the exams. You can ask another student or tutor to help you start some problems, but you need to work them out for yourself. Even if you get all the problems wrong, you will still get 70% for the assignment for attempting all the problems yourself and showing all your work. You will learn where you are going wrong when I go over the homework. The latest I will accept homework is just before I hand back the graded homework the next lecture. This is not ideal as you won’t have your homework in front of you when I go over it and you will loose 10% for the homework being late. Absence is not an excuse for not doing your homework on time as you can send it in with another student, or count that assignment as one you drop. If you leave the class or are disruptive while I go over homework, I will also deduct points. It is advisable to write out the homework questions as well as the answers so you can study your homework. You can also do the corresponding odd number problems for extra practice and check the answers at the back of the book.

**Attendance**: Attendance in lecture and lab is mandatory. The student will be dropped automatically if she/he misses the first day of class, without contacting the instructor. If a student misses more than 25% of the lectures/labs, without contacting the instructor with a valid excuse, they will also be dropped. Always inform the instructor ahead of time if you know you have to miss an exam. If you miss a lecture you need to read and summarize the chapter in the textbook **before** meeting with the instructor to discuss any problems. The homework will be on the internet notes so that you can do the homework even if you missed the lecture. **There will be no make-up exams**. The **final exam grade** will count as an exam and will also be counted for the grade for the missing exam. If you have not missed any exams, and do better in the final exam than one of the earlier exams, the final exam grade will **replace the earlier exam grade**. If you miss two exams you will receive a zero for the second missing exam. If a student is disruptive (including using cell-phones, interrupting the instructor continuously) they may be asked to leave the lecture/lab and recorded as "absent".

**Grading** : There will be 5 lecture exams and the final cumulative exam, equally weighted and counting 65% of your grade. Homework will count 10% and your lab work will count 25% (12.5% lab reports and 12.5% lab quizzes)

General Grading break-off : **A** 90-100%, **B** 80-89%, **C** 70-79%, **D** 60-69%, **F** 0-59%

Please be aware of the following rules:

* Tardiness, leaving early, or sleeping during lectures will result in a partial or full absence being recorded. Students need to sign the sign-in sheet within the first 10 minutes of class.
* Fraudulent behavior during exams is graded with a (0) zero.
* Copying of homework, experimental data, and lab reports is considered fraudulent behavior for both the copier and the originator. DO NOT HAND IN IDENTICAL HOMEWORK.
* No homework may be handed in after I have started handing the homework back.  No alternative homework will be given. I will drop the lowest four homework assignments though.
* No extra credit will be given. You need to work consistently from the beginning.
* Please turn your cell phones onto “silent buzzer” mode during lectures so as not to disturb the class. No cell phones or i-pods will be allowed during exams, nor programmable calculators.

**LABS**

* Safety glasses need to be worn whenever somebody near you is conducting an experiment.
* No experiments may be conducted without the instructor or teaching assistant present
* No horseplay or unauthorized experiments. Do not taste any chemical or smell any chemical directly.
* Dangerous behavior in the lab will result in the student being asked to leave the lab.
* No visitors inside the lab. You need to go outside to meet with them.
* No food or drinks allowed.
* Backpacks should not be left on the floor where others can trip over them.
* Closed shoes and lab coats must be worn in the lab at all times.
* Long hair should be tied back so it will not fall into chemicals or flames.
* If any accident occurs in the lab, inform your instructor and follow safety procedures. (To be discussed during first lab period)
* Clean up any spills promptly (Clean-up procedures will be discussed during first lab period)
* Do not point the open end of a test tube towards anybody
* Turn off flames when working with organic solvents. Dispose of them in waste bottles in the fume hood, not down the sink.
* At the beginning of each lab your instructor will inform you of any special safety precautions and how to dispose of used chemicals. You need to be on time for the lab so that you hear these instructions.
* Do not dispose of matches, paper or solid chemicals in the sink. Use the large evaporating dishes or sand bucket for spent matches.
* Put broken glassware in the “broken glassware box”, not in the trash.
* Before leaving the lab, wipe the desktop and wash your hands with soap and water. Two students will be assigned to clean the balance areas at the end of each lab.

**If you have a verified need for an academic accommodation (especially in labs) or materials in alternate media (i.e., Braille, large print, electronic text, etc.) per the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, please contact the Disabled Student Services as soon as possible.**

**Course Outline: Each Topic takes 1-2 weeks**

A. Matter and energy  
 1. The laws of conservation of mass and energy  
 2. States and classifications of matter, including elements, ionic compounds, molecules,

homogeneous mixtures and heterogeneous mixtures  
 3. Chemical and physical properties of matter

4. Chemical and physical changes of matter  
 5. Scientific method

B. Measurements in chemistry

1. SI units and derived units of measurement: length, mass, volume, density, pressure

2. Temperature scales

3. Dimensional analysis and problem solving

4. Precision and accuracy in making measurements  
5. Significant figures

6. Standard deviation

C. Atoms and elements

1. Laws of conservation of mass, of constant composition, and of multiple proportions

2. Modern atomic theory

3. Protons, electrons, and neutrons

4. Atomic number, atomic mass and atomic mass unit

5. Isotopes including isotopic abundance and determining atomic mass

6. Classification of elements, including metals, metalloids, non-metals and groups

7. Conversions between mass, moles and atoms using Avogadro's number and molar masses

D. Molecules, ions, ionic compounds and organic molecules

1. Chemical bonds: ionic and covalent bonds

2. Ionic compounds, including formulas, nomenclature and properties

3. Molecules, including formulas, nomenclature and properties

4. Acids, including formulas, nomenclature and properties

5. Organic Molecules

* Recognizing alkane, alkene, alkyne, alcohol, aldehyde, ketone, carboxylic acid, amine and aromatic functional groups.
* Nomenclature of alkanes

6. Formula mass and molar mass, including conversions between grams to molecules to atoms

7. Percent composition, empirical formulas, molecular formulas and combustion analysis

E. Chemical equations and stoichiometry  
  1.  Writing and balancing chemical equations

2. Reaction classifications, including syntehsis, decomposition, single displacement, double

displacement, combustion, acid base neutralization and redox reactions.

3. Stoichiometry calculations including limiting reactant, theoretical yield, and percent yield.

F. Solutions  
  1. Concentration including percent by mass, percent by volume and molarity  
  2. Dilution of solutions

3. Solution stoichiometry

G. Aqueous Reactions

Strong, weak and non-electrolytes

Precipitation reactions, including prediction of products and solubility rules

Molecular, complete and net ionic equations

Acid-base reactions

Arrhenius acids, bases and salts

Bronsted-Lowry acids and bases

Properties of acids and bases

Acidity scale and pH

Gas-forming reactions

Redox reactions

Assigning oxidation numbers

Recognizing redox reactions by the change in oxidation state

Identifying oxidant and reductant

Balance redox reactions by the half-reaction method in acidic and basic conditions

Acid-base and redox titrations

H. Gases

 Gas pressure

The relationship of pressure and volume; Boyle’s Law  
 The relationship of volume and temperature.  Charles’ Law

Kelvin absolute temperature scale  
 Standard temperature and pressure (STP)  
 Combined gas law

Ideal gas law, including molar volume, determining the density and molar mass of a gas and

stoichiometry calculations  
Gas mixtures and partial pressure, including Dalton’s law of partial pressures

Kinetic molecular theory

 Diffusion and effusion, including Graham’s law

I. Thermochemistry

Kinetic, potential, thermal and chemical energy

Exothermic and endothermic reactions

First Law of thermodynamics

Pressure-volume work

Enthalpy

Calorimetry, specific heat, and related calculations

State functions and Hess' law

Standard enthalpies of formation

Heat of reactions and stoichiometry

J. Atomic Structure

Nature of light, including electromagnetic radiation, wave properties, electromagnetic spectrum, interference, diffraction, Planck's equation, quanta and the photoelectric effect

Bohr's model of the atom

Atomic spectra and calculations of transition energies

Quantum numbers, orbitals, main shells, subshells, electron spin

K. Periodic properties and the relationship to atomic structure  
The periodic arrangement of atoms

Electron configuration, Pauli's exclusion principle, Hund's rule

Orbital diagrams of atoms and ions

Valence electrons

The periodic table   
Periodic properties and trends, including ionization energy, electron affinity, electronegativity,

atomic and ionic size, metallic character

L. Chemical Bonding   
  1. Covalent, ionic and metallic bonds

2. Lewis structures

Octet rule

Incomplete octets, expanded octets and odd-electron structures

Organic molecules including degrees of unsaturation, constitutional isomers, *cis* and *trans* stereoisomers, chiral carbons and stereoisomers.

Line-bond structures of organic molecules

3. Formal charges

4. Bond length and bond energies

5. Resonance structures

6. VSEPR Theory and molecular geometry of molecules and polyatomic ions

7. Electronegativity and bond polarity

8. Molecular shape and polarity

9. Hybridization and molecular geometry, including organic molecules

10. Sigma and pi orbital overlap and bond rotation

11. Energy level diagram of orbitals  
  12. Homonuclear diatomic molecules  
  13. Heteronuclear diatomic molecules

M. Intermolecular forces, liquids and solids

1. Intermolecular forces

2. Hydrogen bonding, including organic molecule examples

3. Phase changes and phase diagrams, including boiling points, freezing points,

vapor pressure, vaporization, condensation, sublimation, deposition, critical point, and heating

curves.

4. Liquid state, including adhesion, cohesion, vapor pressure, viscosity and surface tension.

5. Solid state, including cubic crystal structures, molecular, ionic, metallic and covalent network

solids.

N. Solutions  
  1. Solutions terminology  
  2. Solution concentration units, including molarity, molality, mole fraction, percent

mass/volume, percent volume/volume, ppm, ppb and ppt.  
  3. Colligative properties, including freezing point depression, molecular mass determination,

boiling point elevation, van't Hoff factor, osmosis

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| **STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES:** | | | |
| ***(Specify the learning skills the student demonstrates through completing the course and link critical thinking skills to specific course content and objectives.)*** | | | |
| Upon completion of this course, students will be able to: | | | |
| 1. Collect and analyze data and have reasonable conclusions. Assessed by the lab practical. 2. Competent knowledge of the periodic table, molecules, and compounds. Assessed from a pre-test administered at the beginning of the semester and the final exam administered at the end of the semester. 3. Ability to apply skills to solve chemical problems especially math skills. Assessed from a pre-test administered at the beginning of the semester and the final exam administered at the end of the semester. | | | |
| **III. COURSE OBJECTIVES:** | | | |
| ***(Specify major objectives in terms of the observable knowledge and/or skills to be attained.)*** | | | |
| In the process of completing this course, students will: | | | |
| 1. Use systematic nomenclature to name and classify chemical species. 2. Predict ionic and covalent bonding between species. 3. Convert from the English to the metric system in weights, volume, and linear measurements. 4. Calculate molecular weights, formula weights, gas volumes, temperature, pressure concentration of solutions, molarity, empirical and molecular formulas, and percentage composition. 5. Define the structural peroidicity of the elements and discuss the trends in all directions on the periodic chart and the terms for grouping elements, i.e., metalloids, transition elements, inner transition, etc.. 6. Use stoichiometric relationships to calculate quantities of reactants, products, limiting reactants, theoretical yields, percent yields, and chemical formulas. 7. Describe covalently bonded structures using Lewis theory, valence bond theory (including hybrid orbitals), and molecular orbital theory of diatomic molecules. 8. Define the theoretical and mathematical description of ideal gases, including the concepts of temperature and kinetic energy distribution. 9. Identify types of reactions, predict the outcomes of chemical reactions, and write and balance chemical reactions. 10. Apply the first law of thermodynamics, contrast internal energy and enthalpy, describe how energy changes are related to temperature, atomic motions, and change in chemical bonding and perform thermochemical calculations. 11. Describe colligative properties of solutions of ionic and non-ionic substances and solve their numerical problems. 12. Effectively collect, record, and analyze experimental data, recognize the limitations of measurements and identify sources or error, and interpret experimental results and correlate experimental results with the appropriate theory. | | | |
| **Chemistry 1A Spring 2015** | | | | |
| **Week** | **Date** | **Labs (T/Th)** | **Lectures (M/W/F)** | |
| 1.  Jan 13-17 | Jan 13 | *Lab 1: Introduction to Laboratory Safety* | Syllabus and Periodic Table  1. Matter  1. Dimensional Analysis | |
| Jan 15 | *Inventory check-in*  *Calculator Worksheet* |
| 2. | **Jan 19** | **Martin Luther King Day** | **No lecture Monday**  1. Scientific Notation and Significant Figures  2. Atoms | |
| Jan 20 | Lab 2: Properties and Changes of Matter |
| Jan 22 | Lab 3: Measurement |
| 3 | Jan 27 | *Significant Figures and Dimensional Analysis Worksheet* | 2.9 Mole  3.5 Ionic Compounds  **Friday: Exam 1** | |
| Jan 29 | Lab 7: The Mole |
| 4 | Feb 3 | *Nomenclature Worksheet* | 3.6 Molecules and Polyatomic Ions  3.6 More Polyatomic ions  3.10, 4.6 Writing and Balancing Reactions | |
| **Feb 5** | **Lab Quiz 1 (Labs 2, 3, 7, equipment and safety and nomenclature)** |
| 5 | Feb 10 | Lab 6: Empirical Formulas: Oxide of Tin | 3.8-9 Empirical Formulas  4.2 Stoichiometry and Hydrates  **No lecture Friday** | |
| Feb 12 | Lab 8: The Formula of a Hydrate |
| **Feb 13** | **Lincoln Day** |
| 6 | **Feb 16** | **Washington Day** | **No lecture Monday**  4.3 Limiting Reactions  4.4 Solutions  4.5 Electrolytes and Net Ionic | |
| Feb 17 | Lab 9: Stoichiometry |
| Feb 19 | Lab 10: Alum Crystallization.  Recycling Aluminum Cans |
| 7 | Feb 24 | Lab 5: Double Displacement Reactions | **Monday: Exam 2**  4.8 Acid-Base reactions and  4.7 Titrations, Reaction Types  4.9 Redox Reactions | |
| Feb 26 | Lab 16: Reactions of Copper and finish lab 10 |
| 8 | **Mar 3** | **Lab Quiz 2 (Labs 5, 6, 8, 9, 10)** | 18.2 Balancing Redox  18.2 Redox titrations, Activity series  5. Gas 1 | |
| Mar 5 | Lab 13: Acids and Bases |
| 9 | Mar 10 | Lab 15: Redox Reactions- The Burning of Magnesium and finish lab 16. | 5. Gas 2-4 | |
| Mar 12 | Lab 21: Charles's Law |
| **Mar 13** | **Last Day to drop class to get a “W"** |
| 10 | **Mar 17** | **Lab Practical Group 1** | 6. Thermo 1-2  **Friday: Exam 3** | |
| **Mar 19** | **Lab Practical Group 2** |
| 11 | Mar 24 | Lab 22: Molecular Mass of a Volatile Liquid | 6. Thermo 3  7. Light 1 and 2 | |
| Mar 26 | Lab 23: Atomic Mass of an Unknown Divalent Metal |
|  | **Mar 30-Apr 3** | **Spring Break** |  | |
| 12 | Apr 7 | Lab 27: Heat Flow, Calorimetry | 8.4 Electron Configuration  7. Quantum Numbers  8. Periodicity | |
| Apr 9 | Lab 19: Vitamin C in Fruit Juices |
| 13 | **Apr 14** | **Lab Quiz 3 (Labs 15, 16, 21, 22, 23)** | 9. Lewis Diagrams  10. Geometry 1 and 2 | |
| Apr 16 | Lab 17: Percent Iron(II) in an Unknown |
| 14 | Apr 21 | Lab 28: Molecular Geometry Part 1 | **Mon: Exam 4**  9.8 Formal Charges and Polar  Bonds  10.5 Dipoles | |
| Apr 23 | Lab 28: Molecular Geometry Part 2 |
| 15 | Apr 28 | Lab 11: Gravimetric Analysis of Phosphorus in Plant Food | 10.7 Hybridization  9.8 Resonance  11.2 Intermolecular Forces | |
| Apr 30 | Lab 29: Polarity and complete lab 11 |
| 16 | May 5 | Lab 30: Freezing Point Depression | 11. Liquids and Solids  12.5-6 Solutions 1 and 2 | |
| **May 7** | **Lab Quiz 4 (Labs 11, 17, 19, 23, 27, 28)** |
| 17 | May 12 | *pH and pOH worksheet.* | 15. pH and pOH  **Wed: Exam 5**  Review for final | |
| May 14 | Making ice-cream and check-out of lockers. |
| 18 | **Monday May 18** | **Final Exam 11:00-12:50pm** |  | |