Cover Page

CHM 111 College Chemistry I

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Program Head: Lanette Upshaw

Dean's Review:

Dean's Signature: _____Date Reviewed: __/_/___



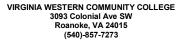
CHM 111 College Chemistry I

COURSE OUTLINE

Course Description:

CHM 111 College Chemistry I (4 CR) Prerequisites: MTE 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; and a placement recommendation for ENG 111, co-enrollment in ENF 3/ENG 111, or successful completion of all developmental English requirements. High school chemistry or CHM 5 recommended but not required. Explores the fundamental laws, theories, and mathematical concepts of chemistry. Designed primarily for science and engineering majors. Requires a strong background in mathematics. Lecture 3 hours. Laboratory 3 hours. Total 6 hours per week.

Semester Credits: 4 Lecture Hours: 3 Lab/Recitation Hours: 3





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Course Outcomes

At the completion of this course, the student should be able to:

Make accurate observations and measurements, to collect and correlate data, and to draw conclusions based on the data.

Approach problem solving in a logical and organized fashion, focusing on the importance of units and the mole concept.

Show skill in the language of chemistry, the writing and interpretation of chemical formulas and equations both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Understand the fundamental principles of matter and energy, such as the particulate nature of matter, the relationship between the properties of substances to the making and breaking of chemical bonds and the energy aspect of chemical reactions.

Appreciate and understand the impact of chemistry on our lives, food, health, prosperity and environmental quality.



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Required Materials:

Textbook. Lab manual, and online homework access code

Textbook:

Principles of Chemistry: A Molecular Approach, 3rd ed, Tro, Pearson Education, ISBN: 1323402640.

Lab Manual:

General Chemistry I Lab Manual, 1st ed., VWCC, Available at the VWCC Bookstore.

Online Homework Access Code:

MasteringChemistry, Pearson Education, www.masteringchemistry.com

The following supplementary materials are available:

- 1. 5th edition of old Masterton/Hurley textbook with Student Solutions Manual in the library
- 2. Student Solutions Manual/Workbook and Study Guide (a la carte) 9780133928259
- 3. Online resources

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Topical Description:

Chapter Title and Topics listed below:

- 1 Matter, Measurement, and Problem Solving
- 1.1 Atoms and Molecules
- 1.2 The Scientific Approach to Knowledge
- 1.3 The Classification of Matter
- 1.4 Physical and Chemical Changes and Physical and Chemical Properties
- 1.5 Energy: A Fundamental Part of Physical and Chemical Change
- 1.6 The Units of Measurement
- 1.7 The Reliability of a Measurement
- 1.8 Solving Chemical Problems
- 2 Atoms and Elements
- 2.1 Imaging and Moving Individual Atoms
- 2.2 Modern Atomic Theory and the Laws That Led to It
- 2.3 The Discovery of the Electron
- 2.4 The Structure of the Atom
- 2.5 Subatomic Particle: Protons, Neutrons, and Electrons in Atoms
- 2.6 Finding Patterns: The Periodic Law and the Periodic Table
- 2.7 Atomic Mass: The Average Mass of an Element's Atoms
- 2.8 Molar Mass: Counting Atoms by Weighing Them
- 3 Molecules, Compounds, and Chemical Equations
- 3.1 Hydrogen, Oxygen, and Water
- 3.2 Chemical Bonds
- 3.3 Representing Compounds: Chemical Formulas and Molecular Models
- 3.4 An Atomic-Level View of Elements and Compounds
- 3.5 Ionic Compounds: Formulas and Names
- 3.6 Molecular Compounds: Formulas and Names
- 3.7 Formula Mass and the Mole Concept for Compounds
- 3.8 Composition of Compounds
- 3.9 Determining a Chemical Formula from Experimental Data
- 3.10 Writing and Balancing Chemical Equations
- 3.11 Organic Compounds
- 4 Chemical Quantities and Aqueous Reactions



- 4.1 Climate Change and the Combustion of Fossil Fuels
- 4.2 Reaction Stoichiometry: How Much Carbon Dioxide?
- 4.3 Limiting Reactant, Theoretical Yield, and Percent Yield
- 4.4 Solution Concentration and Solution Stoichiometry
- 4.5 Types of Aqueous Solutions and Solubility
- 4.6 Precipitation Reactions
- 4.7 Representing Aqueous Reactions: Molecular, Ionic, and Complete Ionic Equations
- 4.8 Acid-Base and Gas-Evolution Reactions
- 4.9 Oxidation-Reduction Reactions
- 5 Gases
- 5.1 Breathing: Putting Pressure to Work
- 5.2 Pressure: The Result of Molecular Collisions
- 5.3 The Simple Gas Laws: Boyle's Law, Charles's Law, and Avogadro's Law
- 5.4 The Ideal Gas Law
- 5.5 Applications of the Ideal Gas Law: Molar Volume, Density, and Molar Mass of a Gas
- 5.6 Mixtures of Gases and Partial Pressures
- 5.7 Gases in Chemical Reactions; Stoichiometry Revisited
- 5.8 Kinetic Molecular Theory: A Model for Gases
- 5.9 Mean Free Path, Diffusion, and Effusion of Gases
- 5.10 Real Gases: The Effects of Size and Intermolecular Forces
- 6 Thermochemistry
- 6.1 Chemical Hand Warmers
- 6.2 The Nature of Energy: Key Definitions
- 6.3 The First Law of Thermodynamics: There Is No Free Lunch
- 6.4 Quantifying Heat and Work
- 6.5 Measuring ∆E for Chemical Reactions: Constant-Volume Calorimetry
- 6.6 Enthalpy: The Heat Evolved in a Chemical Reaction at Constant Pressure
- 6.7 Constant-Pressure Calorimetry: Measuring Δ Hrxn
- 6.8 Hess's Law and Other Relationships Involving Δ Hrxn
- 6.9 Enthalpies of Reaction from Standard Heats of Formation
- 7 The Quantum-Mechanical Model of the Atom
- 7.1 Schrödinger's Cat
- 7.2 The Nature of Light
- 7.3 Atomic Spectroscopy and the Bohr Model



7.4 The Wave Nature of Matter: the de Broglie Wavelength, the Uncertainty Principle, and Indeterminacy

- 7.5 Quantum Mechanics and the Atom
- 7.6 The Shapes of Atomic Orbitals

8 Periodic Properties of the Elements

- 8.1 Nerve Signal Transmission
- 8.2 The Development of the Periodic Table
- 8.3 Electron Configurations: How Electrons Occupy Orbitals
- 8.4 Electron Configurations, Valence Electrons, and the Periodic Table
- 8.5 The Explanatory Power of the Quantum-Mechanical Model
- 8.6 Periodic Trends in the Size of Atoms and Effective Nuclear Charge
- 8.7 Ions: Electrons Configurations, Magnetic Properties, Ionic Radii, and Ionization Energy
- 8.8 Electron Affinities and Metallic Character
- 9 Chemical Bonding I: The Lewis Model
- 9.1 Bonding Models and AIDS Drugs
- 9.2 Types of Chemical Bonds
- 9.3 Representing Valence Electrons with Dots
- 9.4 Ionic Bonding: Lewis Symbols and Lattice Energies
- 9.5 Covalent Bonding: Lewis Structures
- 9.6 Electronegativity and Bond Polarity
- 9.7 Lewis Structures of Molecular Compounds and Polyatomic Ions
- 9.8 Resonance and Formal Charge
- 9.9 Exceptions to the Octet Rule: Odd-Electron Species, Incomplete Octets, and Expanded Octets
- 9.10 Bond Energies and Bond Lengths
- 9.11 Bonding in Metals: The Electron Sea Model
- 10 Chemical Bonding II: Molecular Shapes, Valence Bond Theory, and Molecular Orbital Theory
- 10.1 Artificial Sweeteners: Fooled by Molecular Shape
- 10.2 VSEPR Theory: The Five Basic Shapes
- 10.3 VSEPR Theory: The Effect of Lone Pairs
- 10.4 VSEPR Theory: Predicting Molecular Geometries
- 10.5 Molecular Shape and Polarity
- 10.6 Valence Bond Theory: Orbital Overlap as a Chemical Bond
- 10.7 Valence Bond Theory: Hybridization of Atomic Orbitals
- 10.8 Molecular Orbital Theory: Electron Delocalization (optional)



Lab Outline				
Lab Manual: Chemical Principles in the Laboratory with Qualitative Analysis, Slowinski,				

Wolsey, and Masterton, Custom ed, Thomson Custom Publishing/Cengage Learning.				
Experiment Number		Experiment Title	<u>Page</u>	
Check-in and Safety Rules				
SAFETY GOGGLES ARE REQUIRED IN THE LAB FROM THIS POINT				
1	Resolution of Matter in Pure Substances, I Paper Chromatography		1	
2	The Densities of Liquids and Solids		9	
3	Resolution of Matter in Pure Substances, II Fractional Crystallization		15	
4	Analysis of a Sulfate		23	
5	Determination of a Chemical Formula		29	
6	ID of a Compound Using Mass Relationships		35	
7	Molar Mass of a Volatile Liquid		41	
11	Heat Effects and Calorimetry		67	
8	The Preparation of	Copper (I) Chloride	47	
10	Properties of Hydra	tes	61	
Handout Line Spectra				
12	Qualitative Analysis	of Group I Cations	75	
14	Analysis of an Unkr	own Chloride	91	
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Notes to Instructors

- Please note that a three-hour time slot is allotted to the laboratory and the student should be aware that this time will be fully utilized. The laboratory time is used not only for experimentation, but may also be used for testing, demonstrations, movies, and problem solving. Whenever time permits, homework problems will be worked out in the beginning of the laboratory and the student is expected to participate.
- 2. Attendance in the laboratory is mandatory at the scheduled time. In case of an unavoidable situation, the student should contact the instructor beforehand to be excused and to see if any arrangements can be made to make up the laboratory. It may or may not be possible. Approved safety glasses must be worn in the laboratory <u>over the eyes</u> as required by state law. The laboratory working area also includes the weighing room and sinks.
- 3. Laboratory reports are due at the beginning of the next lab period. The report includes the data report sheet and advance study assignment. To aid not only the instructor but especially the students, reports will not be accepted two weeks after the lab was assigned. Completion of the lab experiment followed by turning in the data and calculations on the due date with appropriate write-up ensures a good grade. Grading scales for laboratory reports are at the professor's discretion, but will count towards the overall grade for the course.

