

First Semester

Final Exam Topics for Review

Name: _____

Date: _____ Per: _____

Chapter 1

Nature of Matter
 Pure Substances v. Mixtures
 Elements v. Compounds
 Law of Definite Proportions
 Physical v. Chemical Properties
 Chemical & Physical Changes
 Separation Techniques
 Filtration
 Distillation
 Chromatography (paper, gas, column)
 Net Ionic equations and spectator ions.
 Dimensional Analysis
 Significant Figures

Chapter 2

Dalton's Atomic Theory
 Thompson & the Cathode Ray Tube
 Millikan's Oil Drop Experiment
 Rutherford's Gold Foil Experiment
 Radioactivity
 Definition
 Alpha Decay
 Beta Decay
 Gamma Radiation
 Modern Atomic Theory
 Nucleons
 Electron Cloud
 Isotopic Notation
 Atomic Weights
 Basis
 Finding from isotopic mass & abundance
 Mass Spectrometry
 Periodic Table
 Groups
 Periods
 Family Names
 Classification
 s,p,d,f Blocks
 Main-group/Transition/Inner transition
 Metals/Non-Metals/Metalloids
 BrINClHOF
 Formulas
 Empirical v. Molecular
 Naming Ions & Ionic Compounds
 Predicting Monatomic Charges
 Common Polyatomic Ions
 Naming Binary Molecular Compounds
 Simple Organic Compounds
 Alkanes, Alkenes, Alkynes
 Simple substituted hydrocarbons
 Basic Functional Groups
 Alcohol: -OH
 Amine: -NH₂

Chapter 3

Chemical Reactions
 Writing formula equations from word equations
 Balancing Equations
 Types
 Synthesis
 Decomposition
 Single Replacement
 Combustion
 Calculating Formula Weights
 Molar masses (gram formula mass)
 Calculating Percent Compositions
 Finding Empirical Formulas from % Composition
 Mole Conversions
 Mass – mole, mole – mass
 Mole – particles, particles – moles
Combustion Analysis
 $\text{HC} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 Stoichiometry
 Mole-Mole Stoichiometry
 Mass-Mass Stoichiometry
 Mole-Mass, Mass-Mole Stoichiometry
 Limiting Reactants
 Finding Excess Reactants
 Theoretical Yield
 Percent Yield

Chapter 4

Solutions
 Properties, Definitions
 Electrolytes
 Weak v. Strong
 Non-Electrolytes
 Precipitation Reactions
 Solubility
 Solubility Rules (memorize)
 Double Replacement Reactions (metathesis)
 Ionic Equations
 Complete ionic equations v. net ionic equations
 Acid-Base Reactions
 Acid/Base Definitions
 Definitions of Acid & Base
 Properties of Acids & Bases
 Strong v. weak acids & bases
 Neutralization Reactions
 acid + MOH \rightarrow salt & water
 Gas producing reactions
 Sulfides \rightarrow H₂S
 Carbonates, Bicarbonates \rightarrow CO₂
 Redox Reactions
 Determining Oxidation Numbers
 Oxidation v. Reduction
 Oxidizing Agents v. Reducing Agents
 Single Replacement Reactions
 Hydrogen-producing reactions (acid & metal)
 Activity Series
 Concentrations

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Molarity

Diluting Concentrated Solutions ($M_sV_s=M_dV_d$)

Titration

Definitions

Calculations ($M_aV_a = M_bV_b$)

Redox Reactions

Balancing

Half-Reactions

Chapter 5

Energy & Work

Types of Energy

Definition of a Thermodynamic System

Internal Energy

 $\Delta E = q+w$

State Functions

Enthalpy

 ΔE v. ΔH

PV Work

Enthalpy of Reaction

Positive v. Negative

Enthalpy Diagrams for Endothermic & Exothermic

Calorimetry

Specific Heat

 $Q=mc\Delta T$ $q_{rxn} = -q_{sur}$ **Hess' Law****Enthalpies of Formation**

Standard states

Chapter 6

Wave Nature of Light

Properties of Light

 $c = \lambda\nu$

Quantized Energy & Photons

Wave-particle duality

 $E = h\nu$

Line Spectra

Emission v. Absorption Spectra

Bohr Model

Ground State & Excited State

Movement of Electrons & Emission of Light

 $\Delta E = E_f - E_i = E_{\text{photon}} = h\nu$

Wave Behavior of Light

Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle

Quantum Mechanics

Atomic Orbital Theory

Energy Levels, Sublevels, Orbitals, Spins

Quantum Numbers

Shapes of Orbitals

Orbital Distribution in Principal Energy Levels

and Sub Levels

Electron Distributions

Aufbau Principle

Hund's Rule

Pauli Exclusion Principle

Electron Configurations

Orbital Diagrams

Noble Gas Notations

Bohr Models

Core Electrons

Valence Electrons

Use Periodic Table to Write Electron Configurations

Chapter 7**Effective Nuclear Charge****Coulomb's Law**

Calculating effective Nuclear Charge

Shielding Effect

Core Electron Screening

Trends in Effective Nuclear Charge (Periodic & Group)

Atomic & Ionic Radius Trends (Be able to explain, not just state)

Periodic & Group Trends for Radius

Ionic radius trends for cations & anions

Ionization Energy Trends (Be able to explain, not just state)

First Ionization v. Successive Ionization Energies

Effect of noble gas/inner core configuration

Periodic & Group Trends

Irregularities in Trends

Cation/Anion Formation

Electron Affinity

Periodic & Group Trends

Positive Values for Noble Gases

Chapter 8

Chemical Bonds

Octet Rule

Ionic Bonds

Covalent Bonds

Metallic Bonds

Ionic Bonds

Formation

Elements Involved

Lattice Energy

Definition

Calculating

Born-Haber Diagram

Endothermic & exothermic steps

Use of Hess's Law

Magnitude based on charge & radius

(Coulomb's Law)

Predicting Ionization (charges) of Metals & Non-metals

Properties of Ionic Compounds

Covalent Bonds

Formation

Properties

Lewis Structures

Single & Multiple Bonds

Strength

Length

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Sigma & Pi

Dilution problems

Bond Polarity

Electronegativity Differences

Non-Polar $\Delta EN < 0.4$ Polar $0.4 < \Delta EN < 2.0$ Ionic $\Delta EN > 2.0$

Symbols for polarity

Dipole Moment

Coulomb's Law

Naming Binary Molecules

Drawing Lewis Structures

Exceptions to Octet Rule

Partial Octets (H, Be, B)

Expanded Octets (Possible in groups 15-18 starting in 3rd energy level).

Free Radicals

Formal Charges

Resonance Structures

Aromatics

Bond Enthalpies

Calculations using Hess' Law

Determining ΔH_{rxn} from Bond Enthalpy Data $\Delta H_{rxn} = \Sigma(\text{enthalpies of bonds broken}) -$ $\Sigma(\text{enthalpies of bonds formed})$ **Chapter 9**

Molecular Geometries

VSEPR Theory

Basic Shapes

Linear

Bent (2 different potential angles)

Trigonal Planar

Trigonal Pyramidal

Tetrahedral

Trigonal Bipyramidal

Octahedral

Molecular Polarity

Dipole moment cumulative or canceling

Valence Bond Theory

Orbital overlap

Bond Length Function of Attractive/Repulsive

Balance

Lowest Potential Energy

Hybrid Orbitals

Reconcile Valence Bond Theory & Observed

Molecular Geometries

Multiple Bonds

Sigma – single

Hybridization occurs in sigma bonding

Pi – for double & triple

Overlap of unhybridized p orbitals

Bond Order = Number of bonds

Best predicted using molecular orbital theory

Chapters 10 & 11 are still pretty fresh, so I haven't included them in the study guide.