

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Licensing

1: Introductory Information

- 1.1: Scope of Chemistry
- 1.2: Areas of Chemistry
- 1.3: Medicine
- 1.4: Matter, Mass, and Volume
- 1.5: States of Matter

2: Atoms and Elements

- 2.1: Cutting gold until you get atoms
- 2.2: The Atom
- 2.3: The Atomic Number and Mass Number
- 2.4: Isotopes and Nuclear Symbols

3: Atomic Mass and Measurements

- 3.1: Expressing Quantities
- 3.2: Significant Figures
- 3.4: Atomic Mass Unit
- 3.5: Atomic Mass - The Average Mass of an Element's Atoms
- 3.6: Converting Units
- 3.7: Other Units - Temperature and Density
- 3.E: Measurements (Exercises)

4: Structure of the Atom

- 4.1: The Periodic Table
- 4.2: Some Characteristics of Different Groups
- 4.3: Electronic Structure of Atoms
- 4.4: Electron Configurations
- 4.5: Electron Configurations and the Periodic Table
- 4.6: Electron-Dot Symbols
- 4.7: Electron Arrangements (Worksheet)

5: Compounds and Bonding

- 5.1: Ionic Compounds
 - 5.1.1: Ions
 - 5.1.2: Ions and the Octet Rule
 - 5.1.3: Ions of Some Common Elements
 - 5.1.4: Periodic Properties and Ion Formation
 - 5.1.5: Naming Monoatomic Ions
 - 5.1.6: Polyatomic Ions
 - 5.1.7: Ionic Bonds
 - 5.1.8: Formulas of Ionic Compounds
 - 5.1.9: Naming Ionic Compounds
 - 5.1.10: Some Properties of Ionic Compounds

- 5.1.11: H^+ and OH^- Ions - An Introduction to Acids and Bases
- 5.2: Molecular Compounds
 - 5.2.1: Covalent Bonds
 - 5.2.2: Covalent Bonds and the Periodic Table
 - 5.2.3: Multiple Covalent Bonds
 - 5.2.4: Characteristics of Molecular Compounds
 - 5.2.5: Molecular Formulas and Lewis Structures
 - 5.2.6: Drawing Lewis Structures
 - 5.2.7: The Shapes of Molecules
 - 5.2.8: Polar Covalent Bonds and Electronegativity
 - 5.2.9: Polar Molecules
 - 5.2.10: Naming Binary Molecular Compounds
- 5.3: Chemical Bonding (Worksheet)

6: Chemical Reactions

- 6.1: Chemical Equations
- 6.2: Balancing Chemical Equations
- 6.3: Avogadro's Number
- 6.4: The Mole
- 6.5: Conversions Between Mass and Number of Particles
- 6.6: Molar Mass
- 6.7: Conversions Between Moles and Mass
- 6.8: Conversions Between Moles and Atoms
- 6.9: Redox Reactions
- 6.10: Recognizing Redox Reactions

7: Reactions in Solution

- 7.1: Solutions - Homogeneous Mixtures
- 7.2: Solutions of Solids Dissolved in Water- How to Make Rock Candy
- 7.3: Specifying Solution Concentration- Molarity
- 7.4: Solution Dilution
- 7.5: Precipitation Reactions and Solubility Guidelines

8: Acids and Bases

- 8.1: Acids and Bases Definitions
- 8.2: Acid and Base Strength
- 8.3: Measuring Acidity in Aqueous Solutions- The pH Scale
- 8.4: Some Common Acid-Base Reactions
- 8.5: Buffer Solutions
- 8.6: Titration

9: Solids, Liquids, and Gases

- 9.1: Prelude to Solids, Liquids, and Gases
- 9.2: Intermolecular Interactions
- 9.3: Solids and Liquids
- 9.4: Gases and Pressure
- 9.5: Gas Laws
- 9.E: Solids, Liquids, and Gases (Exercises)
- 9.S: Solids, Liquids, and Gases (Summary)

10: Alkanes, Cycloalkanes, and Halogenated Alkanes

- 10.1: The Nature of Organic Molecules
- 10.2: Families of Organic Molecules - Functional Groups
- 10.3: The Structure of Organic Molecules - Alkanes and Their Isomers
- 10.4: Drawing Organic Structures
- 10.5: Naming Alkanes
- 10.6: Properties of Alkanes
- 10.7: Reactions of Alkanes
- 10.8: Cycloalkanes
- 10.9: Drawing and Naming Cycloalkanes

11: Unsaturated and Aromatic Hydrocarbons

- 11.1: Alkenes and Alkynes
- 11.2: The Structure of Alkenes- Cis-Trans Isomerism
- 11.3: Naming Alkenes and Alkynes
- 11.4: Addition Reactions of Alkenes
- 11.5: Aromatic Compounds and the Structure of Benzene

12: Organic Compounds of Oxygen and Nitrogen

- 12.1: Alcohols - Nomenclature and Classification
- 12.2: Physical Properties of Alcohols
- 12.3: Reactions that Form Alcohols
- 12.4: Reactions of Alcohols
- 12.5: Aldehydes and Ketones- Structure and Names
- 12.6: Properties of Aldehydes and Ketones
- 12.7: Ethers
- 12.8: Carboxylic Acids - Structures and Names
- 12.9: Acidity of Carboxylic Acids
- 12.10: Esters - Structures and Names
- 12.11: Amines - Structures and Names
- 12.12: Amines as Bases and Heterocyclic Amines
- 12.13: Amides- Structures and Names

13: Carbohydrates

- 13.1: Prelude to Carbohydrates
- 13.2: Carbohydrates
- 13.3: Classes of Monosaccharides
- 13.4: Important Hexoses
- 13.5: Cyclic Structures of Monosaccharides
- 13.6: Properties of Monosaccharides
- 13.7: Disaccharides
- 13.8: Polysaccharides
- 13.S: Carbohydrates (Summary)

14: Lipids

- 14.1: Prelude to Lipids
- 14.2: Fatty Acids
- 14.3: Fats and Oils
- 14.4: Membranes and Membrane Lipids
- 14.5: Steroids

- [14.E: Exercises](#)
- [14.S: Lipids \(Summary\)](#)

15: Amino Acids and Proteins

- [15.1: Prelude to Amino Acids, Proteins, and Enzymes](#)
- [15.2: Properties of Amino Acids](#)
- [15.3: Reactions of Amino Acids](#)
- [15.4: Peptides](#)
- [15.5: Proteins](#)

16: Nucleic Acids

- [16.1: Prelude to Nucleic Acids](#)
- [16.2: Nucleotides](#)
- [16.3: Nucleic Acid Structure](#)
- [16.4: Replication and Expression of Genetic Information](#)
- [16.5: Protein Synthesis and the Genetic Code](#)
- [16.6: Mutations and Genetic Diseases](#)
- [16.7: Viruses](#)
- [16.E: Nucleic Acids \(Exercises\)](#)
- [16.S: Nucleic Acids \(Summary\)](#)

[Index](#)

[Glossary](#)

[Detailed Licensing](#)

[Detailed Licensing](#)