



# CHEMISTRY REVIEW

**OBJECTIVES:** 1. IDENTIFY THE PARTICLES THAT MAKE UP ATOMS. 2. COMPARE COVALENT AND IONIC BONDS. 3. DESCRIBE VAN DER WAALS FORCES. 4. IDENTIFY THE PARTS OF A CHEMICAL REACTION. 5. RELATE ENERGY CHANGES TO CHEMICAL REACTIONS. 6. SUMMARIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF ENZYMES IN LIVING ORGANISMS. 7. EVALUATE HOW THE STRUCTURE OF WATER MAKES IT A GOOD SOLVENT. 8. CONTRAST SOLUTIONS AND SUSPENSIONS. 9. DESCRIBE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACIDS AND BASES.

ON THE LAST DAY, THE CLIMAX OF THE FESTIVAL, JESUS STOOD AND SHOUTED TO THE CROWDS, "ANYONE WHO IS THIRSTY MAY COME TO ME! ANYONE WHO BELIEVES IN ME MAY COME AND DRINK! FOR THE SCRIPTURES DECLARE, 'RIVERS OF LIVING WATER WILL FLOW FROM HIS HEART.'" JOHN 7:37-38

# ***PARTNER TALK***

- ▶ See how many of these words you can remember from your awesome stupendous wonderful amazing fantastic Chemistry class last year:

atom

element

compound

isotope

# Application of Isotopes in the medical field

## Targeting trouble

In nuclear medicine, radioactive substances known as radioisotopes are administered to patients in order to diagnose disease.

**Mo**

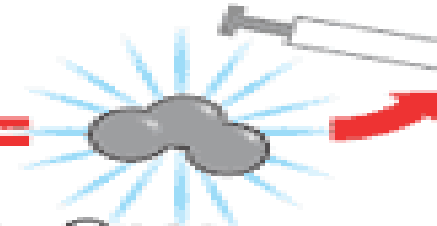
A nuclear reactor produces radioactive molybdenum (Mo) which is packaged in a small container and distributed.

**Tc**

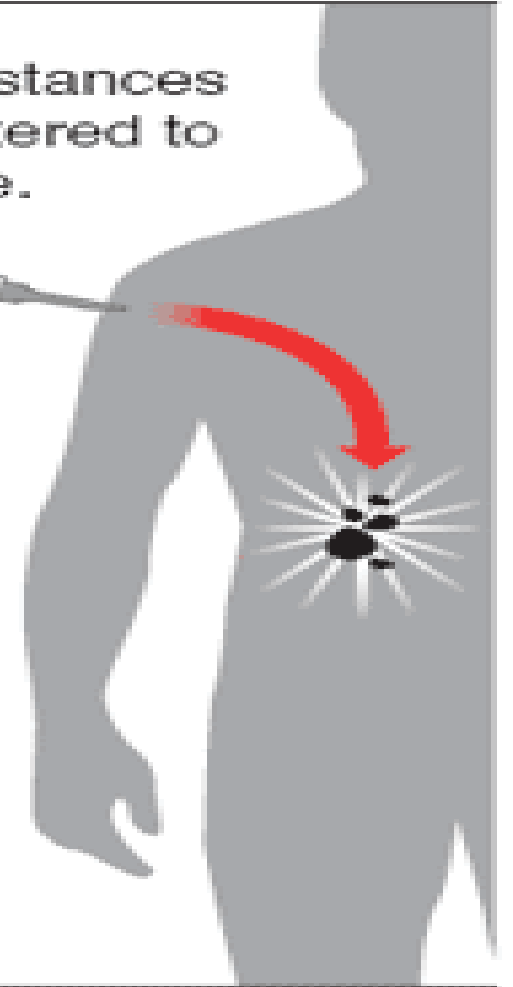
Molybdenum decays into the radioisotope technetium (Tc) and is combined with a substance specific to a tumor or organ targeted. The mixture is called a tracer.



=



Once injected, the tracer outlines the target, making it visible to screeners by emission of radioactive energy.



SOURCE: National Cancer Institute

AP

# ***PARTNER TALK***

- ▶ Then, see how many of these words you can remember:

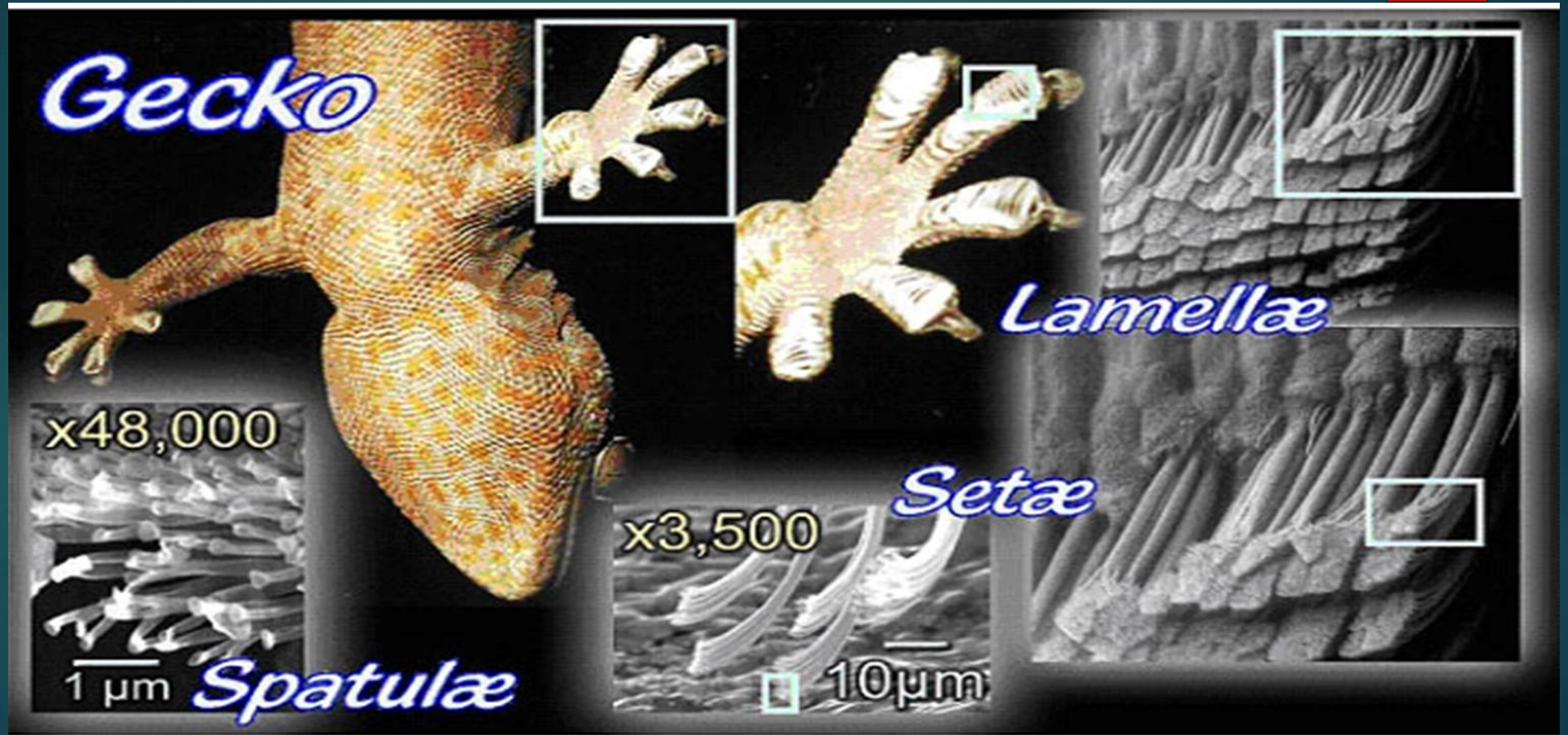
Ionic Bonds

Covalent Bonds

London Dispersion forces (Van der Waals forces)



# Application of Van der Waals forces in nature



# ***PARTNER TALK***

► Now, try this list!

Polar molecule

Acid

Hydrogen bond

Base

Mixture

pH

Solution

Buffer

Solvent

Solute

# Application of Water's Characteristics on Life

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3jwAGWky98c>

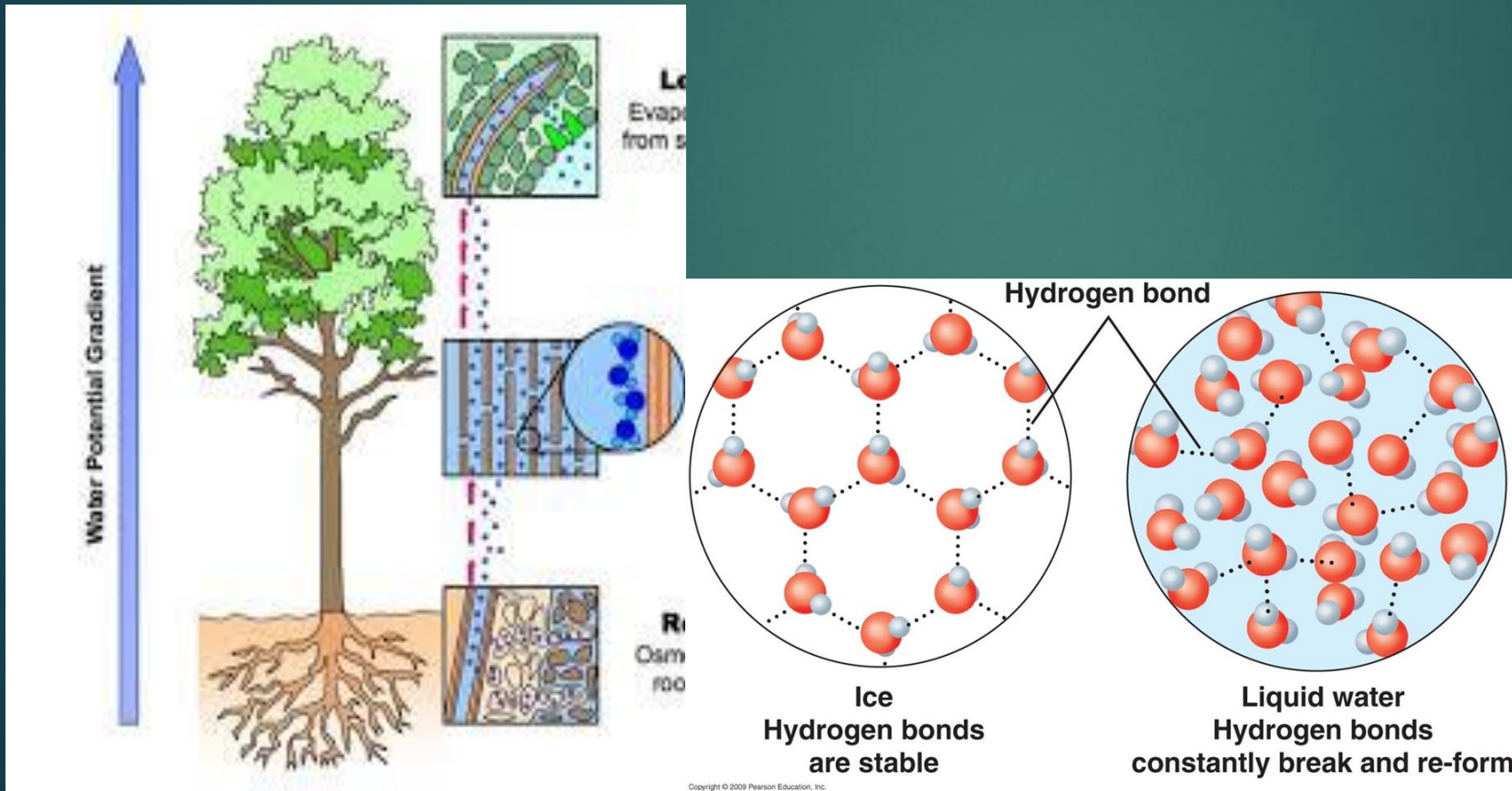
## Water

Properties	Chemical Reason	Effect
Resists change of state (from liquid to ice and from liquid to steam)	Hydrogen bonding	Moderates earth's temperature
Resists changes in temperature	Hydrogen bonding	Helps keep body temperature constant
Universal solvent	Polarity	Facilitates chemical reactions
Is cohesive and adhesive	Hydrogen bonding; polarity	Serves as transport medium
Has a high surface tension	Hydrogen bonding	Difficult to break surface tension
Less dense as ice than as liquid water	Hydrogen bonding	Ice floats on water



# PARTNER TALK

- ▶ Review the key characteristics of water with your partner- see what you can remember without looking!





# Impact of Acid Rain





# ***PARTNER TALK***

- ▶ See how many of these words you can remember:

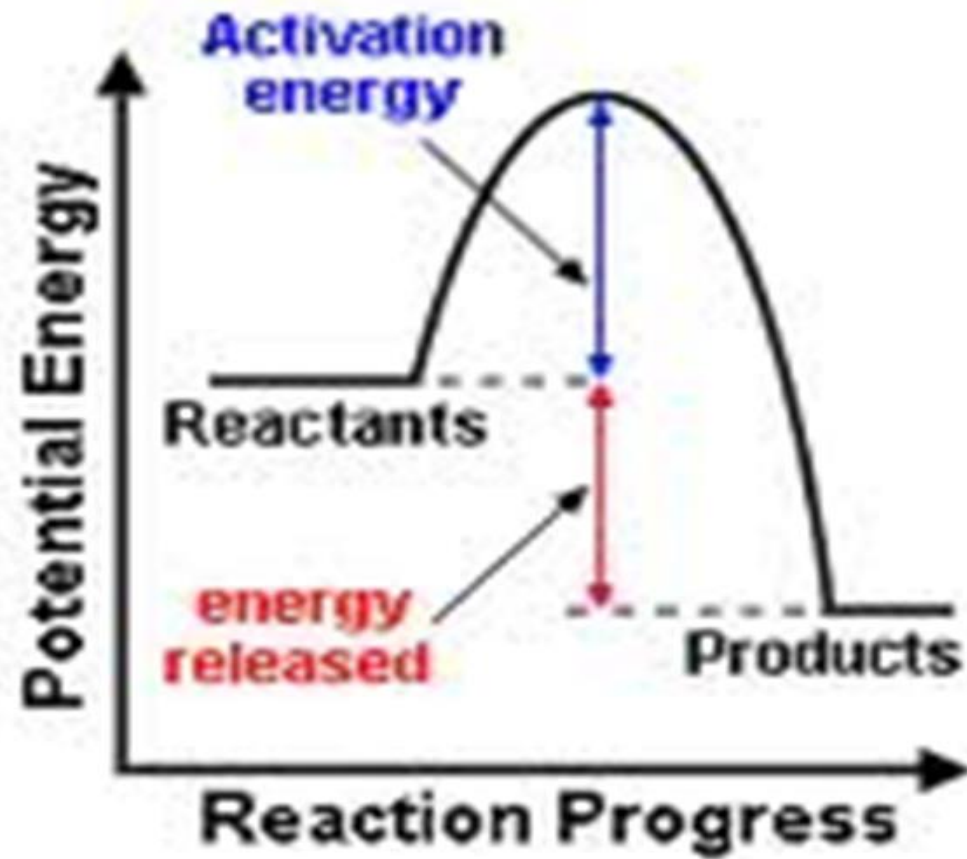
Chemical reaction

Reactant

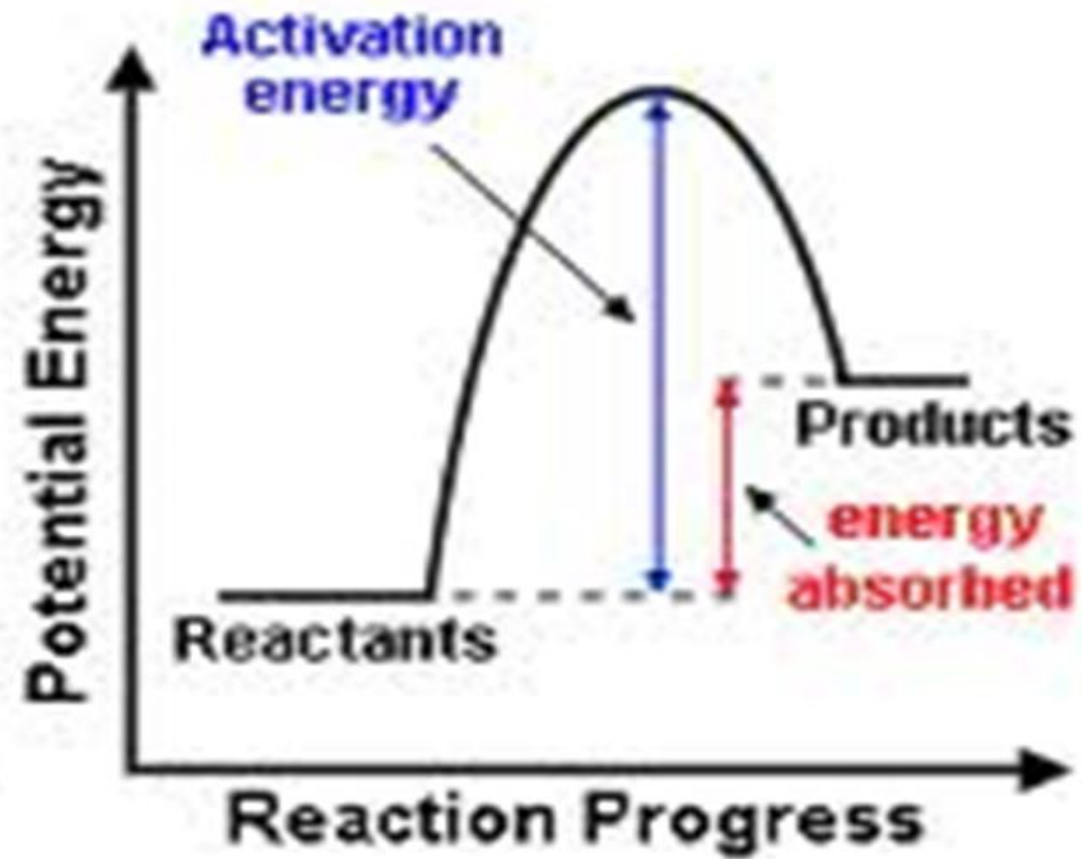
Product

Activation energy

Catalyst



Exothermic  
reaction



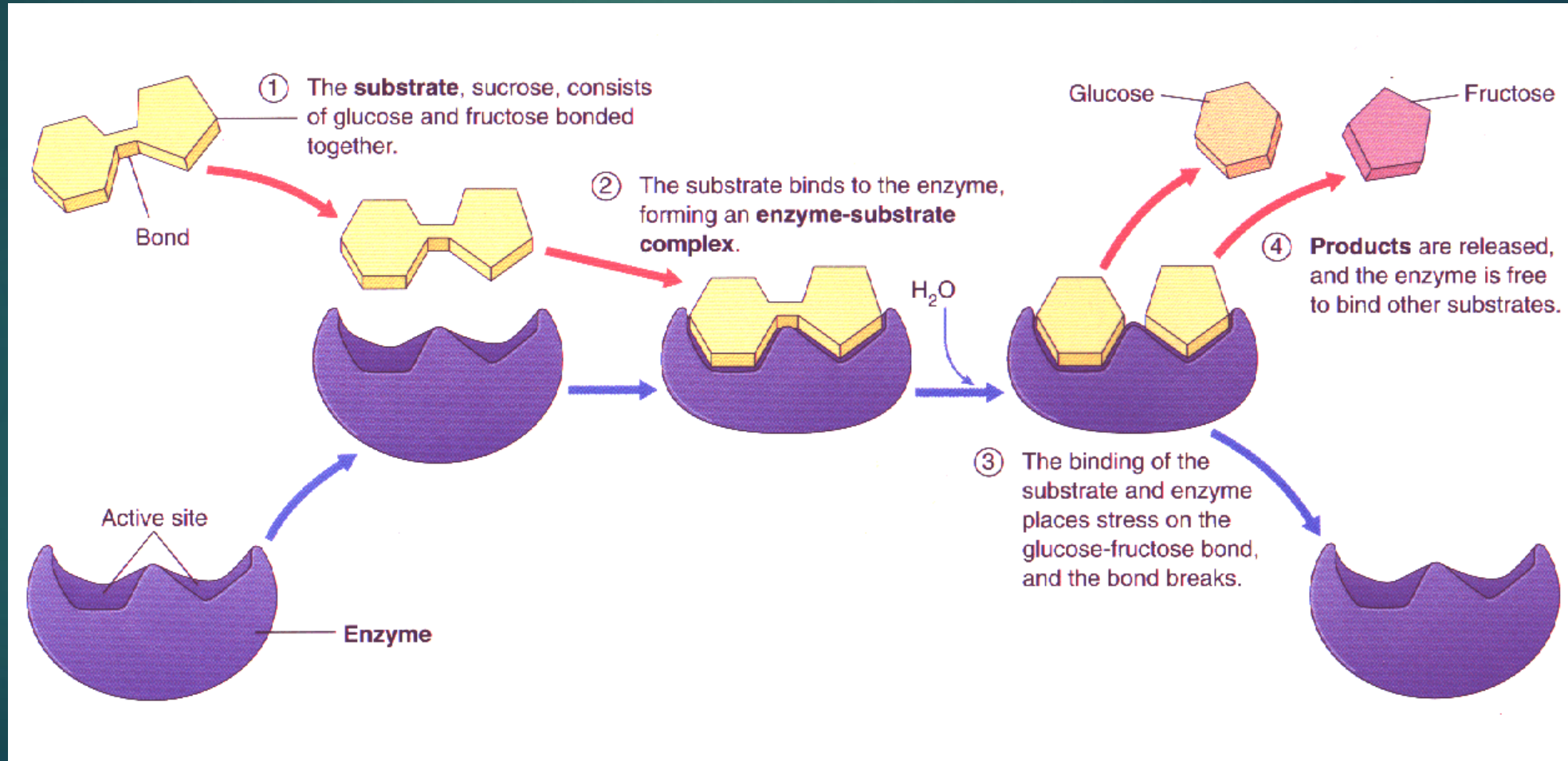
Endothermic  
reaction

# Enzymes

1. What are they?
2. What do they do?
3. How do they do it?



- ▶ Name of an enzyme ends in “\_\_\_\_\_”
- ▶ Usually related to what it breaks down- Example:





► Factors that impact an enzyme's effectiveness:

1.

2.

Why?