

CORRELATION

ADVANCED PLACEMENT CHEMISTRY TOPICS

SUBJECT: AP Chemistry

TITLE: Chemistry, 8th Edition © 2005

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PUBLISHER: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill

	Page(s) or location(s) where taught
I. Structure of Matter (20%)	
A. Atomic theory and atomic structure	Chapters 2, 7, 8
1. Evidence for the atomic theory	42-49
2. Atomic masses; determination by chemical and physical means	50, 76-77
3. Atomic number and mass number; isotopes	49-51
4. Electron energy levels: atomic spectra, quantum numbers, atomic orbitals	266-295
5. Periodic relationships including, for example, atomic radii, ionization energies, electron affinities, oxidation states	312-337
B. Chemical bonding	Chapters 9, 10, 11
1. Binding forces	
a. Types: ionic, covalent, metallic, hydrogen bonding, van der Waals (including London dispersion forces)	437-444, 455-459
b. Relationships to states, structure, and properties of matter	436, 443-453, 462-471
c. Polarity of bonds, electronegativities	357-360

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| 2. Molecular models | |
| a. Lewis structures | 346-372 |
| b. Valence bond: hybridization of orbitals, resonance, sigma and pi bonds | 365-367, 401-415 |
| c. VSEPR | 386-395 |
| 3. Geometry of molecules and ions, structural isomerism of simple organic molecules and coordination complexes; dipole moments of molecules; relation of properties to structure | 386-397, 437-446, 917-924, 981-985 |

C. Nuclear chemistry: nuclear equations, half-lives, and radioactivity; chemical applications **548-554, Chapter 23**

II. States of Matter (20%)

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| A. Gases | Chapters 3, 5 |
| 1. Laws of ideal gases | 169-183 |
| a. Equation of state for an ideal gas | 175 |
| b. Partial pressures | 186-191 |
| 2. Kinetic-molecular theory | 191-198 |
| a. Interpretation of ideal gas laws on the basis of this theory | 191-194 |
| b. Avogadro's hypothesis and the mole concept | 77-81, 174-175, 194 |
| c. Dependence of kinetic energy of molecules on temperature | 196-197 |
| d. Deviations from ideal gas laws | 199-201 |
| B. Liquids and solids | Chapter 11 |
| 1. Liquids and solids from the kinetic-molecular viewpoint | 436 |
| 2. Phase diagrams of one-component systems | 471-472 |
| 3. Changes of state, including critical points and triple points | 462-472 |
| 4. Structure of solids; lattice energies | 446-462 |

C. Solutions

1. Types of solutions and factors affecting solubility
2. Methods of expressing concentration (The use of normalities is not tested.)
3. Raoult's law and colligative properties (nonvolatile solutes); osmosis
4. Non-ideal behavior (qualitative aspects)

Chapters 4, 12

488, 495-499
139-142, 491-495
499-514
500-503

III. Reactions (35-40%)

A. Reaction types

1. Acid-base reactions; concepts of Arrhenius, Bronsted-Lowry, and Lewis; coordination complexes, amphoterism
2. Precipitation reactions
3. Oxidation-reduction reactions
 - a. Oxidation number
 - b. The role of the electron in oxidation-reduction
 - c. Electrochemistry: electrolytic and galvanic cells; Faraday's laws; standard half-cell potentials; Nernst equation; prediction of the direction of redox reactions

Chapters 4, 15, 19

121-126, 145-148, 628-629, 664-668
118-119
126-127, 130-139, 148-150, 798-803
127-130
798-800

801-815

B. Stoichiometry

1. Ionic and molecular species present in chemical systems: net ionic equations
2. Balancing of equations including those for redox reactions
3. Mass and volume relations with emphasis on the mole concept, including empirical formulas and limiting reactants

Chapters 3, 4

120-121
92-95

99-104

C. Equilibrium

1. Concept of dynamic equilibrium, physical and chemical; LeChatelier's principle; equilibrium constants
2. Quantitative treatment
 - a. Equilibrium constants for gaseous reactions: K_p , K_c

Chapter 14

586-612

588-607

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| b. Equilibrium constants for reactions in solution | |
| (1) Constants for acids and bases; pK; pH | 631-634, 638-648, 680-683 |
| (2) Solubility product constants and their application to precipitation and the dissolution of slightly soluble compounds | 700-713 |
| (3) Common ion effect; buffers; hydrolysis | 680-690, 709-710 |

D. Kinetics

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| 1. Concept of rate of reaction | Chapter 13
532-539 |
| 2. Use of experimental data and graphical analysis to determine reactant order, rate constants, and reaction rate laws | 539-554 |
| 3. Effect of temperature change on rates | 554-559 |
| 4. Energy of activation; the role of catalysts | 554-559, 566-573 |
| 5. The relationship between the rate-determining step and a mechanism | 560-566 |

E. Thermodynamics

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| 1. State functions | Chapters 6, 18
219 |
| 2. First law: change in enthalpy; heat of formation; heat of reaction; Hess's law; heats of vaporization and fusion; calorimetry | 219-243, 464-470 |
| 3. Second law: entropy; free energy of formation, free energy of reaction; dependence of change in free energy on enthalpy and entropy changes | 765-786 |
| 4. Relationship of change in free energy to equilibrium constants and electrode potentials | 809-812 |

IV. Descriptive Chemistry (10-15%)

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| 1. Chemical reactivity and products of chemical reactions | 118-139, 700-721 |
| 2. Relationships in the periodic table: horizontal, vertical, and diagonal with examples from alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, halogens, and the first series of transition elements | 854-861, 912-916 |
| 3. Introduction to organic chemistry: hydrocarbons and functional groups (structure, nomenclature, chemical properties). | Chapter 24 |

V. Laboratory (5-10%)

*see laboratory manual to accompany Chemistry,
8th Edition, by Raymond Chang*

- making observations of chemical reactions and substances
- recording data
- calculating and interpreting results based on the quantitative data obtained
- communicating effectively the results of experimental work