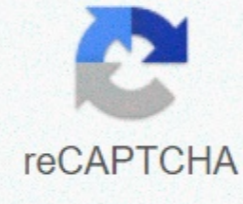




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Introduction to chemistry section 1.1 a story of two substances answers

1 Ch 1 Introduction to chemistry 2 1.1 A story of two substances Everything is made of building blocks and the stuff made of these building blocks is matter Chemistry is the study of matter and the changes it undergoes A substance, which is also known as a chemical, is matter that has a clear and uniform composition ozone, which is made up of oxygen (O₂), is a substance in the atmosphere that absorbs and protects the most harmful radiation before it reaches the earth's surface About 90% of the Earth's ozone is spread into a layer that surrounds and protects our planet's planet 3 1.1 cont earth's atmosphere consists of several layers: The lowest layer is the troposphere and contains the air we breathe This is where clouds appear and planes fly All the weather of the Earth comes here the stratosphere is above the troposphere. extends from about 10 - 50 km above the earth's surface The ozone layer that protects the Earth is located above the stratosphere 4 1.1 cont How does ozone get into the stratosphere? When O₂ (oxygen gas) is exposed to UV radiation in the upper regions of the stratosphere, ozone (O₃) is formed Ozone can also absorb radiation and break apart to reshape O₂ gas First discovered and measured in the late 1800s It was important for scientists bc air currents in the stratosphere movement ozone around the Earth Ozone forms over the equator, where rays of light are the strongest, and then flow to the poles So, ozone makes a handy marker to track air flow in the stratosphere 5 1.1 cont 1920 The British scientist GMB Dobson began measuring ozone in the atmosphere Most ozone is stored in the lower stratosphere Can be measured by instruments on the ground or in balloons, satellites, and rocks Dobson's measurements helped determine the normal amt of ozone that should be in the stratosphere 300 DU (Dobson Unit) is considered the normal amt Scientists observed thinning of the ozone in the 1980s 6 1.1 cont CFCs Thomas Midgley Jr. synthesized the first chlorofluorocarbonate (CFC) in 1928. CFC is a substance containing chlorine, fluorine, and carbon All are made in a lab and do not come naturally are not toxic and stable – they do not react with other substances Leek ideal for refrigerants in refrigerators Also used in plastic foams and as propellants in aerosols Scientists first started to detect the presence of CFCs in the atmosphere in the 1970s 7 1.1 cont Ozone began to deteriorate over the years Through 1990 the concof of CFCs reached an all time high Scientists had noticed and measured two separate phenomena: The protective ozone layer in the atmosphere was thinner Inc. large amounts of CFCs drifted into the atmosphere 8 1.2 Chemistry and Matter Mass is a measurement that the amt of Reflects Weight is a measure of not only the amt of matter, but the effect of earth's gravity on matter This force is not exactly the same on Earth and actually becomes less if you get away from the earth's surface at sea level Why use mass? They use mass as a way to measure matter independently of gravity 9 1.2 cont Much matter is macroscopic (you don't need a microscope to see it) The huge variety of things around you can be broken down into More than 100 (116) types of matter called elements Elements are made up of particles called atoms Atoms are submicroscopic 1 trillion atoms fits within the period in your textbook Everything we observe about matter depends on atoms and the changes they undergo 10 1.2 cont A model is a visual, verbal, or mathematical explanation of experimental data used to visualize things that are difficult 11 Some branches of chemistry Branch/Area or Emphasis/Examples or Emphasis Organic Most carbon containing chemicals/Farmacueticals, plastics Inorganic Matter that contains no carbon Minerals, metals and no metals. semiconductors Physical The behavior and changes of matter and the associated energy changes Reaction rates, analytical components reaction mechanisms and substances/Food nutrients composition: Quality Control Biochemistry Matter and processes of living organisms Metabolism, fermentation Environmental dust and environmental Pollution, biochemical cycles Industrial chemical processes in industry/Concocts, coatings Polymer/Polymers and plastics/Textiles, coatings, plastics Theoretical chemical interactions/Many areas of thermochemistry Heat involved in chemical processes/Warm of reaction 12 1.3 Scientific method A scientific method is a systematic approach used in scientific study, whether it is in chemistry, biology, physics, or any other science Provides a method for scientists to verify the work of others 13 14 Observation Scientific study usually begins with a simple observation An observation is the act of collecting information Often, the types of observations scientists make first are qualitative data - information that describes color, smell, shape, or any other physical characteristic Numerical information called quantitative data Temperature, pressure, volume, quantity of a chemical formed, or how much of a chemical is used up by an rxn 15 Hypothesis and Experiments A hypothesis is a preliminary explanation for what has been observed A hypothesis is meaningless unless there is data to support it An experiment is a set of controlled observations that test the hypothesis The scientist must carefully plan and set up one or more lab experiments to change and test a variable on a time A variable is a quantity or condition that can exceed one value Independent variable is the variable you want to change dependent variable changes in response to a change in the independent value 16 Experiments cont Although your group can determine how the independent variable changes, control over how the dependent variable changes In many experiments, it is valuable to have a control, that is, a standard for comparison Sometimes it is easier to stimulate conditions in a laboratory, where the variables can be more easily controlled 17 Conclusion A conclusion is a judgment based on the information obtained A hypothesis can never be proven When data supports a hypothesis, this only indicates that a hypothesis could be true If further evidence does not support it, then the hypothesis should be discarded or modified The majority of hypotheses are not supported, but the data can still yield new and useful information A model can be tested and used to make predictions 18 Theory and Scientific Law A theory is an explanation of a natural phenomenon based on many observations and studies in the course of the time A theory establishes a broad principle of nature that has been supported over time All theories are still subject to new experimental data and can be modified. Also theories often lead to new conclusions A theory is considered as successful as it can be used to make predictions that where its Scientific Right is a relationship in nature that is supported by many experiments i.e. Newton's Law or Universal Gravitiobn 19 1.4 Scientific Research Scientists do pure research to acquire knowledge for the sake of knowledge itself Applied research is research undertaken to solve a specific problem Read pgs 18-22 carefully carefully

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