

## CHAPTER 1 STUDY GUIDE FOR CONTENT MASTERY

### Introduction to Chemistry

#### Section 1.1 The Stories of Two Chemicals

*In your textbook, read about the ozone layer.*

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

atmosphere	oxygen gas	ozone	ozone hole
stratosphere	troposphere	ultraviolet radiation	

Earth's (1) **atmosphere** is made up of several layers. The air we breathe makes up the lowest level. This layer is called the (2) **troposphere**. The next layer up is called the (3) **stratosphere**. This level contains a protective (4) **ozone** layer.

Ozone forms when (5) **oxygen gas** is struck by ultraviolet radiation in the upper part of the stratosphere. The ozone forms a layer around Earth, which absorbs (6) **ultraviolet radiation**. Without ozone, you are more likely to get a sunburn or possibly skin cancer. The thinning of the ozone layer, called the (7) **ozone hole**, is worrisome because without ozone all organisms on Earth are subject to harm from too much radiation.

*In your textbook, read about chlorofluorocarbons.*

For each statement below, write *true* or *false*.

- true** \_\_\_\_\_ 8. CFC is another name for a chlorofluorocarbon.  
**false** \_\_\_\_\_ 9. CFCs are made up of carbon, fluorine, and cesium.  
**true** \_\_\_\_\_ 10. All CFCs are synthetic chemicals.  
**false** \_\_\_\_\_ 11. CFCs usually react readily with other chemicals.  
**true** \_\_\_\_\_ 12. CFCs were developed as replacements for toxic refrigerants.

## CHAPTER 1 STUDY GUIDE FOR CONTENT MASTERY

### Section 1.2 Chemistry and Matter

*In your textbook, read about chemistry and matter.*

Define each term.

- chemistry  
**Chemistry is the study of matter and the changes that it undergoes.**

- matter  
**Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space.**

- mass  
**Mass is a measure of the amount of matter.**

Write each term below under the correct heading. Use each term only once.

air	magnetic field	car	feeling	heat	human body
light	radio	radio wave	flashlight	textbook	thought

#### Made of Matter

- air \_\_\_\_\_
- radio \_\_\_\_\_
- car \_\_\_\_\_
- flashlight \_\_\_\_\_
- textbook \_\_\_\_\_
- human body \_\_\_\_\_

#### Not Made of Matter

- light \_\_\_\_\_
- magnetic field \_\_\_\_\_
- radio wave \_\_\_\_\_
- feeling \_\_\_\_\_
- heat \_\_\_\_\_
- thought \_\_\_\_\_

For each statement below, write *true* or *false*.

- false** \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The mass of an object can vary with the object's location.  
**false** \_\_\_\_\_ 17. A mass measurement includes the effect of Earth's gravitational pull on the object being measured.  
**true** \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Scientists measure the amount of matter in terms of mass.  
**true** \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Subtle differences in weight exist at different locations on Earth.  
**false** \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Your mass on the Moon would be smaller than your mass on Earth.

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**Section 1.2 continued**

Identify each branch of chemistry described.

21. The study of the matter and processes of living things  
**biochemistry**

22. The study of carbon-containing chemicals  
**organic chemistry**

23. The study of the components and composition of substances  
**analytical chemistry**

24. The study of matter that does not contain organic chemicals  
**inorganic chemistry**

25. The study of the behavior and changes of matter and the related energy changes  
**physical chemistry**

For each branch of chemistry in Column A, write the letter of the item in Column B that pertains to that branch.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Column A</b></p> <p><b>c</b> 26. Organic chemistry</p> <p><b>a</b> 27. Physical chemistry</p> <p><b>d</b> 28. Biochemistry</p> <p><b>e</b> 29. Analytical chemistry</p> <p><b>b</b> 30. Inorganic chemistry</p> | <p><b>Column B</b></p> <p><b>a.</b> reaction mechanisms</p> <p><b>b.</b> minerals</p> <p><b>c.</b> plastics</p> <p><b>d.</b> metabolism</p> <p><b>e.</b> quality control</p> |
|---|--|

Answer the following questions.

31. Compare the macroscopic world with the submicroscopic world.

**The macroscopic world can be seen without the aid of a microscope. The submicroscopic world is so small that it cannot be seen with the types of microscopes used in the biology lab.**

32. Why are chemists interested in the submicroscopic description of matter?

**Macroscopic events depend on events at the atomic and subatomic (submicroscopic) levels. By understanding the submicroscopic events of matter, chemists hope to explain and better understand macroscopic events.**

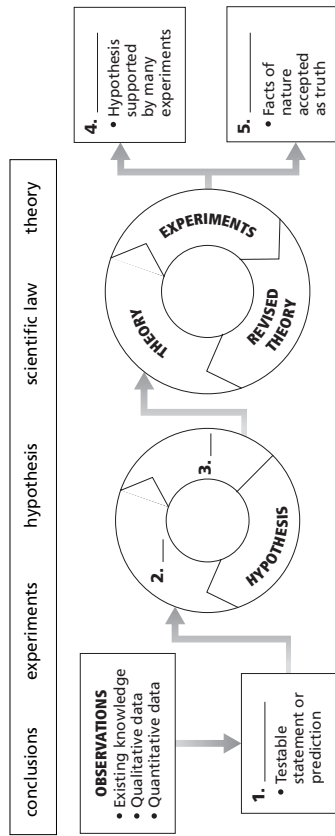
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**CHAPTER 1 STUDY GUIDE FOR CONTENT MASTERY**

**Section 1.3 Scientific Methods**

In your textbook, read about a systematic approach that scientists use.

Use the words below to complete the concept map. Write your answers in the spaces below the concept map.



1. **hypothesis**
2. **experiments**
3. **conclusions**
4. **theory**
5. **scientific law**

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

**Column A**

- b** 6. Refers to physical characteristics such as color, odor, or shape
- c** 7. Refers to mass, volume, and temperature measurements
- d** 8. A variable controlled by the experimenter
- a** 9. The act of gathering information
- e** 10. Changes in value based on the value of the controlled variable

**Column B**

- a.** observation
- b.** qualitative data
- c.** quantitative data
- d.** independent variable
- e.** dependent variable

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Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

11. A constant is a factor that  
**a.** changes during an experiment.      **c.** is affected by the dependent variable.  
**b.** changes from one lab group to another.      **d.** is not allowed to change during an experiment.
12. A control is a  
**a.** variable that changes during an experiment.      **c.** type of dependent variable.  
**b.** standard for comparison.      **d.** type of experiment.
13. A hypothesis is a(n)  
**a.** set of controlled observations.      **c.** tentative explanation of observations.  
**b.** explanation supported by many experiments.      **d.** law describing a relationship in nature.
14. A theory is a(n)  
**a.** set of controlled observations.      **c.** tentative explanation of observations.  
**b.** explanation supported by many experiments.      **d.** law describing a relationship in nature.
15. A model is a(n)  
**a.** visual, verbal, and/or mathematical explanation of how things occur.  
**b.** explanation that is supported by many experiments.  
**c.** description of a relationship in nature.  
**d.** tentative explanation about what has been observed.

In the space at the left, write the word or phrase in parentheses that correctly completes the statement.

- scientific method** 16. Molina and Rowland used a (model, scientific method) to learn about CFCs in the atmosphere.
- ultraviolet light** 17. Their hypothesis was that CFCs break down in the stratosphere due to interactions with (ultraviolet light, oxygen).
- ozone** 18. Molina and Rowland thought that these interactions produced a chemical that could break down (chlorine, ozone).
- hypothesis** 19. To test their (data, hypothesis), Molina and Rowland examined interactions that occur in the stratosphere.
- model** 20. Based on their data, Molina and Rowland developed a (hypothesis, model) that explained how CFCs destroy ozone.
- chlorine** 21. Molina and Rowland concluded that (chlorine, radiation) formed by the breakdown of CFCs in the stratosphere reacts with ozone and destroys it.

**CHAPTER 1** STUDY GUIDE FOR CONTENT MASTERY**Section 1.4 Scientific Research**

In your textbook, read about types of scientific investigations.

For each description below, write *A* for applied research or *P* for pure research.

- A** \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Is undertaken to solve a specific problem
- P** \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Seeks to gain knowledge for the sake of knowledge itself
- A** \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Is used to find CFC replacements
- P** \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Was conducted by Molina and Rowland

In your textbook, read about students in the laboratory and the benefits of chemistry.

Answer the following questions.

5. When should you read the label on a chemical container?  
**before picking up the container, while holding the container, and when returning the container to its place**
6. What do scientists usually do when a scientific problem first arises?  
**Scientists usually look to see what pure research has been done in the area related to the problem.**
7. What kinds of clothing should not be worn in the lab?  
**contact lenses, loose clothing, open-toed shoes, and dangling jewelry**
8. What is technology?  
**Technology is the practical use of scientific information obtained from both pure and applied research.**
9. Which type of research would you be more interested in working in—pure research or applied research? Why?  
**Answers will vary. Students may say that they are more interested in working in pure research because they are curious about nature and do not want to be guided by a specific problem. Others may say that they would prefer to work in applied research because its purpose and benefits are immediately evident.**