
Chemistry 22 Memorization List

Need to Know (MEMORIZE)

Memory Quiz #1 - SI Conversions


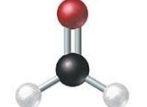
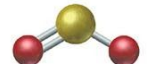



T=tera, 10^{12}	p=pico, 10^{-12}
G=giga, 10^9	n=nano, 10^{-9}
M=mega, 10^6	μ=micro, 10^{-6}
k=kilo, 10^3	m=milli, 10^{-3}
h=hecto, 10^2	c=centi, 10^{-2}
da=deka, 10^1	d=dec, 10^{-1}
$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ mL}$	

Memory Quiz #2 - Names and Symbols

H - hydrogen	He - helium	Li - lithium	Be - beryllium
B - boron	C - carbon	N - nitrogen	O - oxygen
F - fluorine	Ne - neon	Na - sodium	Mg - magnesium
Al - aluminum	Si - silicon	P - phosphorus	S - sulfur
Cl - chlorine	Ar - argon	K - potassium	Ca - calcium
Sc - scandium	Ti - titanium	V - vanadium	Cr - chromium
Mn - manganese	Fe - iron	Co - cobalt	Ni - nickel
Cu - copper	Zn - zinc	Ga - gallium	Ge - germanium
As - arsenic	Se - selenium	Br - bromine	Kr - krypton
Rb - rubidium	Sr - strontium	Ag - silver	Cd - cadmium
Sn - tin	Sb - antimony	Te - tellurium	I - iodine
Xe - xenon	Cs - cesium	Ba - barium	Au - gold
Hg - mercury	Pb - lead	Rn - radon	Fr - francium
Ra - radium	U - uranium		

Memory Quiz #3 -

VSEPR Theory - Valence Shell Electron Pair Repulsion Theory:

Electron Groups*	Bonding Groups	Lone Pairs	Electron Geometry	Angle between Electron Groups**	Molecular Geometry	Example
2	2	0	linear	180°	linear	$:\ddot{\text{O}}=\text{C}=\ddot{\text{O}}:$ 
3	3	0	trigonal planar	120°	trigonal planar	$\begin{array}{c} \ddot{\text{O}}: \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \end{array}$ 
3	2	1	trigonal planar	120°	bent	$:\ddot{\text{O}}=\ddot{\text{S}}-\ddot{\text{O}}:$ 
4	4	0	tetrahedral	109.5°	tetrahedral	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ 
4	3	1	tetrahedral	109.5°	trigonal pyramidal	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}-\ddot{\text{N}}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ 
4	2	2	tetrahedral	109.5°	bent	$\text{H}-\ddot{\text{O}}-\text{H}$ 

Memory Quiz #4 - Common Polyatomic Ions

OH^{1-}	Hydroxide	O_2^{2-}	Peroxide
CN^{1-}	Cyanide	CO_3^{2-}	Carbonate
SCN^{1-}	Thiocyanate	SO_3^{2-}	Sulfite
HCO_3^{1-}	Hydrogen Carbonate (Bicarbonate)	SO_4^{2-}	Sulfate
HSO_3^{1-}	Hydrogen Sulfite (Bisulfite)	$\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$	Thiosulfate
HSO_4^{1-}	Hydrogen Sulfate (Bisulfate)	$\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$	Oxalate
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^{1-}$ or $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^{1-}$	Acetate	CrO_4^{2-}	Chromate
NO_2^{1-}	Nitrite	$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$	Dichromate
NO_3^{1-}	Nitrate	PO_3^{3-}	Phosphite
MnO_4^{1-}	Permanganate	PO_4^{3-}	Phosphate
ClO^{1-}	Hypochlorite	ClO_4^{1-}	Perchlorate
ClO_2^{1-}	Chlorite	NH_4^{1+}	Ammonium
ClO_3^{1-}	Chlorate	Hg_2^{2+}	Mercury (I)

Memory Quiz #5 -- Acids and Bases

Strong Acids		Strong Bases	
$\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})}$	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_{4(\text{aq})}$	LiOH	$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
$\text{HBr}_{(\text{aq})}$	$\text{HNO}_{3(\text{aq})}$	KOH	$\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$
$\text{HI}_{(\text{aq})}$	$\text{HClO}_{4(\text{aq})}$	NaOH	$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$

*All other acids/bases are weak.

** NH_3 (ammonia), HCO_3^- (bicarbonate ion), are weak bases.

*** $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ = \text{H}^+$, when in water