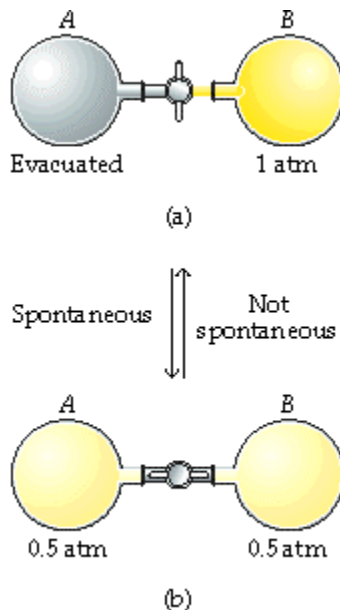




4. One of the first topics usually introduced about thermodynamics is spontaneous processes. What does it mean when a process is spontaneous? Also, note: are all spontaneous processes also exothermic? Give your students at least three examples. Be creative☺. (60 seconds)

5. Express the first law of thermodynamics mathematically and define what each of the symbols mean (30 seconds).

Here is figure 19.4 in your textbook (Page 718).



6. Using the idea that the expansion of an ideal gas into an evacuated space is spontaneous, explain to your students why one route is spontaneous and other is not. (45 seconds)

7. Summarize the various molecular degrees of freedom that should be considered in a molecular interpretation of entropy. (60 seconds)

Many students have difficulties performing simple calculations in General Chemistry. I'd like to hear how you would help them with these kinds of problems.

8. In a laboratory assignment, a student is required to use significant figures to indicate the exactness of a measurement. For example, Bobby made the following calculations:

a.  $(6.221 \text{ cm})(5.2 \text{ cm}) = 32.3492 \text{ cm}$

b.  $20.4 \text{ cm} + 1.322 \text{ cm} + 83 \text{ cm} = 104.722 \text{ cm}$

He reported his answers as 32.4 cm and 110, which are incorrect since he has confused the significant figure rules for multiplication/division with subtraction/addition. Explain the rules of significant figures to Bobby. (60 seconds)

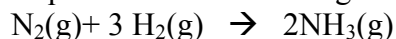
9. In Appendix C in the textbook there are summarized various thermodynamic textbooks with already calculated values of  $\Delta S$ .

Describe to a student how to use this data to solve a problem related to changes in molecular entropy. Do not worry about the quantitative aspects, just walk the student through the problem.

1. Start by briefly explaining the following equation and show how to determine m and n.

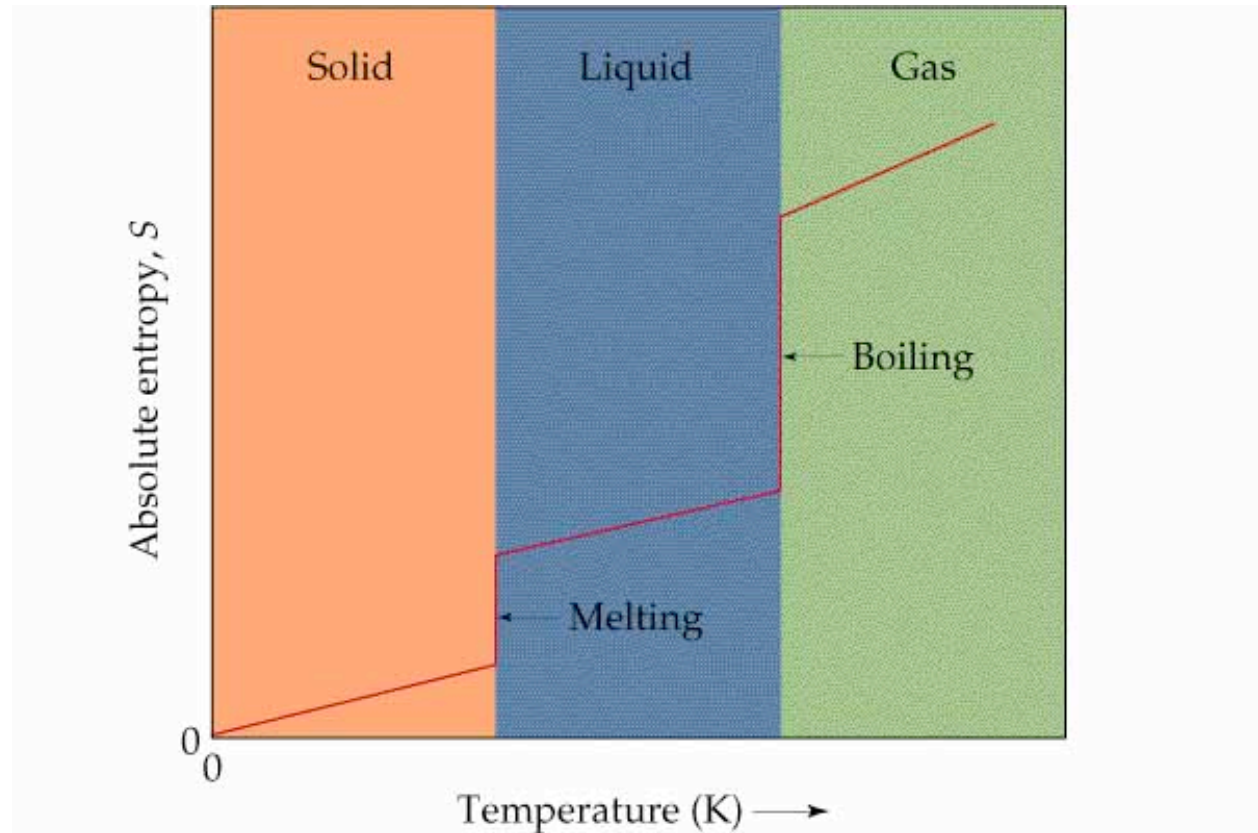
$$\Delta S^0 = \sum nS^0(\text{products}) - \sum mS^0(\text{reactants})$$

2. Describe how  $\Delta S$  for the synthesis of ammonia from  $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$  and  $\text{H}_2(\text{g})$  at 298 K can be calculated, using the equation above and using the data in Appendix C.



(60 seconds)

10. The graph below illustrates how entropy changes in a crystalline solid with increasing temperature. Using this diagram, explain how entropy changes as block of ice changes into a gas. (60 seconds)



11. Describe the changes in entropy that would occur as water vapor is gradually cooled to absolute zero. (45 seconds)

12. Dr. Gould teaches CHM 331. He's made some changes to the class schedule by adding some review sessions, changing a few dates, and changing the topics covered in one of the exams. Please announce these changes to your students.

### Exam/Problem Set Schedule, Tentative Lecture Schedule

Dates	Lectures	Topics
Aug 22 - Sept 12 (Sept 5 No Class, Labor Day) <b>Review Session will be hosted at 2:00 pm</b>	1 - 9	Bonding and Structure
Sept 14 - Sept 19 <i>Sept 19 Problem Set #1 Available on the Web Site</i>	10 - 12	Alkanes
Sept 21 - <del>Oct 3</del> <b>October 5</b> Sept 26 Midterm Exam #1: Emphasis on Sections A , B, and <b>lecture 13 and 14 from C</b>	13 - 17	Organic Spectroscopy
Oct 5 - Oct 12 <i>Oct 10 Problem Set #2 Available on the Web Site</i>	18 - 21	Organic Reactions
Oct 14 - Oct 26 Oct 17 Midterm Exam #2: Emphasis on Sections C and D, <b>Expect bonus questions from section E</b>	22 - 26	Alkenes I
Oct 28 - Nov 4 <i>Oct 28 Course Withdrawal Deadline (in person)</i>	27 - 30	Stereochemistry
Nov 7 - Nov 21 <i>Nov 7 Problem Set #3 Available on the Web Site</i> <b>November 5</b>	31 - <del>35</del> <b>34</b>	Alkyl Halides
Nov 14 Midterm Exam #3: Emphasis on Sections E and F		
Nov 23 - Dec 5 (Nov 25 No Class, Thanksgiving) <b>Review session will be hosted November 26 at 5:30 pm</b>	36 - 40	Alkenes II
<i>Dec 5 Problem set #4 Available on the Web Site</i> <b>Copies will be available in lecture</b>		
Dec 12 Final Exam ( <del>10:00 - 11:50 AM</del> ) <b>(12:20 to 2:10)</b>		