

## Chapter 1.1 Chemistry Section Review

### Objectives:

- Identify 5 traditional areas of study in chemistry
- Relate pure chemistry and applied chemistry
- Identify reasons to study chemistry (as if you need any 😊)

### Vocabulary

 Matter

 Biochemistry

 Pure Chemistry

 Chemistry

 Analytical Chemistry

 Applied Chemistry

 Organic Chemistry

 Physical Chemistry

 Technology

 Inorganic Chemistry

### Part A: Completion

Use this completion exercise to test understanding of the concepts and terms introduced in this section.

\_\_\_\_\_ is anything that has volume and occupies space. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the interaction of matter and the changes matter undergoes. Chemistry has traditionally been divided into 5 areas of study. The study of processes occurring within living organisms is called \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ is focused on the composition of matter, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the mechanism, rate and energy exchange that occurs within chemical reactions. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of compounds containing carbon while \_\_\_\_\_ is primarily the study of chemicals that do not contain carbon. A chemist is likely to be working in more than one area of chemistry at a time.

### Part B-True or False

Classify the following statements as always true, **AT**, sometimes true, **ST**, or never true, **NT**.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Organic chemistry is the study of compounds that do not contain carbon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The goal of chemistry is to accumulate knowledge.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Biochemistry is the study of living organisms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. An organic chemist uses analytical chemistry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Applied chemistry is used to attain specific goals.