1 – Chapter 1 How many different types of proteins molecules exist within the human body?	**2 - Chapter 1** What is an example of a protein molecule that speeds up chemical reactions within living organisms?
3 - Chapter 1 Who is often referred to as the father of modern chemistry?	**4 - Chapter 1** What is the name of the book Antoine Lavoisier, the father of modern chemistry, published in 1789.
5 - Chapter 1 What is *phlogiston*?	**6 - Chapter 1** How did Antoine Laviosier disprove the theory of phlogiston?
7 - Chapter 1 Name the steps of the **scientific method**.	**8 - Chapter 1** What is a **law**?

Chymotrypsin is a protein molecule that speeds up chemical reactions within living organisms.	The human body contains about 100,000 different kinds of protein molecules.
Antione Lavoisier published his book *Traité Élémentarie de Chime* in 1789, which marks the beginning of chemistry as we know it today.	Antoine Lavoisier (1743-1794) is often referred to as the father of modern chemistry.
He burned phosphorous in a bottle and found that oxygen combined with the phosphorous. He also found that the oxidated phosphorous could be heated to reform phosphorous and oxygen.	*Phlogiston* is a form of matter theorized by Johann Becher (1635-1682) and Georg Stahl (1660-1734) which is lost in burning. All matter that could burn had *phlogiston*.
A law simply states what is.	The steps of the **scientific method** are: 1. Observing 2. Proposing a hypothesis 3. Being skeptical 4. Predicting an outcome if the hypothesis is true 5. Testing the prediction with an experiment 6. Revising the hypothesis 7. Testing the new hypothesis 8. Upgrade the hypothesis to a theory by more experiments ** communication *should* be included in the scientific method

9 - Chapter 1 What are the five subdivisions of chemistry?	**10 - Chapter 1** Define: **hypothesis**
11 - Chapter 1	**12 - Chapter 1**
13 - Chapter 1	**14 - Chapter 1**
15 - Chapter 1	**16 - Chapter 1**

A **hypothesis** is a tentative explanation for observations.	The five subdivisions of chemistry are: 1. Analytical a. studies what (qualitative) and how much (quantitative) is in a sample of matter 2. Biological a. concerned with living systems b. the most active area of chemical research 3. Organic a. study of the properties and reactions of compounds that contain carbon 4. Inorganic a. study of all substances that are not organic 5. Physical chemistry