

Terms to know and understand:

Arrhenius equation	Rate constant	Half-life
Bimolecular	Termolecular	Molecularity
Elementary step	Mechanism	Unimolecular
Instantaneous rate	Initial rate	Activation energy
Intermediate	Catalyst	Rate determining (limiting) step
Kinetics	Equilibrium	Equilibrium constant
Microscopic reversibility	Rate law (rate equation)	Collision theory
Osmotic pressure		

Trends to know:

- How does reaction rate respond to an increase/decrease in temperature, specificity of orientation, activation energy, and the number of collisions
- Be able to interpret the three kinds of concentration vs. time graphs ($[A]$ vs. time; $\ln[A]$ vs. time; $1/[A]$ vs. time)
- What happens to the rate constant when you reverse a reaction, multiply a reaction by a constant, or add two reactions together
- The rules for writing equilibrium expressions

Calculations/Problem Types to be able to solve:

- Determine the molar mass when given osmotic pressure, mass, and volume
- Determine a rate law using the initial rate method
- Determine a rate law using the graphical method
- Identify the overall order of a reaction
- Identify the order of a reaction with respect to a particular reactant
- Derive a complete rate law (including the value of k), for a reaction when given the concentration dependences of each reactant
- Determine the value of the rate constant k for a reaction
- Given the half-life for a first-order reaction $A \rightarrow \text{products}$ along with the initial value of $[A]_0$, find $[A]_t$ at a subsequent time an integral number of half-lives later.
- Calculate the number of half-lives that have passed in a first order process (i.e., radioactive decay)
- Use the Arrhenius equation to determine activation energy E_a using both the graphical and the 2-point form.
- Write an overall reaction given a series of elementary steps
- Determine the molecularity for each step in a proposed mechanism
- Identify the intermediate(s) and/or catalyst(s) involved in a reaction
- Determine which of two possible mechanisms is more "reasonable"
- Determine the rate laws of elementary steps and overall reaction
- Provided a rate law, write the reaction
- Write rate laws for forward and reverse reactions
- Given an elementary reaction, write its rate law
- Write an equilibrium expression for a reaction