Name:	Date:
Reading Guide: Chapter 2.2, Water	(<u>OpenStax Biology 2E</u>)
What percentage of the human body is water?	
2. The polarity of water results from	bonds.
Water's Polarity	
3. Within a molecule of water, hydrogen has a slightly [positive / negative	e] charge.
oxygen has a slightly [positive / negative]	charge.
4. A polar substance that interacts or dissolves in water is called	
Nonpolar molecules are called	
Water's States: Gas, Liquid, and Solid	
5. Frozen water is [less / more] dense than liquid water.	
6. Why is it important to life that ice floats?	
7. Why is it dangerous for living tissue to freeze?	
Water's High Heat Capacity	
8. What is the definition of specific heat?	
9. What is this water's specific heat capacity important to life?	
Water's Heat of Vaporization	
10. Heat of vaporization refers to the amount of energy needed to change	e liquid water to a
11. When water molecules escape from the surface of water and vaporize	
12. Why is this an important property for life?	
Water's Solvent Properties	
13. When atoms break off from molecules and form ions, it is called	
14. What ions are formed when table salt is placed in water?	

Water's Cohesive and Adhesive Properties

15. Water's surface tension is created by the	
17. Why are these forces important to life?	
pH, Buffers, Acids, and Bases	
18. What is litmus paper used for?	
19. One mole is equal to	particles of a substance.
20. An acid is a substance that increases [hydrogen / hydroxide]ions.	
21. What is an example of a strong acid? A	weak one ?
22. What is the pH of stomach acid?	
23. What substances absorb excess H⁺ and OH⁻?	
24. Why are these substances important?	
25. Answer True or False to the following statements	
Acids and bases cannot mix together.	
Acids can change the pH of a solution.	
Acids and bases will neutralize each other.	
Most household cleaners are acidic.	
Acids donate hydroxide ions.	
A pH of 7 is neutral.	
The pH of blood is slightly alkaline.	

