

# Vocabulary and Section Summary B

## Acids and Bases

### VOCABULARY

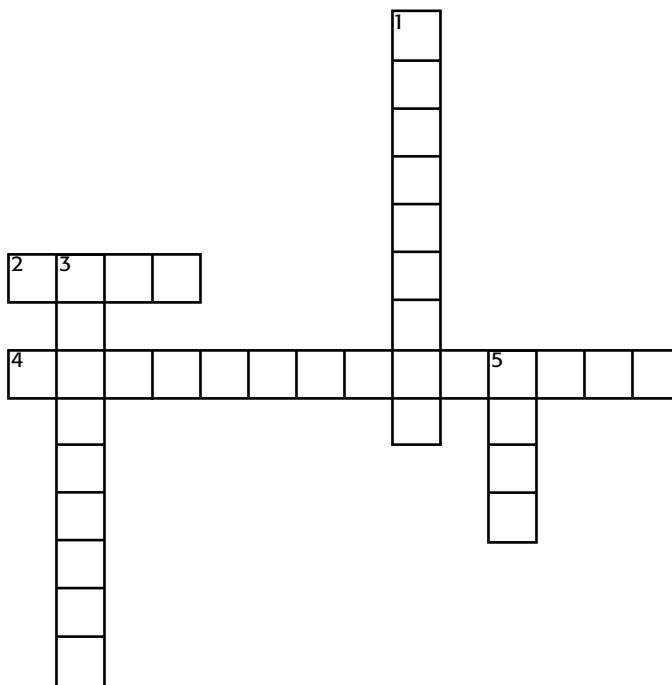
After you finish reading the section, try this puzzle! Use the clues below to solve the crossword puzzle!

#### ACROSS

2. any compound that increases the number of hydronium ions when dissolved in water
4. an indicator that is pale blue in water and turns yellow in the presence of an acid

#### DOWN

1. a compound that can reversibly change color depending on conditions such as pH
3. describes a substance that can destroy body tissues, clothing, and many other things
5. any compound that increases the number of hydroxide ions when dissolved in water



# Vocabulary and Section Summary B

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## Solutions of Acids and Bases

### VOCABULARY

After you finish reading the section, try this puzzle! Fill in the blanks with the correct terms. Then, use the words to complete the word search puzzle on the next page.

#### Clues

1. Sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, and nitric acid are all \_\_\_\_\_ acids.
2. The reaction of an acid and a base to form a neutral solution of water and a salt is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ reaction.
3. The value that is used to express the acidity or basicity of a solution is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. An indicator can identify whether a solution contains an acid or a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. An ionic compound formed when a metal atom replaces the hydrogen of an acid is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Vocabulary and Section Summary B** *continued*

L	C	X	R	G	S	Q	J	S	X	A	G	I	T	X
N	X	Y	Q	S	Q	M	F	N	S	X	E	H	N	U
P	H	K	J	O	U	A	J	D	P	F	G	E	I	X
D	E	Y	C	M	J	O	T	M	Z	D	U	W	Q	Y
H	T	F	B	S	L	P	S	Q	D	T	S	J	T	Z
I	E	Q	G	L	G	K	C	Q	R	S	I	X	L	X
H	N	O	K	K	N	W	E	A	B	E	L	R	A	G
B	N	P	E	O	T	Z	L	S	V	G	W	A	S	V
F	N	B	E	E	S	I	G	I	A	R	Q	P	M	W
J	X	G	S	J	Z	G	K	V	S	B	R	Z	U	X
Z	Q	O	V	A	X	D	M	Q	N	I	Z	L	X	C
E	R	Z	T	S	Z	J	R	N	J	F	S	N	X	E
F	U	I	J	F	R	M	A	K	D	P	Q	V	H	V
C	O	J	C	L	G	C	M	V	V	M	L	Y	R	K
N	G	N	O	R	T	S	N	H	I	U	L	R	W	C

**SECTION SUMMARY****Read the following section summary.**

- Every molecule of a strong acid or base breaks apart to form ions. Few molecules of weak acids and bases break apart to form ions.
- An acid and a base can neutralize one another to make salt and water.
- pH is a measure of hydronium ion concentration in a solution.
- A salt is an ionic compound formed when an acid reacts with a base.

# Directed Reading B

## Section: Elements in Living Things

### THE BONDING OF CARBON ATOMS

1. Name two reasons why carbon has a central role in the chemistry of living organisms.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Each carbon atom has \_\_\_\_\_ valence electrons.
3. Each carbon atom can make a total of \_\_\_\_\_ bonds.
4. Models of carbon backbones show how \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A covalently bonded compound that contains carbon is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 6. type of bond carbon atoms most often form                   | <b>a.</b> propane     |
| _____ 7. simplest example of an organic compound with a double bond  | <b>b.</b> ethyne      |
| _____ 8. compound whose carbon atoms have only single bonds          | <b>c.</b> single bond |
| _____ 9. organic compound that has triple bonds between carbon atoms | <b>d.</b> ethene      |

### OTHER ELEMENTS IN LIVING ORGANISMS

10. What type of compounds do all living things depend on?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_