

Study Guide

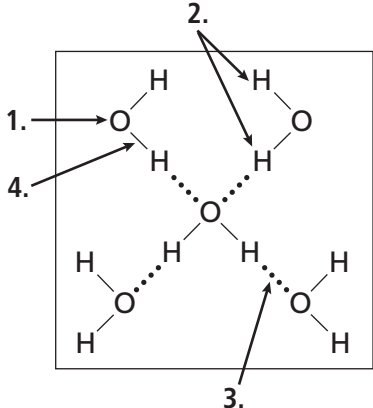
CHAPTER 6

Section 3: Water and Solutions

In your textbook, read about water's polarity.

Label the diagram. Use these choices:

	covalent bond	hydrogen bond	slightly negative end	slightly positive end
1.	<u>slightly negative end</u>			
2.	<u>slightly positive end</u>			
3.	<u>hydrogen bond</u>			
4.	<u>covalent bond</u>			



In your textbook, read about mixtures with water.

For each statement below, write true or false.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <u>true</u> | 5. A mixture is a combination of two or more substances in which each substance retains its individual characteristics. |
| <u>true at the beginning</u> | 6. A suspension is a mixture that has a uniform composition throughout. |
| <u>false, solute</u> | 7. In a mixture, the solvent is the substance that is dissolved. |
| <u>true</u> | 8. A mixture of sand and water is a heterogeneous mixture. |
| <u>false, heterogenous</u> | 9. A suspension is a homogeneous mixture in which water is mixed with a substance that does not dissolve in it. |

In your textbook, read about acids and bases.

Use each of the terms below only once to complete the passage.

acids bases biology buffers hydrogen ions neutral pH

Substances that release hydrogen ions when dissolved in water are called (10) acids. The more (11) hydrogen ions a substance releases, the more acidic the solution becomes. Substances that release hydroxide ions when dissolved in water are called (12) bases. Acids and bases are key substances in (13) biology. The concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution is called (14) pH. Pure water is (15) neutral and has a pH value of 7.0. (16) buffers are weak acids or weak bases that can react with strong acids or strong bases to keep the pH within a particular range.