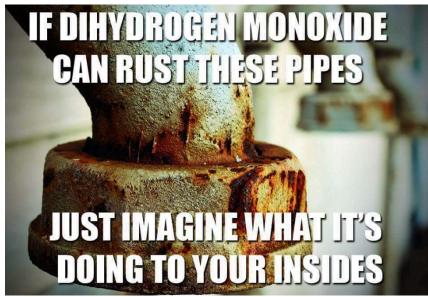


Quiz 2.3 on Wednesday! Last day to retake is Wed Oct 19!

### <u>Starter:</u>

From our water lab last week, list and describe (or draw) two of the properties of water you observed.





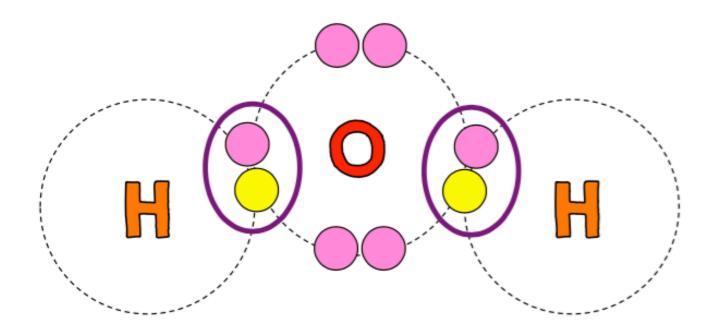
### Today's Objective:

I can describe the structure of water and how it leads to water's polarity

I can explain how the properties of water contribute to the functions of life



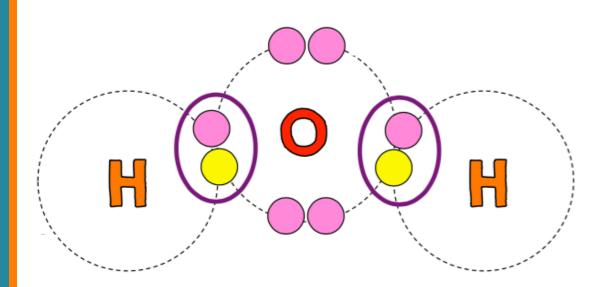
#### <u>Chemical Structure of Water</u>



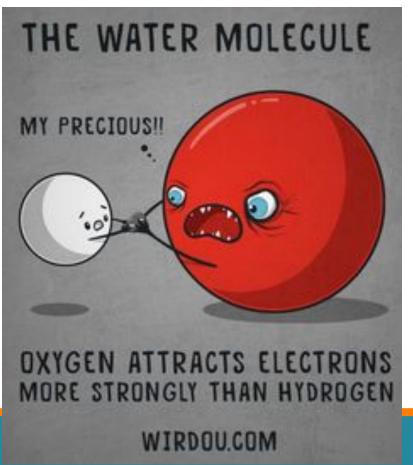
© Stephanie Elkowitz



#### <u>Chemical Structure of Water</u>



© Stephanie Elkowitz





#### <u>Chemical Structure of Water</u>

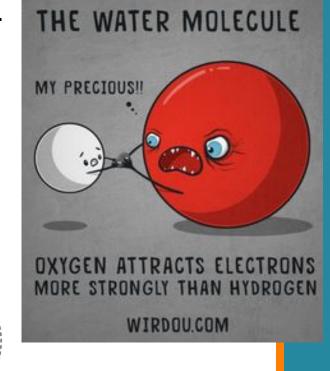
U N

Partially positive

Covalent Bond

Partially negative

- 2 hydrogens COVALENTLY bonded to I oxygen
- Electrons are shared UNEVENLY

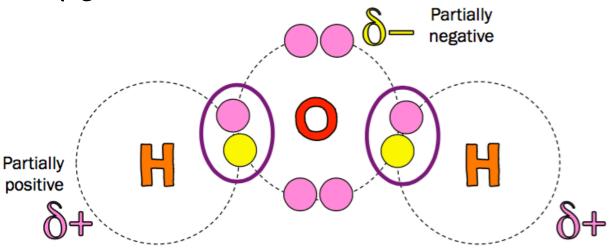




### Water is POLAR/Water has POLARITY

- Uneven sharing creates charges
- Partial negative around oxygen
- Partial positive around

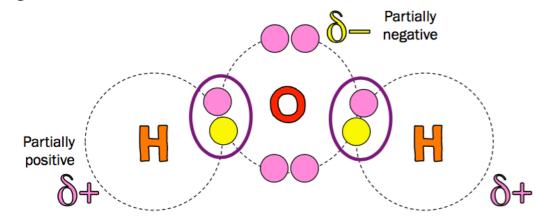
hydrogens



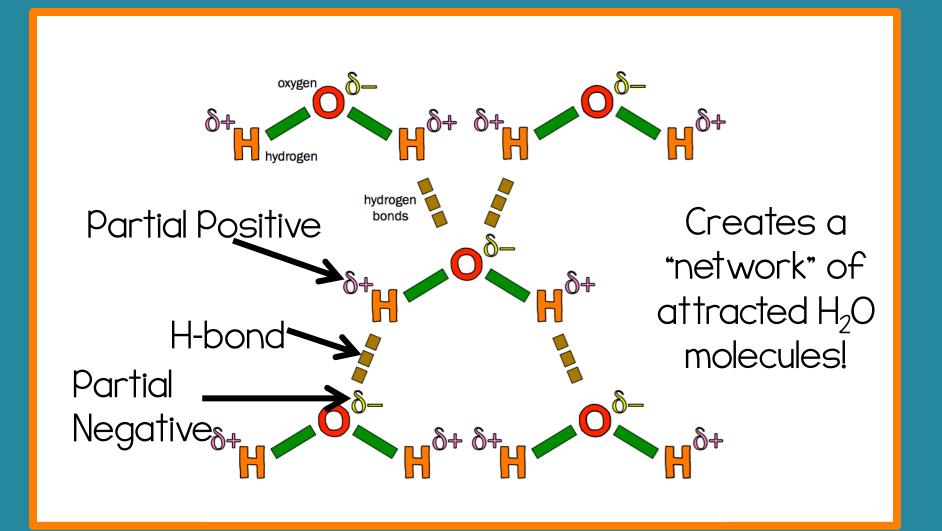


## Water is POLAR/has POLARITY

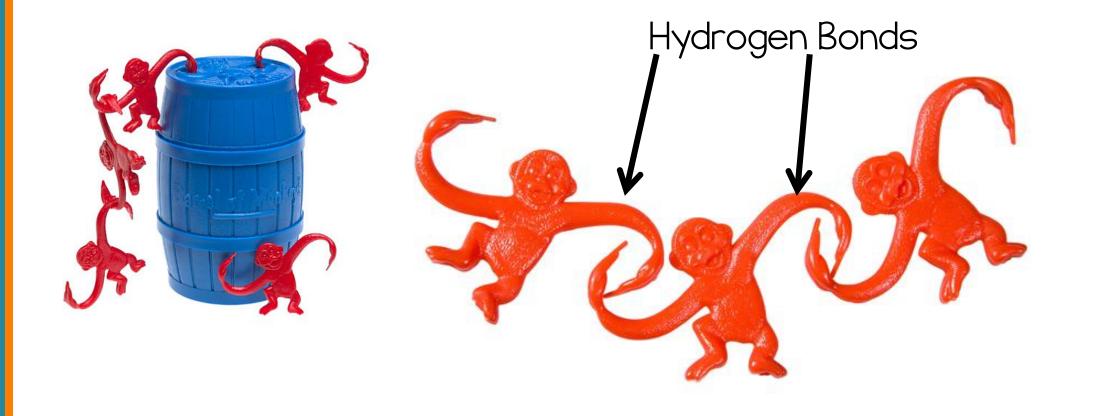
- Hydrogen Bonding of Water
  - Partial charges create attractions btwn water molecules
  - Attractions = hydrogen bonding







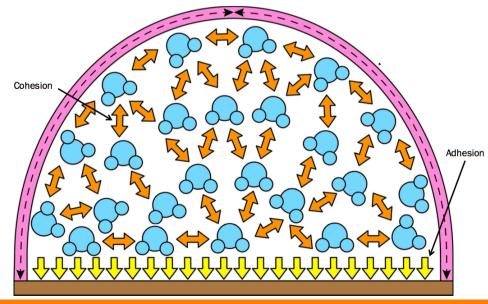




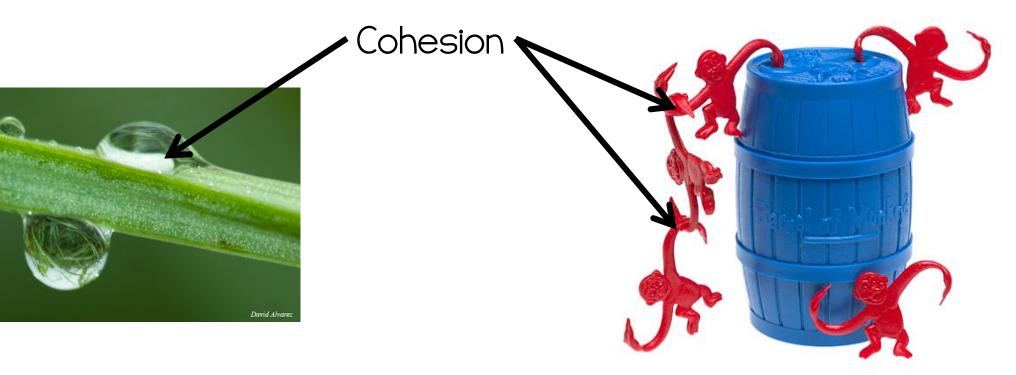


- Cohesion
  - Due to H-bonds, water "sticks" to itself
  - Molecules are attracted
    - to each other







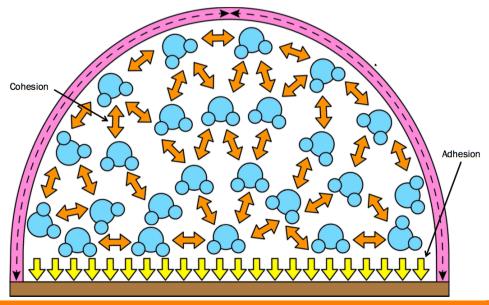




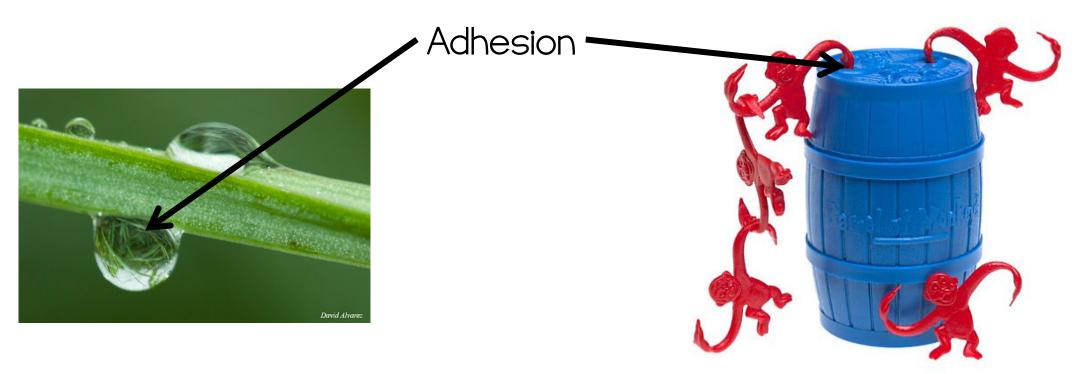
- Adhesion
  - Due to H-bonds, water "sticks" to other substances
  - Molecules are attracted

to other charged substances



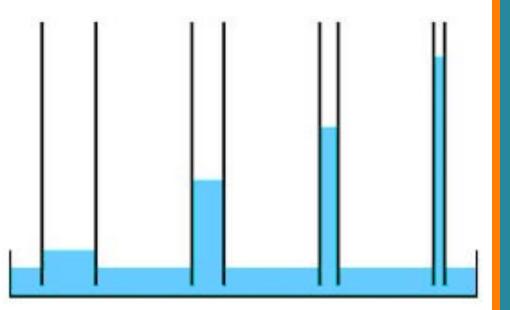








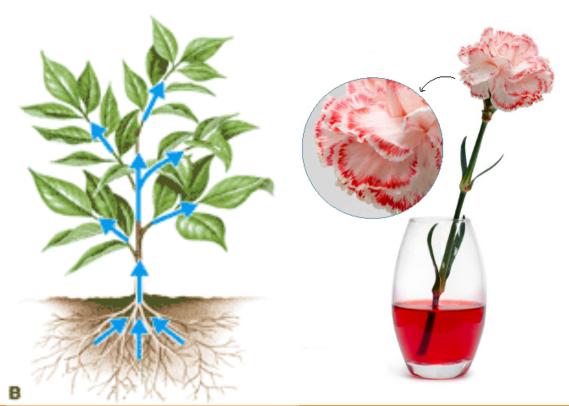
- Capillary Action
  - Due to adhesion & cohesion...
    water flows up (climbs) narrow
    spaces against gravity!
    Water "pulls" itself upward with
    hydrogen bonds





Capillary Action

\*Important property for movement of materials in plants!\*

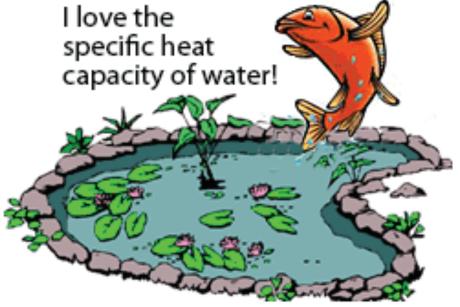




- Heat Capacity
  - Due to cohesion, water has a <u>HIGH HEAT CAPACITY</u>
  - Water holds on to heat longer than other substances (Water takes a long time to heat up & a long time to cool down!)

# Chemistry of Woter

- Heat Capacity
  - Important to regulate temperatures in some ecosystems!
  - Important to keep interior temps in cells the same!





Heat Capacity SPECIFIC HEAT CAPACITY SUBSTANCE [J/(G° C)] 4.18 H<sub>2</sub>O(1) H<sub>2</sub>O(s) 2.03 0.71 C(s)Fe(s) 0.45 0.488 Cr(s) AI(s) 0.89



### Other Properties:

- Universal Solvent
  - Solution
    - A mixture of two or more substances
  - Solvent
    - Substance that dissolves another (i.e. water)
  - Solute

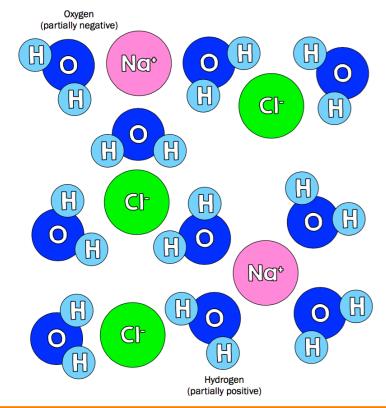
Substances that is dissolved (i.e. salt)





# Other Properties:

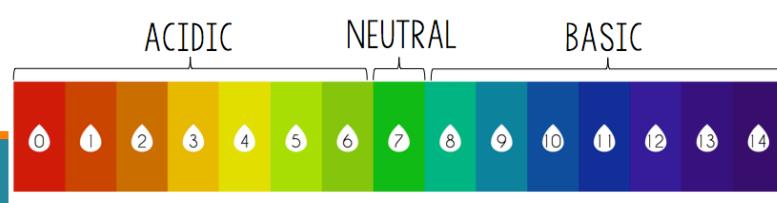
- Universal Solvency of Water
  - Dissolves almost everything!
  - Dissolves more substances than any other liquid!
  - Important in the body:
    - Dissolve wastes = urine
    - Dissolve nutrients & transport = blood





## Other Properties:

- Water Has a Neutral pH
  - pH scale shows how acidic or how basic a substance is
  - -0-6.9 = acidic (lower the # = more acidic)
  - -7.1 H = basic (higher the # = more basic)
  - Pure water = 7 or neutral



# Thursday October 1st

Please pick up a clicker, you have 3 minutes to answer starter and review!

### Starter:

- In your properties of water lab, you observed that isopropyl alcohol evaporates faster than water.
- Given this observation, what inferences can you make about the differences between water and isopropyl molecules?
- (Note: evaporation is just adding heat energy to a substance from the ambient air until the molecules become a gas.)