**CHAPTER 6: WATER POLARITY AND pH OUTLINE QUIZ #4**

1. Water is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compound.
2. Because of water’s unequal distribution of charges, it is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ molecule. The electrons are more attracted to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atom.
3. Due to water’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many substances readily dissolve.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that hold water molecules together are an electrostatic attraction.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bonds involve a hydrogen atom and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atom because they are the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elements.
6. A hydrogen bond is a strong type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a combination of two or more substances in which each substance retains its individual characteristics and properties.
8. A mixture with a uniform composition is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Another name for this is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is what is dissolved in a solution. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a substance in which another is dissolved. For example, Kool-Aid would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and water would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Any solution in which water is a solvent is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. A mixture in which the components are distinct is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. An example is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mixture in which the components don’t settle out is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ release positively charged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ions when dissolved in water. The more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ions a substance releases, the more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a solution becomes.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ release negatively charged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ions when dissolved in water. The more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ions a substance releases, the more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a solution becomes.
15. The amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ions in a solution determines the strength of acids and bases. The measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. The neutral pH value is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Below a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means a solution is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Above a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means a solution is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are substances that help to regulate acid/base levels. This is especially important in biological systems such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
18. Household ammonia is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Cola is an example of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Water is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ substance.
19. There is a difference of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between each number on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scale.