

1. Small insects have the ability to walk on water because of the water property known as cohesion.
2. An ionic nucleus is an indication of an isotope. To correct this imbalance, an isotope the nucleus is made up of a proton, described as radioactive decay.
3. The Octet Rule is satisfied if there are 8 electrons in the outermost energy level, therefore, atoms are not looking to accept nor donate any electrons.
4. The covalent bond is ideal for forming molecules because it is strong and directional.
5. Reactive atoms have unfilled energy levels.
6. In a bond, when one nucleus has a higher affinity (attraction) for electrons than the other, we refer to it as a Polar Covalent bond.
7. At low temperatures the hydrogen bonds of water molecules are strong, likely to break, resulting in the formation of ice. However, at high temperatures the hydrogen bonds of water molecules are weak, likely to break, resulting in the formation of gas.
8. Which property of water prevents our blood from freezing, therefore allowing our body to remain a constant temperature? Heat Storage.
9. As water flows, the molecules of water become pushed apart, thus are pushed, making ice less dense than water.
10. When water dissociates it forms OH^- and H^+ .
11. pH measures the concentration of H^+ .
12. You are swimming a cell with environmental pH of 8. The cell needs the environment more acidic, what are you going to do to the pH? There are going to decrease it, by raising the concentration of H^+ in the cell's environment.
13. What term do we use to describe a atom with an unequal amount of protons and electrons? Ion.
14. A cation has more protons than electrons, giving it a positive charge. An anion has fewer protons than electrons, giving it a negative charge.
15. Chemicals that help keep pH in a normal range are called buffers.