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Crash Course BIOLOGY (2012 SERIES) 40 Episode Series Bundle

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Crash Course Biology (2012) #2: Water

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The chemical formula for water is _____.
2. In a water molecule, hydrogen and oxygen share electrons in a _____ bond.
3. Because electrons spend more time near oxygen, water is a _____ molecule.
4. The slight attractions between neighboring water molecules are _____ bonds.
5. The attraction between like molecules (water to water) is called _____.
6. Water's strong cohesion at its surface creates high _____.
7. The attraction between water molecules and other materials (e.g., glass) is _____.
8. The upward movement of water in a thin tube due to adhesion and cohesion is _____.
9. Substances that dissolve in water because they have charged poles are _____.
10. Substances that are non-polar and do not dissolve in water are _____.
11. When table salt dissolves in water, it separates into charged particles called _____.
12. Ice floats because solid water is _____ than liquid water.
13. As water freezes, hydrogen bonds form _____ that space molecules farther apart.
14. Water resists temperature change because it has a high _____.
15. Oceans help regulate climate because they act as giant _____ that store heat.

Crash Course Biology (2012) #2: Water - KEY

1. The chemical formula for water is H_2O .
2. In a water molecule, hydrogen and oxygen share electrons in a **covalent** bond.
3. Because electrons spend more time near oxygen, water is a **polar** molecule.
4. The slight attractions between neighboring water molecules are **hydrogen** bonds.
5. The attraction between like molecules (water to water) is called **cohesion**.
6. Water's strong cohesion at its surface creates high **surface tension**.
7. The attraction between water molecules and other materials (e.g., glass) is **adhesion**.
8. The upward movement of water in a thin tube due to adhesion and cohesion is **capillary action**.
9. Substances that dissolve in water because they have charged poles are **hydrophilic**.
10. Substances that are non-polar and do not dissolve in water are **hydrophobic**.
11. When table salt dissolves in water, it separates into charged particles called **ions**.
12. Ice floats because solid water is **less dense** than liquid water.
13. As water freezes, hydrogen bonds form **crystalline structures** that space molecules farther apart.
14. Water resists temperature change because it has a high **heat capacity**.
15. Oceans help regulate climate because they act as giant **heat sinks** that store heat.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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