

15. What is a buffer? Chemical substance that neutralizes small amounts of acids or bases/prevents fluctuations in pH
16. Water is the universal solvent.
17. What does high heat capacity of water mean and why is it important? Water can absorb and release large amounts of energy without change in T° - Earth's oceans stabilize global temperatures so life can exist
18. How many electrons can the first energy level hold? 2 second? 8 third? 8
19. What is an isotope? Atoms of the same element (atomic #) with different numbers of neutrons (different atomic mass)
20. What does the atomic number equal? Electrons, Protons
21. What does the atomic mass equal? Neutrons + Protons
22. How many atoms are there of each element in ibuprofen ($C_{13}H_{18}O_2$).
C-13, H-18, O-2
23. Write the definitions for the following words.
- Catalyst: Chemical substance that can reduce the amount of activation energy needed to start a reaction
 - Energy: the ability to do work or cause change
 - Matter: Anything that has mass and takes up space
 - Activation Energy: energy needed to begin the change from potential energy to kinetic energy
 - Polar: uneven distribution of charge

In addition:

- Be able to know the difference between a physical and chemical change.
- Have a good understanding on how to read Bohr Models.

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