

# SELF-TEST

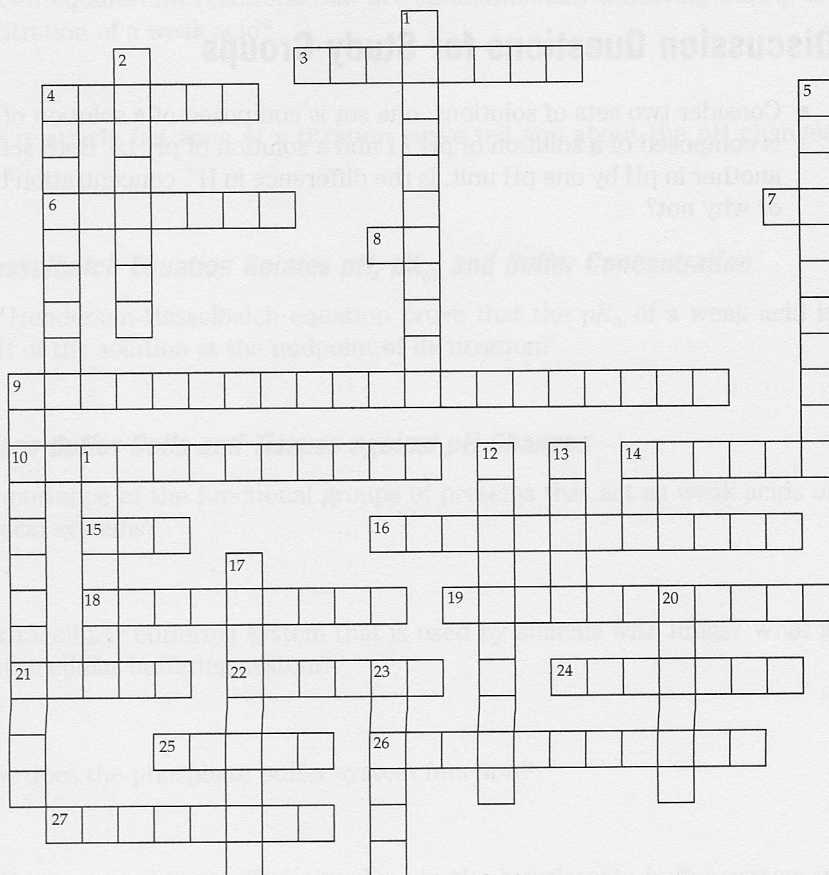
## Do You Know the Terms?

### ACROSS

- Describes a solution with a  $[H^+]$  of  $1 \times 10^{-8}$ .
- Hydro \_\_\_\_\_ molecules can form energetically favorable interactions with water molecules.
- Water is often referred to as the "universal \_\_\_\_\_" because of its ability to hydrate molecules and screen charges.
- Denotes the concentration of  $H^+$  (and therefore of  $OH^-$ ) in an aqueous solution.
- The ion product of water; it is  $1 \times 10^{-14}$  M in aqueous solutions at  $25^\circ C$ .
- The \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_ equation; describes the relationship between pH and the  $pK_a$  of a buffer.
- The equilibrium constant for the reaction  $HA \rightleftharpoons H^+ + A^-$  is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ constant,  $K_a$ .
- Hydro \_\_\_\_\_ molecules decrease the entropy of an aqueous system by causing water molecules to become more ordered.
- The numbers 1, 10, 100, and 1000 are placed at equal intervals on a \_\_\_\_\_ scale.
- Reaction in which two reactants combine to form a single product with the elimination of water.
- A plot of pH vs.  $OH^-$  equivalents added is a \_\_\_\_\_ curve.
- Weak interactions that are crucial to the structure and function of macromolecules.
- Describes a solution in which  $[OH^-]$  is greater than  $[H^+]$ .
- A mixture of a weak acid and its conjugate base.
- Enzymes show maximum activity at a characteristic pH \_\_\_\_\_.
- HA is a proton \_\_\_\_\_.
- The point in a reversible chemical reaction at which the rate of product formation equals the rate of product breakdown to the starting reactants.
- $A^-$  is a proton \_\_\_\_\_.

### DOWN

- The \_\_\_\_\_ radius is approximately twice the distance of a covalent radius for a single bond. (3 words)
- Stable structures formed by lipids in water, which are held together by hydrophobic interactions.
- $H_2PO_4^- \rightleftharpoons H^+ + PO_4^{2-}$  describes a \_\_\_\_\_ buffer system.
- Compound containing both polar and nonpolar regions.



- The electrostatic interactions between the hydrogen and oxygen atoms on adjacent  $H_2O$  molecules constitute a \_\_\_\_\_. (2 words)
- Dissolved molecules.
- Covalent bond breakage by the addition of water.
- Water molecules readily dissolve compounds such as NaCl because they screen \_\_\_\_\_ interactions between  $Na^+$  and  $Cl^-$ .
- pH at which  $[HAc] = [Ac^-]$ .
- $H_2CO_3 \rightleftharpoons H^+ + HCO_3^-$  describes a \_\_\_\_\_ buffer system.
- Describes a solution in which  $[H^+]$  is greater than  $[OH^-]$ .
- Noncovalent bonds have weaker bond \_\_\_\_\_ than covalent bonds.