

Tues, Aug 30, 2016

Pick up: DSQ –ISN pg 17/Concept Map-ISN pg 18
/Properties & Connections-ISN pg 19

Today you will:

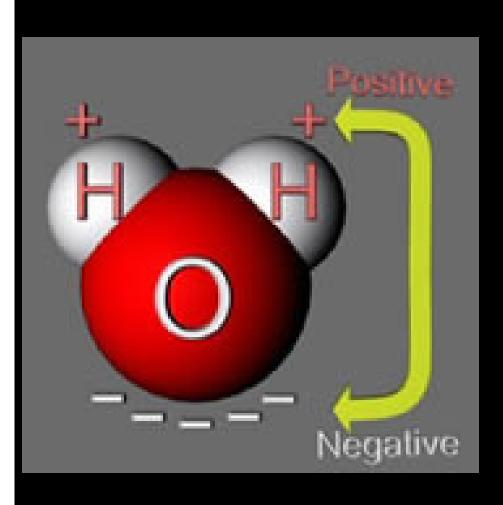
- 1. Work w/ neighbor to complete concept map
- 2. Discuss the properties of water & why they are important to life
- 3. Read background to tomorrow's lab

Homework:

Complete your Cornell Notes

Please make sure your phones are in your bags under your desk.

Water is a Polar Molecule



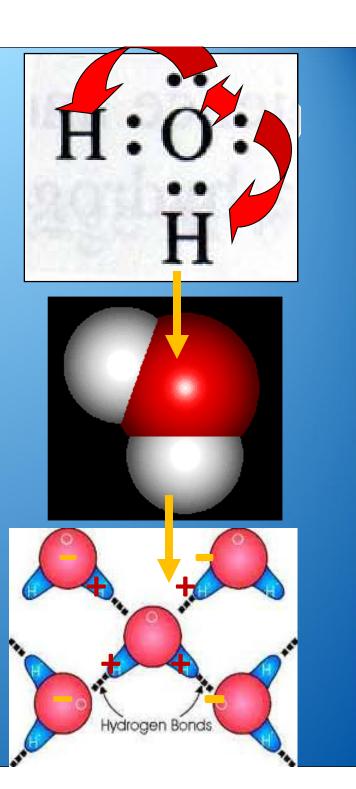
1.Water is POLAR:

because it is

 positively
 charged on one
 end and
 negatively
 charged on it's
 opposite end

Polarity

- 1. H₂O atoms opposite charges →attracted like magnets → "sticky"
- Why do we care?
 - The Polarity, the Stickiness Gives water its other properties....

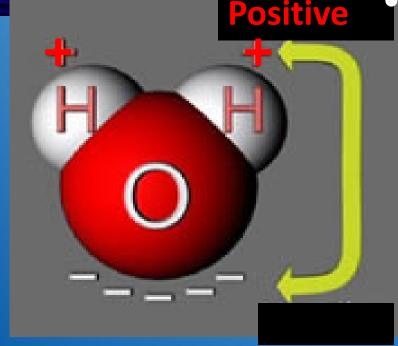






- Water is POLAR
- = OPPOSITE charges
 - + charge





Water's Polarity (+ and -), It's STICKINESS, Determines Its Other Properties

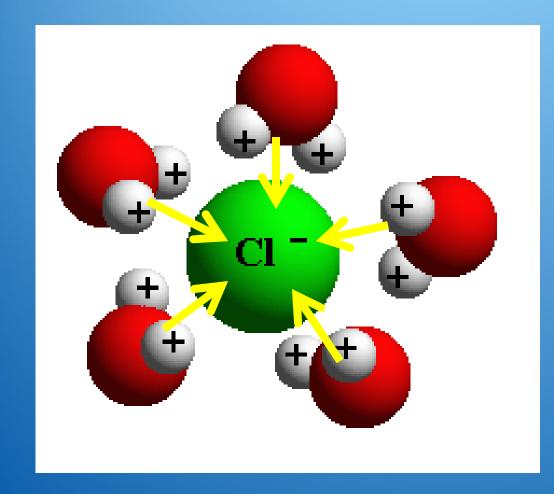
- 1. High Specific Heat → bonds hold energy in so it takes a lot of energy to change waters' temperature maintains Thermal Stability
- 2. Cohesion → charges make water "stick" together
- 3. Cohesion forms thin skin = **Surface Tension**
- **4.** Adhesion → water sticking to something else
- Capillary Action → can result from both cohesion + adhesion
- 6. <u>Density</u> → Water is less dense when it freezes so it floats
- 7. <u>Universal Solvent</u> → it's water that can dissolve



Water is...

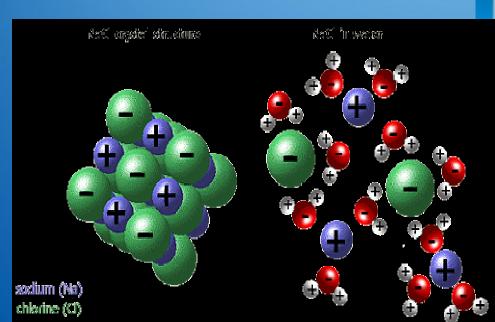


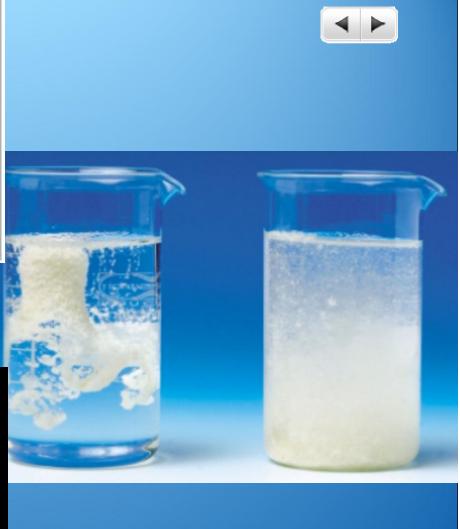
The Universal Solvent



Weak H bonds
allow it to bond
with other sub....
So it DISSOLVES
STUFF!

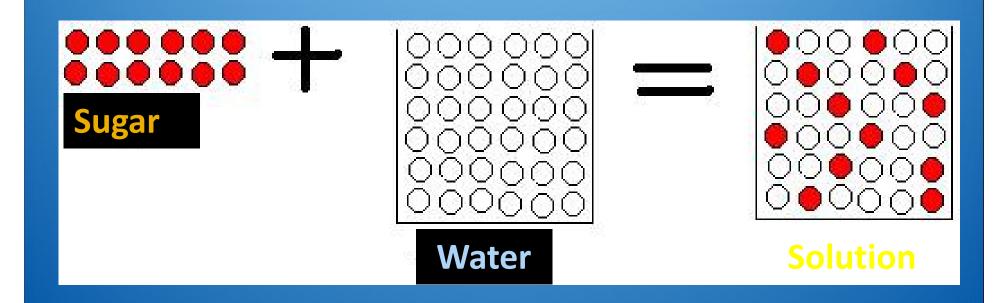




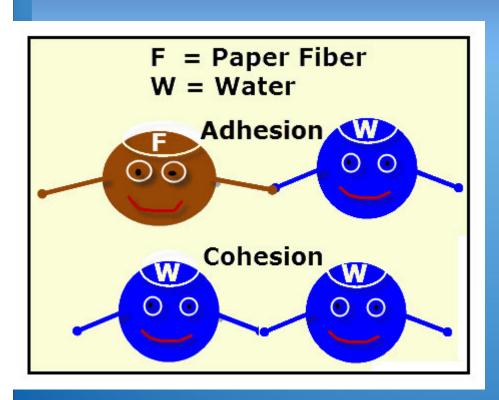


Solute + Solvent = Solution

- 1. Solute = being dissolved smaller amts.
- 2. Solvent = doing dissolving LARGER amts
- 3. <u>Solution</u> = a mixture of 1 sub. dissolved in another so properties are *same throughout*



Cohesion vs Adhesion







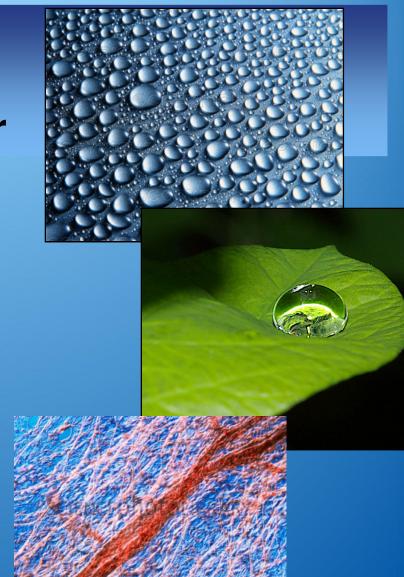
Cohesion



- A. Sticking to itself!
- B. Water attracted to other water → "sticky" → Droplets



 Keeps water/blood <u>together</u> as it moves through plant/blood vessels

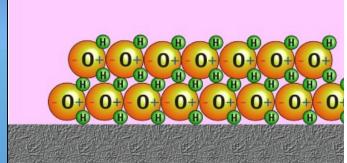


Cohesion \rightarrow Surface Tension

1. Water attraction (cohesion) forms a thin 'skin' barrier on surface.

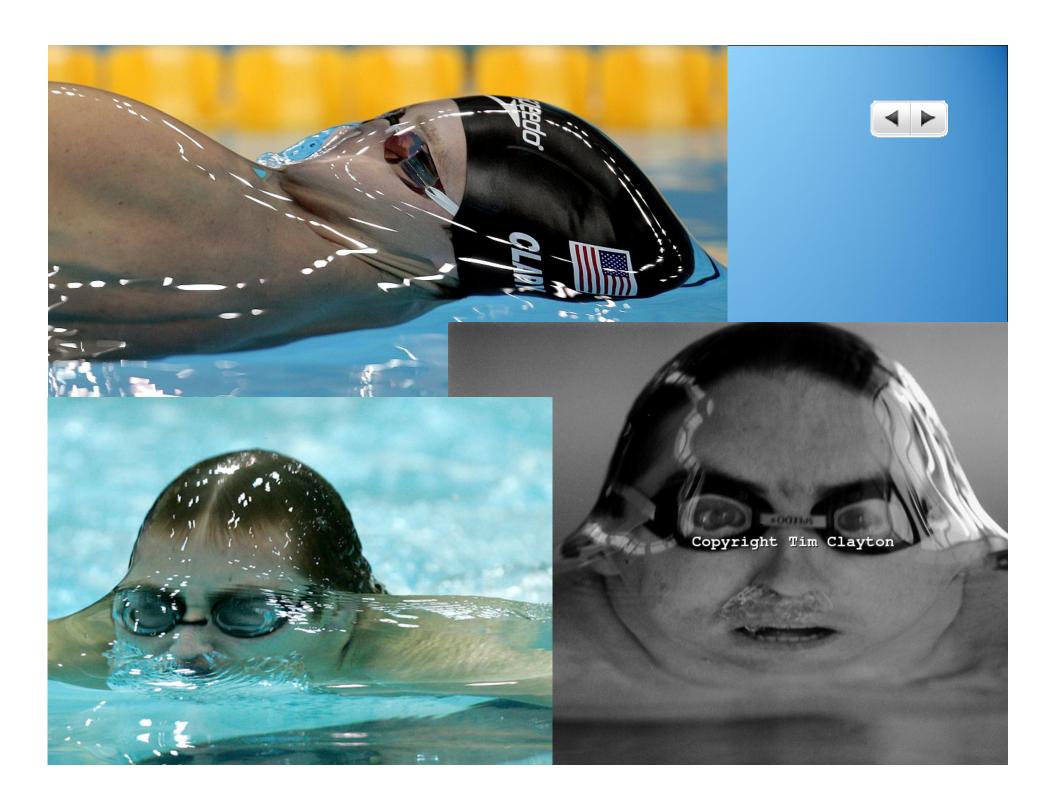
2. Why do we care?

- Dev.of chemicals to remove pollutants → to break surface tension of oil...
- . fact, the lung excretes an surfactant that lowers the surface tension. Without the surfactant, the lungs will not fully inflate due to the surface tension.





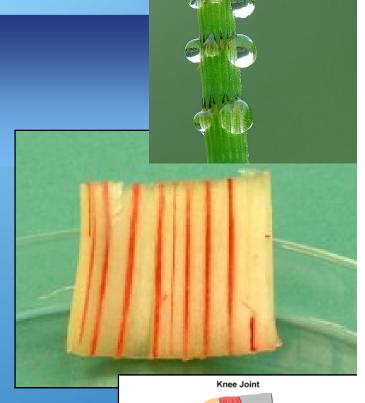


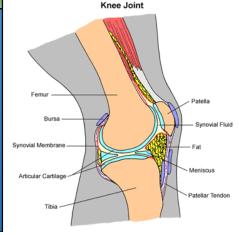


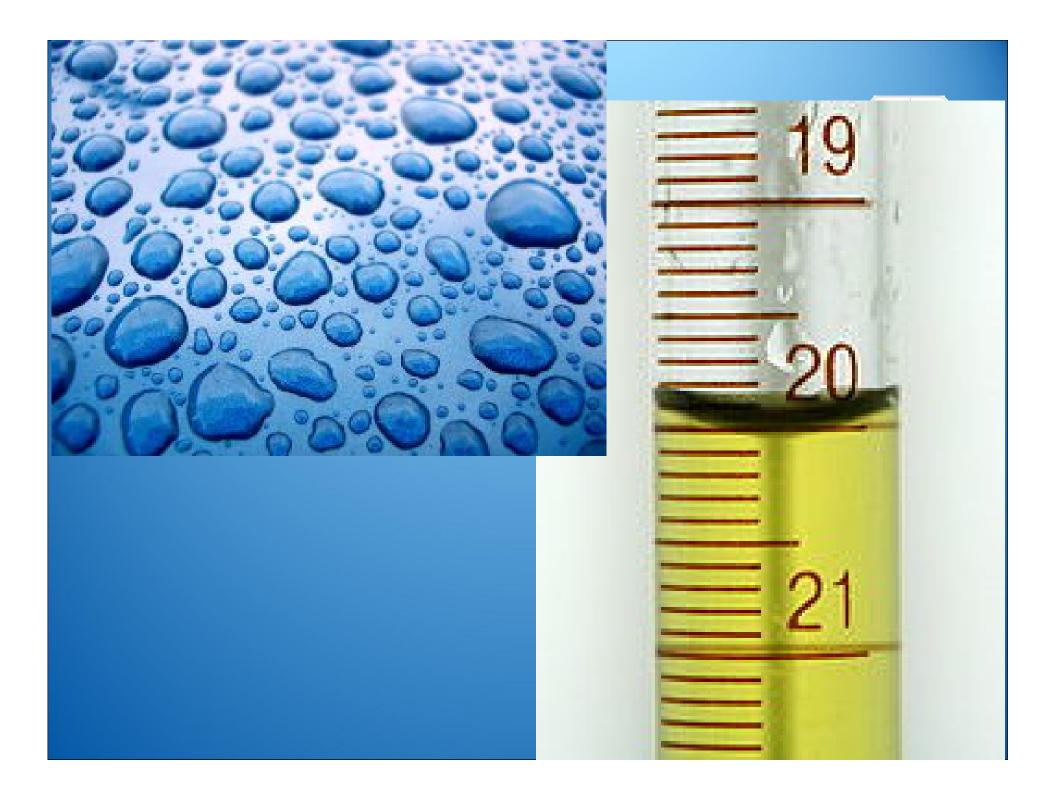


Adhesion

- A. Sticking to something else
- B. Attracted to <u>other</u> materials
- c. Why do we care?
 - Water sticking to sides of plant vessels & therefore moving UP from roots to leaves
 - Helps stabilize joints in body
 - Blood sticking to sides of blood vessels





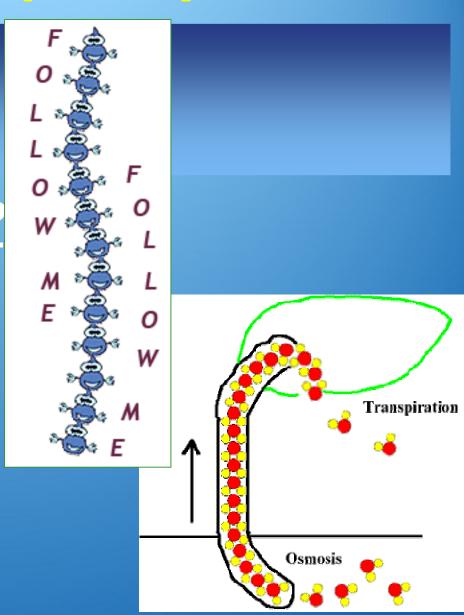


Adhesion -> Capillary Action

A. Water adhering to side of vessels & moving up

в. Why do we care?

- Pulls water up & out of roots
- Delivers blood, nutrients, vitamins in body; tears









High Specific Heat:



High Heat Capacity

A. Water absorbs a lot of heat before it is affected



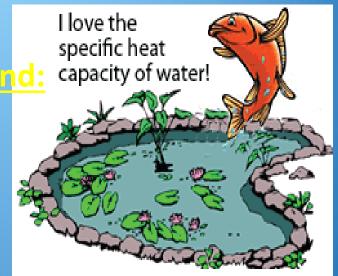
- HOMEOSTASIS!!! → maintaining internal stability/balance
- Maintains temp. of earth



Importance of Specific Heat capacity

1. Helps in regulating temperatures in a pond:

A. Fish stay "happy" because the heat capacity means the temp. of the pond will stay relatively the same from day to night.



- 2. This same concept can be expanded to a world-wide scale.
 - A. Oceans & lakes help regulate the temperature ranges...
 - 1) Water near cities, take longer to heat up & longer to cool, so cities near the oceans will tend to have less change & less extreme temps than inland
 - 2) Midwest states, such as Nebraska, will have colder winters & hotter summers than cities on coast!



DENSITY



- 1. Water EXPANDS upon freezing →
- 2. making it less dense
- 3. so it FLOATS!

