

CHAPTER 15 2 ACIDS BASES

ANSWERS

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Is a proton has been transferred from acid 1 to base 2 in the above reaction True or false? Answer and Explanation: In acid-base reactions or neutralization reactions, the proton from the acid is transferred to the base to form water molecules. The statement is TRUE.

How do strong acid solutions carry an electric current? Strong acids completely dissociate into H^+ ions and some other (-) charged counter ion. In this way, a solution of simple acid like HCl that is 1M, for example, will be 2 M in total ions (1M + ions, 1M (-) ions). These ions allow the solution to conduct electricity.

What are the 2 products formed from the neutralization of acid and base _____ and _____? Salt and water are the only products formed during a neutralisation reaction.

What is acid and base question answer? An acid is any hydrogen-containing substance that is capable of donating a proton (hydrogen ion) to another substance. A base is a molecule or ion able to accept a hydrogen ion from an acid. Acidic substances are usually identified by their sour taste.

Do bases give or accept protons? Key Points. An acid is a substance that donates protons (in the Brønsted-Lowry definition) or accepts a pair of valence electrons to form a bond (in the Lewis definition). A base is a substance that can accept protons or donate a pair of valence electrons to form a bond.

How are acids and bases transferred? When a Bronsted acid (or simply acid) reacts with a Bronsted base (or simply base) a proton is transferred from the acid to

the base. This results in formation of another acid, called the conjugate acid, and another base, called the conjugate base.

Can bases conduct electricity? Complete answer: Both acids and bases exhibit the property of conducting electricity only when they are taken in aqueous solution in which they can completely ionize and generate free ions in the solution which are charge carriers and thus, conduct electricity.

Why do strong acids and bases conduct electricity? Acids, when dissolved in water release the H^+ and bases when dissolved in water release the OH^- ions. These ions are charged species and so act as charge carriers. In other words the conductivity of these solutions is due to the movement of these ions.

Do acids react with electricity? Acids and Bases are conductive in aqueous solution as they breakdown into ions and these ions conduct Electricity. Acids and bases do not conduct electricity in solid form.

What is 7 pH called? The scale ranges from 0 to 14. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic. Pure water is neutral, with a pH of 7.0.

What is an indicator in chemistry? Indicators are substances that change colour when they are added to acidic or alkaline solutions. Litmus, phenolphthalein, and methyl orange are all indicators that are commonly used in the laboratory.

What are the limitations of Arrhenius acid base theory? Arrhenius theory explains acids and bases in terms of their presence in aqueous solution and not as a substance. As such the theory is limited to the study of acids and bases in aqueous solution only and not applicable in gaseous and non-aqueous solutions.

Which substances are produced by neutralization process? Salt and water are the two substances produced by the neutralization process. For example, when hydrochloric acid reacts with sodium hydroxide, sodium chloride(salt) and water are produced.

Why is the indicator not affected by salt? Indicators do not get affected by salts because salts are neutral in nature. Indicators work only with acidic and basic substances.

How do acids and bases react with metals? Acids and Bases React with Metals
Bases also react with certain metals, like zinc or aluminum, to produce hydrogen gas. For example, sodium hydroxide reacts with zinc and water to form sodium zincate and hydrogen gas. $\text{Zn(s)} + 2\text{NaOH(aq)} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O(l)} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Zn(OH)}_4\text{(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{(g)}$.

What type of reaction is proton transfer? Proton transfer reactions which are typically acid- or base-catalyzed reactions are the most common reactions that enzymes catalyze.

What reaction involves the transfer of protons from an acid to a base? An acid-base reaction is, thus, the transfer of a proton from a donor (acid) to an acceptor (base).

What is the acid-base reaction in terms of proton transfer? All acid-base reactions are technically proton transfers, where a bond to H^+ breaks, and a bond to H^+ forms.

What happens when an acid donates a proton to a base? During an acid-base reaction, the acid donates a proton to the base. This process is known as proton transfer. For example, when hydrochloric acid (HCl) reacts with ammonia (NH_3), the HCl donates a proton to the NH_3 , forming ammonium (NH_4^+) and chloride (Cl^-) ions.

Speak Chapter Questions and Answers

Chapter 1:

Question: Why does Melinda Sordino feel like an outcast at her high school?

Answer: She is ostracized after being raped at a summer party by Andy Evans, a popular senior.

Chapter 2:

Question: What is Melinda's relationship with her parents like? **Answer:** Her relationship with her parents is strained. She feels that they don't understand her and are more concerned with appearances than her well-being.

Chapter 3:

Question: What does Melinda find in the art room that becomes her safe haven?

Answer: She discovers a small, empty closet where she can escape and draw what she is feeling.

Chapter 4:

Question: How does Melinda's relationship with Heather develop? **Answer:** Heather initially bullies Melinda, but eventually becomes her first true friend after Melinda confides in her about what happened to her.

Chapter 5:

Question: What is the significance of the tree that Melinda carves into? **Answer:** The tree becomes a symbol of Melinda's resilience and growth. She carves her secrets and emotions into its bark, marking her journey of healing and self-discovery.

Sonnets of Love: A Deeper Dive into Sonnet 3 by William Shakespeare

What is the significance of Sonnet 3?

Sonnet 3 is a love poem that explores the themes of beauty, time, and mortality. It is one of Shakespeare's most famous and widely read sonnets.

Who is the speaker of the poem addressing?

The speaker of the poem is addressing a young man, referred to as the "fair youth." Throughout the sonnets, Shakespeare expresses his love and admiration for this person, who is believed to be either Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of Southampton, or William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke.

What is the main idea of the poem?

The main idea of the poem is that the beloved's beauty will not last forever, and that the only way to preserve it is through poetry. The speaker urges the youth to "make wasteful war upon time's spoil" by having children, who will inherit his beauty and pass it down through generations.

How does the poem use literary devices?

Shakespeare uses several literary devices in Sonnet 3, including personification (giving time human characteristics), metaphor (comparing the youth's beauty to a summer's day), and antithesis (contrasting ideas, such as "youth" and "age"). The poem's rhyme scheme is ABAB CDCD EFEF GG, with a final couplet that summarizes the main theme.

What is the overall tone of the poem?

The overall tone of the poem is one of urgency and bittersweetness. The speaker is aware that the youth's beauty will not last forever, and he is determined to do everything he can to preserve it. The poem also conveys a sense of melancholy, as the speaker realizes that he will eventually lose the object of his affection.

The Art of Hypnosis: Mastering Basic Techniques

Hypnosis has long been a captivating and enigmatic tool, used for centuries to delve into the subconscious and influence behavior. Master the art of hypnosis by understanding these fundamental techniques:

1. What is the Basic Concept of Hypnosis?

Hypnosis is an altered state of consciousness characterized by heightened suggestibility and focused attention. It allows individuals to access their inner thoughts and feelings, becoming more receptive to guidance and suggestions.

2. How Do You Induce Hypnosis?

There are numerous methods for inducing hypnosis, including:

- **Progressive Muscle Relaxation:** Guiding the subject to relax different muscle groups, creating a sense of calm and relaxation.
- **Eye Fixation:** Asking the subject to focus on a specific object to bypass the conscious mind and access the subconscious.
- **Verbal Suggestion:** Using soothing, rhythmic language to gently lead the subject into a trance state.

3. What are Some Common Hypnosis Techniques?

Once the subject is in a hypnotic state, various techniques can be used, such as:

- Suggestion Therapy: Planting suggestions in the subconscious to influence behavior, beliefs, or emotions.
- Age Regression: Guiding the subject to earlier experiences to uncover past traumas or unresolved issues.
- Hypnotic Symbols: Utilizing metaphors and symbols to communicate with the subconscious and facilitate healing.

4. What are the Benefits of Hypnosis?

Hypnosis offers a wide range of benefits, including:

- Stress Reduction and Relaxation
- Improved Confidence and Self-Esteem
- Reduced Anxiety and Fears
- Enhanced Cognitive Function and Focus
- Alleviation of Physical Ailments

5. How Do I Ensure Ethical Hypnosis Practice?

Ethical hypnosis practice is paramount. Always obtain informed consent from subjects, respect their boundaries, and use hypnosis solely for their well-being. Ensure your knowledge and skills are up-to-date by seeking professional training and certification.

[Speak Chapter Questions and Answers, Sonetos de Amor Soneto 3 William Shakespeare, The Art of Hypnosis Mastering Basic Techniques](#)

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