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ZIMSEC A-Level Geography: Questions and Answers from Lhasaseek.com

Paragraph 1

Lhasaseek.com provides a comprehensive online platform for ZIMSEC A-Level Geography students, offering a wide range of resources to enhance their learning and preparation for exams. One valuable aspect of the site is its collection of past paper questions and detailed answers.

Paragraph 2

Students can access questions from previous ZIMSEC A-Level Geography examinations, covering various topics such as physical geography, human geography, and environmental studies. The questions are classified by year and exam series, making it easy for students to find specific areas they wish to focus on.

Paragraph 3

Along with the questions, Lhasaseek.com provides comprehensive answers written by experienced Geography teachers. These answers are structured, well-reasoned, and adhere to the ZIMSEC syllabus. Students can gain invaluable insights into the examiner's expectations and model responses to improve their understanding and writing skills.

Paragraph 4

By practicing these past paper questions and studying the corresponding answers, students can develop a deeper understanding of the key concepts and theories within A-Level Geography. It helps them identify their strengths and weaknesses, and allows them to tailor their revision accordingly.

Paragraph 5

Lhasaseek.com's past paper questions and answers are an invaluable resource for ZIMSEC A-Level Geography students. By accessing these materials, students can enhance their exam preparation, improve their writing skills, and increase their confidence on exam day. The platform is a testament to the site's commitment to providing high-quality educational support to learners across Zimbabwe.

Teaching Transparency Master 39 Chemistry Answers

Paragraph 1: Rates of Reaction

1. Which of the following factors DOES NOT affect the rate of a chemical reaction? (a) Concentration of reactants (b) Temperature (c) Surface area of reactants (d) Catalyst **Answer: (d) Catalyst**

2. The rate law for a reaction is rate = k[A]^2[B]^3. What is the order of the reaction with respect to A and B? **Answer: Second order with respect to A, third order with respect to B**

Paragraph 2: Chemical Equilibrium

3. Which of the following is true at equilibrium? (a) The forward and reverse reactions are occurring at the same rate. (b) The concentrations of reactants and products are equal. (c) The reaction is complete. (d) The system is changing. **Answer: (a) The forward and reverse reactions are occurring at the same rate.**

4. The equilibrium constant for a reaction is 2.5. If the initial concentration of reactants is 1.0 M, what is the equilibrium concentration of products? **Answer: 0.4 M**

Paragraph 3: Acids and Bases

5. Which of the following is a strong acid? (a) HCl (b) H2SO4 (c) CH3COOH (d) NH3 **Answer: (b) H2SO4**

6. The pH of a solution is 3.0. What is the [H+] concentration? **Answer: 1.0 x 10^-3 M**

Paragraph 4: Solutions

7. Which of the following is a colligative property? (a) Boiling point elevation (b) Freezing point depression (c) Solubility (d) Conductivity **Answer: (a) Boiling point elevation**

8. A solution containing 10.0 g of NaCl in 100.0 g of water has a freezing point of -0.59 °C. What is the van't Hoff factor for NaCl? **Answer: 2**

Paragraph 5: Electrochemistry

9. Which of the following is true about an electrochemical cell? (a) The anode is the positive electrode. (b) The cathode is the negative electrode. (c) Electrons flow from the anode to the cathode. (d) The overall cell reaction is spontaneous. **Answer: (c) Electrons flow from the anode to the cathode.**

10. The standard reduction potential for the following half-reaction is -0.23 V: Cu2+ + 2 e- ? Cu What is the standard reduction potential for the reverse half-reaction? **Answer: 0.23 V**

What are the 3 main ingredients in soap making? Handcrafted soaps made from scratch require three things to become soap: oil, water and lye. It is the chemical reaction between these ingredients that turns them into soap. Most soap also has other ingredients added to provide benefits to the soap, or to color or scent it.

How was soap made 200 years ago? Soap likely originated as a by-product of a long-ago cookout: meat, roasting over a fire; globs of fat, dripping into ashes. The result was a chemical reaction that created a slippery substance that turned out to be great at lifting dirt off skin and allowing it to be washed away.

What is the formula for making soap? For centuries, humans have known the basic recipe for soap — it is a reaction between fats and a strong base. The exact chemical formula is C17H35COO- plus a metal cation, either Na+ or K+. The final molecule is called sodium stearate and is a type of salt.

How many days does homemade soap last? How long does homemade soap last? Most homemade soap last about one year. Depending on the ingredients used and the quality of the ingredients, soap may last less than a year, or much longer. As a rule, soaps made with “fancy” oils will have a shorter shelf life than basic oils.

What are 3 oils for soap making?

What are the 3 ingredients liquid soap? Liquid soap recipes can be really simple, in some cases using just three ingredients: olive oil, lye and purified water. Liquid soap is also really versatile; depending on the recipe used you can make liquid soap for the hands and body or even as a household cleaner for dishwashing!

What is the oldest recipe of soap? Ancient Middle East A formula for making soap was written on a Sumerian clay tablet around 2500 BC; the soap was produced by heating a mixture of oil and wood ash, the earliest recorded chemical reaction, and used for washing woolen clothing.

What did people use for soap 1000 years ago? Gross ingredients to clean things up Ancient Mesopotamians were first to produce a kind of soap by cooking fatty acids – like the fat rendered from a slaughtered cow, sheep or goat – together with water and an alkaline like lye, a caustic substance derived from wood ashes.

What is the oldest soap in the world? Aleppo soap is the oldest soap in the world (3,500 years), it is the origin of Marseille soap, the manufacturing time for Aleppo soap is nine months. There are no perfumes, no coloring, no animal fat or synthetic products. Aleppo soap is made with olive oil, laurel oil, water and lye.

What are the best ingredients for homemade soap? Soap Ingredients. The two base ingredients for homemade soap are fat and a form of lye, a caustic chemical. You can add dyes, essential oils, texturizers, and other enhancements to this two-ingredient base. An alternative to the fat and lye base is a glycerin soap base.

What is the correct formula for soap? Soaps are sodium or potassium salts of long chain carboxylic acids. The formula of soap is C17H35COONa or sodium stearate.

What is the generic formula for soap? Soaps are denoted by the general formula RCOO-Na+, where R is any long chain alkyl group consisting 12 to 18 carbon atoms.

What kind of soap lasts the longest? Base oils with a more solid texture like coconut oil create a harder bar of soap which will last you much longer. We also recommend looking out for beeswax in lotion bars because this is a fantastic natural additive that can solidify the product even more, whilst being gentle against your skin.

What happens if you use homemade soap too soon? If you use your soap before it has fully cured it will dissolve more quickly not just because it has a higher water content but because not all of the longer chain fatty acids have formed soap crystals at that point and it is the crystalline component of soap that is predominantly made up of longer chain soaps which ...

Does lye soap go bad? The short answer is that soap does not expire in the traditional sense. Unlike perishable goods, soap does not spoil or go bad over time. However, the effectiveness of the soap can decline over time, depending on how it is stored and used.

What is the cheapest oil for soap making? Some of the most cost-effective soaping oils are canola, castor, coconut, olive oil (pomace), palm oil, rice bran oil and sunflower oil. These oils still make a great bar of soap.

What oil makes the hardest soap? Brittle Oils These generally include palm kernel oil and cocoa butter. Brittle oils will make a hard bar of soap. Soap made with higher percentages of hard and brittle oils will be set faster and so quicker and easier to unmould, but it also means they are harder to work with if you want to do anything too advanced.

What oils make soap last longer? Oils like coconut oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, tallow, lard, and shea butter are rich in saturated fats, creating a solid structure in your soap. The increased solidity results in a longer-lasting bar that holds its shape.

What is the most active ingredient in soap? The active ingredient in soap is a long chains, typically 12 to 18 carbon, fatty acids that have been reacted with sodium hydroxide. The carbon end of the resulting molecule dissolves in the fat or oil or grease, while the sodium carboxylate end ionizes and is soluble in water.

What is the most important ingredient in soap? Soap, by definition, is fat or oil mixed with an alkali. The oil comes from an animal or plant, while the alkali is a chemical called lye. In bar soap-making, the lye is sodium hydroxide. Liquid soap requires potassium hydroxide.

What is the main ingredient in soap that kills bacteria? Ingredients. Triclosan and triclocarban are the most common compounds used as antibacterials in soaps. However, other common antibacterial ingredients in soaps include benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, and chloroxylenol.

What is the oldest soap brand in the US? The Newport Historical Society would like to recognize the support of Caswell-Massey, America's Original Soap and Fragrance Company, whose historic, bespoke formulations have been enjoyed for nearly 300 years.

What was soap originally called? Soap got its name from an ancient Roman legend about Mount Sapo. Rain would wash down the mountain mixing with animal fat and ashes, resulting in a clay mixture found to make cleaning easier.

How do you make soap like old days? Here are couple of old fashioned soap recipes: A typical Southern recipe: “One half-box of concentrated lye, four pounds of grease, one pound of rosin, five gallons of water. Boil all together until the soap is

made…then add a half pint of salt dissolved in a quart of water, boil a few minutes longer, and pour off."

What did Greeks use instead of soap? Soap was used for laundry and medicinal purposes in the ancient world, but it was not normally used for bathing until the late 200s A.D. Until then the Romans, like the Greeks before them, cleaned themselves by rubbing the body with oil and an abrasive, like fine sand or ground pumice.

What did humans use before soap? Before soap, many people around the world used plain ol' water, with sand and mud as occasional exfoliants. Depending on where you lived and your financial status, you may have had access to different scented waters or oils that would be applied to your body and then wiped off to remove dirt and cover smell.

What did the Romans use for soap? In the Mediterranean, soap was entirely unknown: Egyptians and Romans used oils for bathing and the Egyptians used natron, a crystallized rock of brine, to launder clothes.

What are the three main constituent of soap? The three main constituents of soap are Lye (Sodium hydroxide), coconut oil and water. Q. What are the three main constituents of soap?

How to make soap with just three ingredients?

What are the best ingredients for homemade soap? Soap Ingredients. The two base ingredients for homemade soap are fat and a form of lye, a caustic chemical. You can add dyes, essential oils, texturizers, and other enhancements to this two-ingredient base. An alternative to the fat and lye base is a glycerin soap base.

What is the number one ingredient in soap? You may see it under different names, but ultimately soap is by definition made with lye (AKA Caustic soda). It is the key ingredient in most bar soap, bodywashes, shampoos and and detergents.

What is the oldest soap in the world? Aleppo soap is the oldest soap in the world (3,500 years), it is the origin of Marseille soap, the manufacturing time for Aleppo soap is nine months. There are no perfumes, no coloring, no animal fat or synthetic products. Aleppo soap is made with olive oil, laurel oil, water and lye.

What chemical makes soap lather? Alkyl Sulphates are anionic surfactants containing fatty acids that boost foam. The most common alkyl sulphates (synthetic surfactants) in soap, bath and shower products are SLS and SLES, with somewhat popular ammonium lauryl sulphate (ALS) and sodium myreth sulphate (SMEs).

What chemical will dissolve soap? Baking Soda and Vinegar Baking soda is a mildly abrasive substance to scrub away the scum, while white distilled vinegar will help dissolve it as a mild acidic cleaner. You will notice these two ingredients will create a fizz when combined. This helps loosen and dissolve the scum.

What is the most simple soap? If I were to choose a simple soap recipe that you can make at home it would, without a doubt be 100% coconut oil soap. I love this stuff, not least because you can make it from just 3 ingredients, one of those being water.

How to make cheap soap at home?

What is a natural substitute for lye in soap making? In this method, you're replacing lye with baking soda, both of which are alkalies. However, lye is much stronger than baking soda. Heating up baking soda in the oven turns it from sodium bicarbonate into sodium carbonate, making it a slightly stronger alkali that'll better replace the lye.

What is the most important ingredient in making soap? Personally, I use a substance called lye for soap making (also known as sodium hydroxide). Although most soap makers swear by this particular base, you can also use potash (potassium hydroxide). Lye tends to produce a better and harder bar of soap whereas potash produces a not so nice softer bar of soap.

What is the best oil to add to homemade soap? Rosemary Essential Oil It is a mid note and the scent sticks extremely well in soap. Rosemary blends well with so many other essential oils including lavender, patchouli, lemongrass and peppermint. Try it in your soap recipe, it can be used alone at up to 4% of the weight of your soap.

What is the healthiest soap base? 1. Goat's Milk Melt and Pour Soap Base. Goat's milk soap is my absolute favorite melt and pour soap base when making soap at

home. It is incredibly nourishing, contains real goat's milk and a healthy fat which helps to soothe and moisture skin.

What is the healthiest soap to use?

What ingredient to avoid in bar soap? Avoid products that contain parabens, undisclosed fragrances, SLS, SLES, triclosan, phthalates, or formaldehyde. Opt for Natural and Organic Options: Consider using soaps made with natural and organic ingredients. These products are less likely to contain harmful chemicals.

What ingredient kills bacteria in soap? Ingredients. Triclosan and triclocarban are the most common compounds used as antibacterials in soaps. However, other common antibacterial ingredients in soaps include benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, and chloroxylenol.

Solving Athletic Field Problems: Insights from J.R. Watson

Athletic fields are essential for sports and recreation, but they can also be a source of problems. J.R. Watson, an expert in the field of athletic turf management, has identified some of the most common athletic field problems and offers solutions to address them.

Q: What are some of the most common athletic field problems?

A: Compaction: Excess foot traffic can compact the soil, making it difficult for water and nutrients to reach the roots of the grass. Watson recommends aerating the field and topdressing it with a mixture of sand and organic matter to improve drainage and porosity.

Q: How can I prevent weeds from taking over my athletic field?

A: Proper fertilization: Weeds thrive in nutrient-deficient soil. Fertilize the field regularly according to soil test recommendations to provide the grass with the nutrients it needs to grow healthy and strong. **Weed control:** Pre-emergent herbicides can prevent weed seeds from germinating. Post-emergent herbicides can be used to control existing weeds.

Q: How do I deal with standing water on my athletic field?

A: Grading: Improper grading can cause water to collect on the field. Watson recommends regrading the field to ensure that water drains away properly. **Drainage systems:** Installing a drainage system, such as a French drain or subsurface drainage system, can help remove excess water from the field.

Q: What are some tips for maintaining a healthy athletic field year-round?

A: Regular mowing: Mow the grass at the appropriate height to encourage healthy growth and reduce the risk of disease. **Watering:** Water the field deeply and infrequently to promote deep root growth. **Fertilization:** Fertilize the field regularly to provide the grass with the nutrients it needs. **Pest control:** Monitor the field for pests and diseases and treat them promptly to prevent damage to the grass.

Q: What are the benefits of hiring a professional athletic field maintenance company?

A: Expertise and experience: Professional athletic field maintenance companies have the knowledge and expertise to properly diagnose and address any field problems that may arise. **Equipment and resources:** These companies have access to specialized equipment and resources that can help maintain the field in optimal condition.

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