

# CHAPTER 15 ACIDS BASES SECTION 2

## ANSWERS

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**What is the acid question answer?** What is an acid, as defined in chemistry? An acid is any substance that in water solution tastes sour, changes blue litmus paper to red, reacts with some metals to liberate hydrogen, reacts with bases to form salts, and promotes chemical reactions (acid catalysis).

**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.

**At what pH is a substance considered neutral?** A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic.

**Why are solutions of some salts acidic or basic instead of neutral?** A salt can dissolve in water to produce a neutral, a basic, or an acidic solution, depending on whether it contains the conjugate base of a weak acid as the anion ( $A^-$ ), the conjugate acid of a weak base as the cation ( $BH^+$ ), or both. Salts that contain small, highly charged metal ions produce acidic solutions in water.

**What is an acid short answer?** An acid is a chemical substance, usually a liquid, which contains hydrogen and can react with other substances to form salts. Some acids burn or dissolve other substances that they come into contact with.

**What is base very short answer?** A base is a substance that can neutralize the acid by reacting with hydrogen ions. Most bases are minerals that react with acids to form water and salts. Bases include the oxides, hydroxides and carbonates of

metals. The soluble bases are called alkalis.

**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 Brønsted acid (or simply acid) reacts with a Brønsted 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.

**How do acid-base react with each other?** When an acid combines with a base, it leads to the formation of the corresponding salt and water. This reaction is known as an acid-base reaction. The acid-base reaction can also be called a Neutralization reaction.

**What pH is considered a neutral?** As this diagram shows, pH ranges from 0 to 14, with 7 being neutral. pHs less than 7 are acidic while pHs greater than 7 are alkaline (basic).

**Which is the stronger acid?** For instance, hydrochloric acid comes in at about pH 1.6, nitric acid at 1.08 and pure sulfuric acid at a whopping pH -12. That makes sulfuric acid the strongest 'normal' acid you'll find. Anything more powerful is defined as a superacid.

**What do acids gain?** Since acids increase the amount of  $H^+$  ions present and bases increase the amount of  $OH^-$  ions, under the pH scale, the strength of acidity and basicity can be measured by its concentration of  $H^+$  ions. This scale is shown by the following formula:  $pH = -\log[H^+]$  with  $[H^+]$  being the concentration of  $H^+$  ions.

**What are at least three properties of bases?** Bases taste bitter. They are soapy in touch and feel slippery. They turn red litmus to blue. They do not have any effect on the blue litmus paper.

**How are neutral solutions formed?** When you combine an acid and a base together, they undergo something called a neutralization reaction. This is where an acid and a base react to create a product that is neutral. When they react, they form

neutral water and a salt.

**Why does NA not affect pH?** The sodium ion does not undergo appreciable acid or base ionization and has no effect on the solution pH. This may seem obvious from the ion's formula, which indicates no hydrogen or oxygen atoms, but some dissolved metal ions function as weak acids, as addressed later in this section.

**What is the acid test question?** Definition. The Supreme Court has now confirmed that to determine whether a person is deprived of their liberty, there are 2 key questions to ask, described as the 'acid test': Is the person free to leave. Is the person subject to continuous supervision and control.

**What is acid rain question answer?** Acid rain is caused by a chemical reaction that begins when compounds like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released into the air. These substances can rise very high into the atmosphere, where they mix and react with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form more acidic pollutants, known as acid rain.

**What is an acid quizlet?** acid. Any compound that increases the number of hydrogen (hydronium ions) when dissolved in water. base. A substance that decreases the hydrogen ion concentration in a solution; and usually possesses a large number of hydroxide ions. hydroxide.

**What are the 7 types of acids?** There are only seven common strong acids, so many people choose to memorize them. All the other acids are weak. The strong acids are hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, perchloric acid, and chloric acid.

## **The Climb: Questions and Answers**

### **What is the 'climb' in life?**

The 'climb' in life refers to the journey of overcoming challenges, achieving goals, and striving for personal growth and fulfillment. It encompasses the obstacles, setbacks, and triumphs along the path to success.

### **Why is the climb so difficult?**

The climb can be difficult because it often requires us to step outside our comfort zones, face our fears, and push beyond our perceived limits. Additionally, external factors such as societal expectations, financial constraints, and personal circumstances can present significant challenges.

### How can we prepare for the climb?

To prepare for the climb, it is essential to:

- **Set clear goals:** Define your aspirations and break them down into smaller, manageable steps.
- **Develop a mindset of resilience:** Cultivate a belief that you have the ability to overcome obstacles and setbacks.
- **Build a support system:** Surround yourself with people who believe in you and offer encouragement.

### What are the rewards of the climb?

The rewards of the climb extend far beyond reaching specific goals. They include:

- **Increased self-confidence:** Overcoming challenges builds your belief in your own abilities.
- **A sense of accomplishment:** Achieving your goals provides a profound sense of fulfillment.
- **Personal growth:** The climb teaches you valuable lessons, develops your character, and fosters resilience.

### How can we stay motivated throughout the climb?

To stay motivated throughout the climb, it is important to:

- **Celebrate your progress:** Acknowledge your accomplishments, both big and small.
- **Focus on the process:** Don't get caught up in the end result. Enjoy the journey and appreciate the learning opportunities.

- **Seek inspiration:** Find role models and stories that demonstrate the power of perseverance and resilience.

**How was basketball invented reading answers with answers?** Basketball began with its invention in 1891 in Springfield, Massachusetts, by Canadian physical education instructor James Naismith as a less injury-prone sport than football. Naismith was a 31-year-old graduate student when he created the indoor sport to keep athletes indoors during the winters.

**How to pass reading comprehension?**

**How do you answer comprehension passages?**

**How do you write a good comprehension passage?**

**Who first invented basketball?**

**Who invented basketball essay?** Basketball was invented by James Naismith on or about December 1, 1891, at the International Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Training School, Springfield, Massachusetts, where Naismith was an instructor in physical education.

**How to get 100 on reading comprehension?** Read the passage carefully before answering the question. Take a few minutes to read the entire passage so that you understand the main ideas. As you read, look for main ideas and supporting examples. Don't try to answer any questions before you read the entire passage. You don't want to miss something important!

**How do you solve comprehension passages quickly?**

**How can I improve my passage comprehension?**

**How to find answers in reading passages?**

**How to ace English comprehension?**

**How do you choose the best answer in reading comprehension?** ? In multiple-choice questions, look for answers that paraphrase the text. Often such answers are correct. ? Eliminate obviously incorrect answers. Then focus on the possible

answers and seek evidence from the text to choose the best one.

**Who invented basketball in 1891 by a physical education instructor?**

**The Birthplace of Basketball** The game was invented by Springfield College instructor and graduate student James Naismith in 1891, and has grown into the worldwide athletic phenomenon we know it to be today. Springfield College students continue to be innovators and leaders in their fields.

**How did they play basketball?**

In a basketball game two teams of five players compete. The goal is to score more points than the other team. They score by tossing, or shooting, a ball through a raised goal called a basket.

**How was ancient basketball played?**

Tlachtli is kind of like basketball. Games similar to basketball have been played all over Mesoamerica by peoples like the Aztec, the Maya, and the Olmec. The object of Tlachtli is to put a ball through a hoop made of stone at one end of a court. But unlike basketball, the players can't use their hands.

**What is the history of the word basketball?**

Mahan then said, "Why not call it basketball?" Naismith replied, "We have a basket and a ball, and it seems to me that would be a good name for it." The first official game was played in the YMCA gymnasium in Albany, New York, on January 20, 1892, with nine players.

**Storytelling: A Powerful Teaching Tool for ESL Classrooms**

**What is storytelling?**

Storytelling is the art of using words to create a vivid and engaging narrative. In an ESL classroom, storytelling can be used to engage students, develop their listening skills, and improve their vocabulary.

**Why is storytelling an effective teaching method?**

Storytelling is an effective teaching method for several reasons. First, it is a highly motivating activity that can capture students' attention and make learning more enjoyable. Second, storytelling helps students to develop their listening skills by exposing them to natural and authentic language. Third, storytelling provides opportunities for students to learn new vocabulary in a meaningful context.

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## How can storytelling be used in the ESL classroom?

Storytelling can be used in the ESL classroom in a variety of ways. Some common approaches include:

- Reading stories aloud to students
- Having students tell their own stories
- Role-playing stories
- Creating stories collaboratively

## What are the benefits of using storytelling in the ESL classroom?

There are many benefits to using storytelling in the ESL classroom, including:

- Improved listening skills
- Enhanced vocabulary
- Increased motivation
- Enhanced cultural awareness
- Improved social skills

## How can I incorporate storytelling into my ESL lessons?

There are many ways to incorporate storytelling into your ESL lessons. Here are a few tips:

- Choose stories that are interesting and relevant to your students.
- Use a variety of storytelling techniques to keep students engaged.
- Encourage students to participate in storytelling activities.
- Use storytelling to assess students' progress.

[the climb](#), [comprehension passages basketball](#), [storytelling as a teaching method in esl classrooms](#)

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