

**Water is a liquid at room temperature:**

- 1) O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, and CO<sub>2</sub> all have low molar masses, so it makes sense that they are all gases at room temperature. Water also has a low molar mass, **but** water is a liquid at room temperature. Answer these questions to determine why.
  - a) O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, and CO<sub>2</sub> are **all (nonpolar, polar)**. Intermolecular bonding? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) Water is **(nonpolar, polar)**. Intermolecular bonding ? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) Explain why water normally stays as a liquid on earth instead of being a gas like the others.

**Density of Ice:**

- 2) Why is it so important that ice floats on water?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3) a) For almost all substances, the solid state is (**more, less**) dense than the liquid state.  
b) However, for water, the solid state is (**more, less**) dense than the liquid state.
- 4) Why is solid ice less dense than liquid water? (Hint: Describe molecular structure of ice.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 5) What is similar about the molecular structure of ice and snowflakes?
- 6) Why is a protein from bacteria added to snow making machines?

**Solubility of water:**

- 7) Why is water able to dissolve both ionic (ex: NaCl) and polar substances (alcohol)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 8) What type of substance doesn't water mix with? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Water can dissolve a large variety of substances. (Thus, it is sometimes called the *universal solvent*.)
  - a) List some benefits of this.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b) List some dangers of this.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 10) List the three steps used in water treatment plants to clean our drinking water