

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 7 Basics of Chemistry pt. 2

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| 1. A substance's relative degree of acidity or alkalinity and is measured on a scale of 0 to 14 | A. Solutions |
| 2. An atom or molecule that carries an electrical charge | B. Cation |
| 3. Causes an atom or molecule to split in two, creating a pair of ions with opposite electrical charges | C. Redox reactions |
| 4. An ion with a negative electrical charge | D. Reduction |
| 5. An ion with a positive electrical charge | E. Acid mantle |
| 6. An anion with one oxygen and one hydrogen atom | F. Solvent |
| 7. Substances that have a pH below 7.0, taste sour, turn litmus paper from blue to red | G. Anion |
| 8. Have a pH above 7.0, taste bitter, and turn litmus paper red to blue | H. Solute |
| 9. A protective barrier against certain forms of bacteria and other microorganisms | I. Ionization |
| 10. When an acid is mixed with an alkali in equal proportions to neutralize each other and form water and a salt | J. Alkalis |
| 11. A chemical reaction in which the oxidizing agent is reduced and the reducing agent is oxidized | K. Suspensions |
| 12. The process which oxygen is subtracted from or hydrogen is added to a substance through a chemical reaction | L. Acids |
| 13. Chemical reaction in which the oxidizing agent is reduced and the reducing agent is oxidized | M. Immiscible |
| 14. The rapid oxidation of a substance, accompanied by the production of heat and light | N. Hydroxide |
| 15. Used to stabilize by preventing oxidation that would otherwise cause a product to turn rancid | O. Surfactants |
| 16. A uniform mixture of two or more mutually miscible substances | P. Combustion |
| 17. Any substance that is dissolved by a solvent to form a solution | Q. Emulsion |
| 18. Any substance that dissolves the solute to form a solution | R. Acid-alkali neutralization |

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| 19. Liquids are mutually soluble | S. Antioxidants |
| 20. Liquids that are not mutually soluble | T. Miscible |
| 21. Unstable mixtures of two or more immiscible substances | U. pH (potential hydrogen |
| 22. Mixtures of two or more immiscible substances united with the aid of an emulsifier | V. Oxidation-reduction |
| 23. Used to emulsify oil and water to create an emulsion | W. Ion |
| 24. One end of the surfactant molecule that is water loving | X. Hydrophilic |
| 25. One end of the surfactant molecule that is oil loving | Y. Lipophilic |