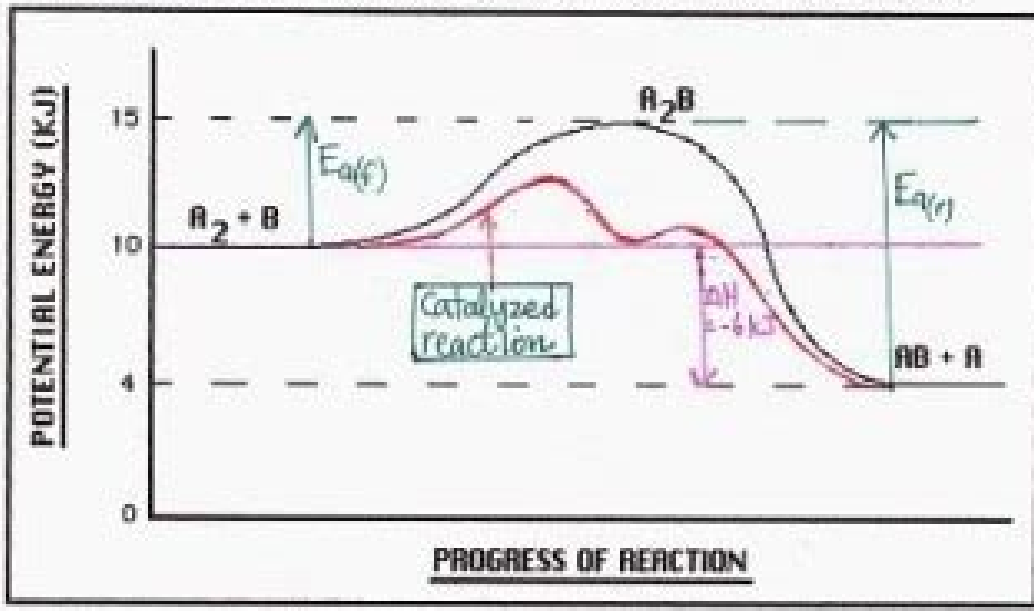


I'm not robot!

KEY

- d) What would happen to the *temperature* of the surroundings if the reaction mentioned in "a" was carried out? warmer. This type of reaction which releases heat is called exothermic.
- e) In the reaction mentioned in question "a" which has *more enthalpy*, the reactants or the products? reactants
- f) What is meant by *enthalpy*? (Look it up!) (heat content) the total energy contained in a system

11. Use the following *Potential Energy Diagram* to answer all the questions below:



- a) What is the value of ΔH for the forward reaction? Answer -6 kJ
- b) What is the value of the *activation energy* for the forward reaction? Answer +5 kJ
- c) What is the value of the *activation energy* for the reverse reaction? Answer +11 kJ
- d) Which is a *stronger bond*, A-A or A-B? Answer A-B

Name: _____ Date: _____ period _____
Solubility Curve Worksheet

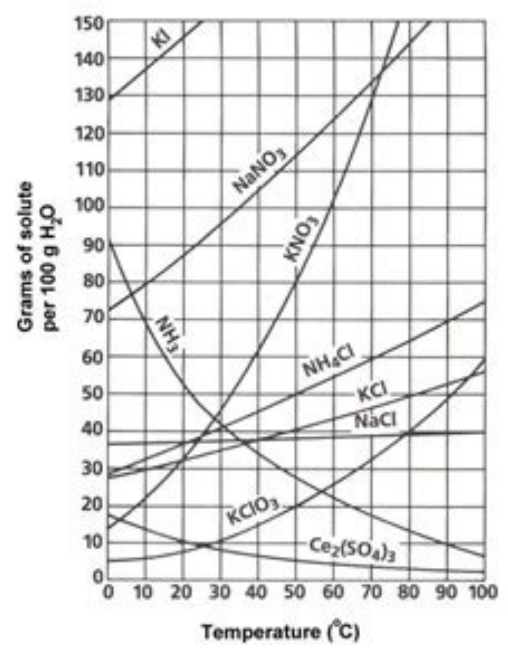
You'll notice that for most substances, solubility increases as temperature increases. As discussed earlier in solutions involving liquids and solids typically more solute can be dissolved at higher temperatures. Can you find any exceptions on the graph?

Here's an example of how to read the graph. Find the curve for $KClO_3$.

At $30^\circ C$ approximately 10g of $KClO_3$ will dissolve in 100g of water. If the temperature is increased to $80^\circ C$, approximately _____ of the substance will dissolve in 100g (or 100mL) of water.

Directions: Use the graph to answer the following questions. REMEMBER UNITS!

- 1) What mass of solute will dissolve in 100mL of water at the following temperatures?
 a. KNO_3 at $70^\circ C$ = _____
 b. $NaCl$ at $100^\circ C$ = _____
 c. NH_4Cl at $90^\circ C$ = _____
 d. Which of the above three substances is most soluble in water at $15^\circ C$. = _____



| Appendix 1 Year1 Inventory Carrying Charges Outsourcing Option | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | BEGINNING INVENTORY | ENDING INVENTORY | INVENTORY CARRYING COSTS |
| January | 30,000 | 0 | \$ |
| February | 30,000 | 0 | \$ |
| March | 30,000 | 0 | \$ |
| April | 27,000 | 0 | \$ |
| May | 25,000 | 0 | \$ |
| June | 25,000 | 0 | \$ |
| July | 23,000 | 0 | \$ |
| August | 21,000 | 0 | \$ |
| September | 22,000 | 0 | \$ |
| October | 23,000 | 0 | \$ |
| November | 23,000 | 0 | \$ |
| December | 21,000 | 0 | \$ |
| | | Total Inventory Carrying Costs | |

Chemistry Practice: Writing Chemical Formulas

Write a chemical formula for each substance.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>NaCl</u> sodium chloride | 39. <u>Ca(NO₃)₂</u> calcium nitrate |
| 2. <u>N₂O₅</u> dinitrogen pentoxide | 40. <u>SO₃</u> sulfur trioxide |
| 3. <u>H₂S</u> hydrosulfuric acid | 41. <u>KCN</u> potassium cyanide |
| 4. <u>K₂SO₄</u> potassium sulfate | 42. <u>Pb(NO₃)₂</u> lead(II) nitrate |
| 5. <u>H₂C₂O₄</u> oxalic acid | 43. <u>H₂S</u> hydrogen sulfide |
| 6. <u>Ag₂C₂H₃O₂</u> silver acetate | 44. <u>CeCl₃</u> cerium(III) chloride |
| 7. <u>Cr(NO₃)₃</u> chromium(III) nitrate | 45. <u>SF₆</u> sulfur hexafluoride |
| 8. <u>H₂CrO₄</u> chromous acid | 46. <u>Ca₃N₂</u> calcium nitride |
| 9. <u>(NH₄)₂CO₃</u> ammonium carbonate | 47. <u>CuI</u> copper(I) iodide |
| 10. <u>Ca(OH)₂</u> calcium hydroxide | 48. <u>SiO₂</u> silicon dioxide |
| 11. <u>H₂C₄H₄O₆</u> tartaric acid | 49. <u>Sn(C₂H₃O₂)₄</u> tin(IV) acetate |
| 12. <u>Hg(NO₃)₂</u> mercury(II) nitrate | 50. <u>CCl₄</u> carbon tetrachloride |
| 13. <u>N₂O</u> dinitrogen monoxide | 51. <u>Cu₂S</u> cupric sulfide |
| 14. <u>Fe₂O₃</u> ferric oxide | 52. <u>Pb₃(PO₄)₂</u> lead(II) phosphate |
| 15. <u>Pb(ClO₃)₂</u> lead(II) chlorate | 53. <u>XeCl₄</u> xenon tetrachloride |
| 16. <u>(NH₄)₃PO₄</u> ammonium phosphate | 54. <u>Rb₂O</u> rubidium oxide |
| 17. <u>ZnCl₂</u> zinc chloride | 55. <u>MgSe</u> magnesium selenide |
| 18. <u>Ca₃(PO₄)₂</u> calcium phosphate | 56. <u>NH₄Cl</u> ammonium chloride |
| 19. <u>OF₂</u> oxygen difluoride | 57. <u>Fe(C₂H₃O₂)₃</u> iron(III) acetate |
| 20. <u>NaN₃</u> sodium azide | 58. <u>K₂C₂O₇</u> potassium dichromate |
| 21. <u>Fe₂(SO₄)₃</u> iron(III) sulfate | 59. <u>PBr₃</u> phosphorus tribromide |
| 22. <u>H₂AsO₃</u> arsenous acid | 60. <u>Na₃PO₃</u> sodium phosphite |
| 23. <u>Cr₂O₃</u> chromium(III) oxide | 61. <u>Na₃PO₄</u> sodium phosphate |
| 24. <u>N₂O₄</u> dinitrogen tetroxide | 62. <u>Hg(NO₃)₂</u> mercury(II) nitrate |
| 25. <u>NH₄NO₃</u> ammonium nitrate | 63. <u>LiHCO₃</u> lithium bicarbonate |
| 26. <u>AsBr₃</u> gold(III) bromide | 64. <u>CrF₃</u> chromium(III) fluoride |
| 27. <u>CO</u> carbon monoxide | 65. <u>PbI₂</u> plumbous iodide |
| 28. <u>K₂CO₃</u> potassium carbonate | 66. <u>H₂SO₃</u> sulfurous acid |
| 29. <u>HIO₃</u> iodic acid | 67. <u>SnF₂</u> stannous fluoride |
| 30. <u>CsCl</u> cesium chloride | 68. <u>H₂CrO₄</u> mercuric chromate |
| 31. <u>Ni(MnO₄)₂</u> nickel(II) permanganate | 69. <u>KNO₃</u> potassium nitrate |
| 32. <u>Al₂(SO₄)₃</u> aluminum sulfate | 70. <u>SrCl₂</u> strontium chloride |
| 33. <u>Al₂(SO₃)₃</u> aluminum sulfite | 71. <u>P₄O₁₀</u> tetraphosphorous decoxide |
| 34. <u>Ba(C₂H₃O₂)₂</u> barium acetate | 72. <u>KNO₃</u> potassium nitrate |
| 35. <u>Mn₂(OH)₃</u> manganese(III) hydroxide | 73. <u>KNO₂</u> potassium nitrite |
| 36. <u>KH₂PO₄</u> potassium dihydrogen phosphate | 74. <u>K₃N</u> potassium nitride |
| 37. <u>HF</u> hydrofluoric acid | 75. <u>CaO</u> calcium oxide |
| 38. <u>Al(BrO₃)₃</u> aluminum bromate | 76. <u>Fe(IO₄)₂</u> iron(II) periodate |

Section 2.2 Industrialization: Case Study: Manchester Read pages 234-242, then answer the following.

1. How does the main idea of this section? The factory system changed the way people lived and worked, introducing a variety of problems.
2. What were some of the benefits for people as a result of industrialization? More goods at a lower price.
3. What is meant by the term "urbanization"? City building and movement of people to cities.
4. List some specific facts that illustrate the result of urbanization. Cities of over 100,000 people increased from 22 in 1750 to 100 in 1850.
5. What were the problems with living conditions in England's cities? No development plans, no sanitary codes, no building codes, no adequate housing, no collection, poor public protection, no sewage systems, no refuse collection.
6. What is Cholera? Bacterial intestinal disease.
7. Describe three things that demonstrate poor working conditions in the factories. 14-hour days, 6-day work weeks, and no safety or government programs to protect workers when injured (80¢ spent in city; 17¢ spent in country). 80
8. What is meant by the term "middle class"? Social class of skilled workers, professionals, business people, and wealthy farmers.
9. What were the positive effects of the Industrial Revolution? More, varied goods, technological progress/invention, production of goods, higher standard of living, hope of improvement.

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If unsaturated: How much more solute can dissolve in the solution? a solution that contains 70g of NaNO₃ at 30°C doc[DOC] Solubility Curve Practice Problems Worksheet 1Directions: Use the graph to answer the questions below Assume you will be using 100g of water 1 How many grams of potassium chloride (KCl) can be doc[DOC] Solubility Curve Practice Problems Worksheet 1Name: Period: Date: Solubility Curve Practice Problems Directions: Use the graph to answer the questions below If the question requires a calculation, doc[DOC] Solubility describes how much of a solute can dissolve at a given Unit 11 Worksheets: Solution Chemistry Name Answer the following questions based on the solubility curve below the solubility chart in your notes or on the reference sheet to determine if the following compounds are soluble in water doc PDF document for Free [PDF] principle behind solubility [PDF] put solubility into a sentence [PDF] quizlet solubility rules [PDF] relationship between solubility and temperature [PDF] salt whose solubility decreases with increase in temperature [PDF] salt whose solubility increases with temperature [PDF] science behind solubility [PDF] solubility across a period [PDF] solubility across period 3 [PDF] solubility across periodic table 12345 Next 200000 articles PDF search Our website use Cookies for PUB.by continuing to browse the site, you are agreeing to our use of cookies Read More -Savoir plus Politique de confidentialité -Privacy policy Thank you for your participation! Skip to main contentA new exhibition explores the work of 1960s and '70s French design star Pierre PaulinMay 1, 2015Pierre Paulin's 1968 Dos à Dos chaise, part of an exhibition on the designer at New York's Demisch Danant gallery.Yellow dining table, 1981.Ribbon chair and ottoman, 1965.Elysee chair and stool, 1973. Stop! Before you read on, have you completed the Author's Tone Worksheet 1, first? If not, go back, answer the questions and then head back here and find out what you've gotten right and what you may have missed. If you're curious about what author's tone really is and wondering how to figure it out, here are three of the tricks you can use to determine the author's tone when you don't have a clue. Feel free to use these free printable pdf files for your own educational use, too: Author's Tone Worksheet 1 | Author's Tone Worksheet 1 Answer Key 1. What does the author most likely want to convey through the use of the phrase "ready consent to terms and a couple of coins flung upon the table"? A. The stranger's lack of manners and thoughtfulness. B. The stranger's desire to quickly get to his room. C. The stranger's greediness in bartering. D. The stranger's discomfort. The correct answer is B. The stranger is desperate for warmth. We know that because he's covered in snow and asks for human charity, which we can only assume is because he's cold. So even though we know he is uncomfortable, the correct answer is NOT D. The author uses the words "ready consent," which means "eager or quickly willing" consent and coins "flung" upon the table to indicate a hurried pace. Yes, we know it's because he's uncomfortable, but the phrases indicate speed. 2. The author's attitude toward mothers trying to arrange marriages for their daughters could best be described as: A. accepting of the notion B. irritated with the notion C. astonished by the notion D. amused by the notion The correct answer is D. Even if we read nothing beyond the first line, we'd get the sense that the author was slightly amused by the subject matter. The author further makes the scene amusing by pitting a complacent husband against his busybody wife. Austen depicts the mother as meddling, gossiping, and impatient. If Austen were irritated by the idea, she'd make the mother more unlikable. If she were astonished by the idea, then she'd make the husband act aghast when Mrs. Bennett brings it up. If she were accepting of the idea, then she probably wouldn't have written about it in a witty way. Hence, Choice D is the best bet. 3. What tone is the author most likely trying to convey with the sentence, "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife." A. satiric B. scornful C. reproachful D. weary The correct answer is A. This speaks to the tone of the excerpt as a whole. She's sarcastic about society's notion of marrying young women off to wealthy men. Her overreaching statement, "a truth universally acknowledged" is an example of hyperbole, which is an exaggerated statement not meant to be taken literally." And although she may personally be reproachful or scornful of the idea, her tone does not convey it in this satire. 4. Which of the following choices provides the best answer to the author's final question posed in the text, while maintaining the tone of the article? A. It could be that I'd fallen into a nightmare without knowing it. B. It had to be the dreariness of the day. Nothing about the house itself was particularly depressing. C. The solution defied me. I couldn't get at the heart of my displeasure. D. It was a mystery I couldn't solve; nor could I grapple with the shadowy fancies that crowded upon me as I pondered. The correct choice is D. Here, the answer must closely mirror the language in the text. The words used by Poe are complicated, as is his sentence structure. Choice B and D's sentence structure is too simple and Choice B's answer is incorrect based on the text. Choice A seems logical until you place it up against Choice D, which uses a complex structure and language similar to that already in the text. 5. Which emotion is the author most likely trying to rouse from his reader after reading this text? A. hatred B. terror C. apprehension D. depression The correct choice is C. Although the character feels depression upon viewing the house, Poe is trying to make the reader feel apprehension in the scene. What's going to come up? If he were trying to make the reader feel depressed, he would have spoken to something more personal. And he wasn't trying to terrify the reader in this scene, either. He would've used scarier content instead of relying on the dark, depressing words and phrases he does. And Choice A is completely off! Hence, Choice C is the best answer.

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