

Chemistry Bell Work, February 5 - 9

ACT Prep, Physical & Chemical
Change, Mass, Mass Change

Bell Work, Monday, 2/5/18, 4 questions

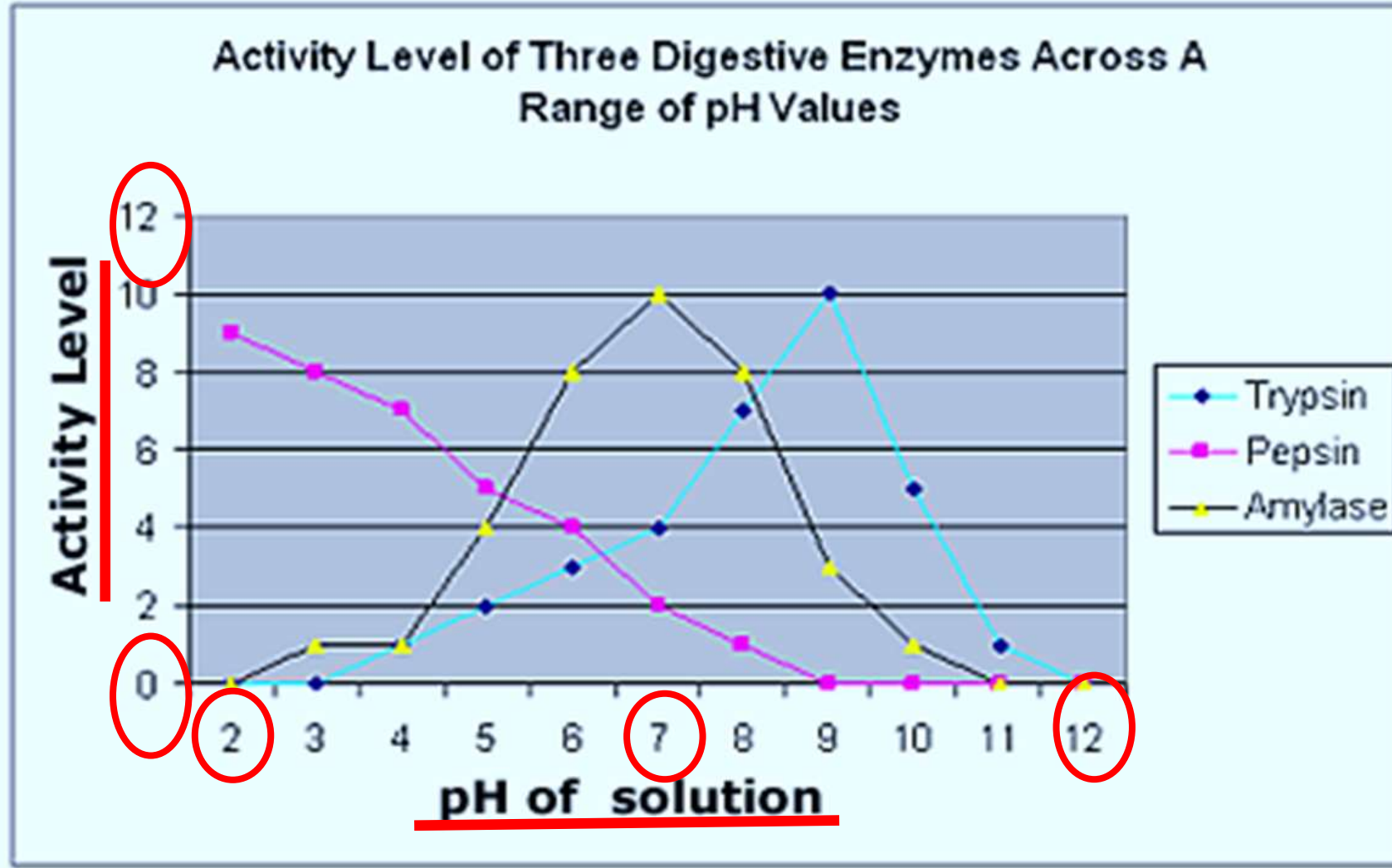
1. Explain the pH scale.

pH measures the strengths of acids & bases (base is the opposite of an acid).

Neutral is neither acidic or basic . Water is neutral.

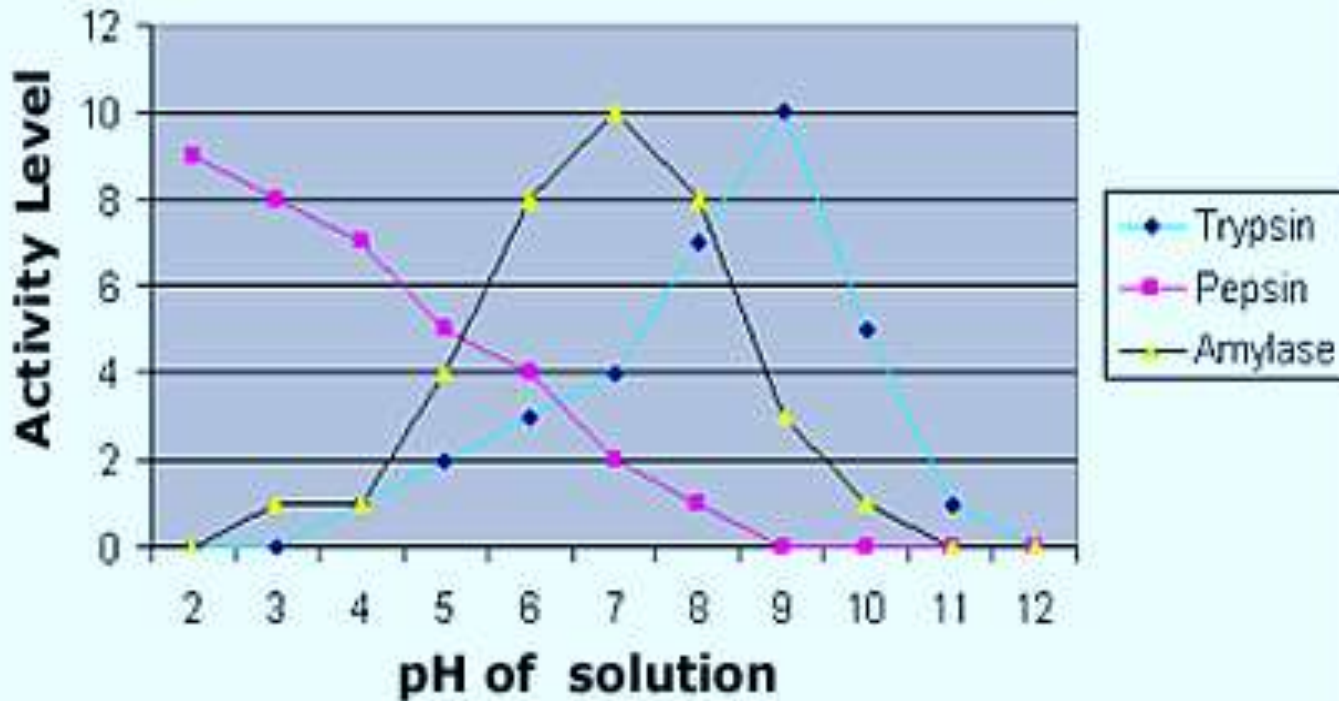
pH less than 7 is acidic. pH greater than 7 is basic. pH 7 = neutral

Draw the graph.



Bell Work. Monday. 2/5/18

Activity Level of Three Digestive Enzymes Across A Range of pH Values



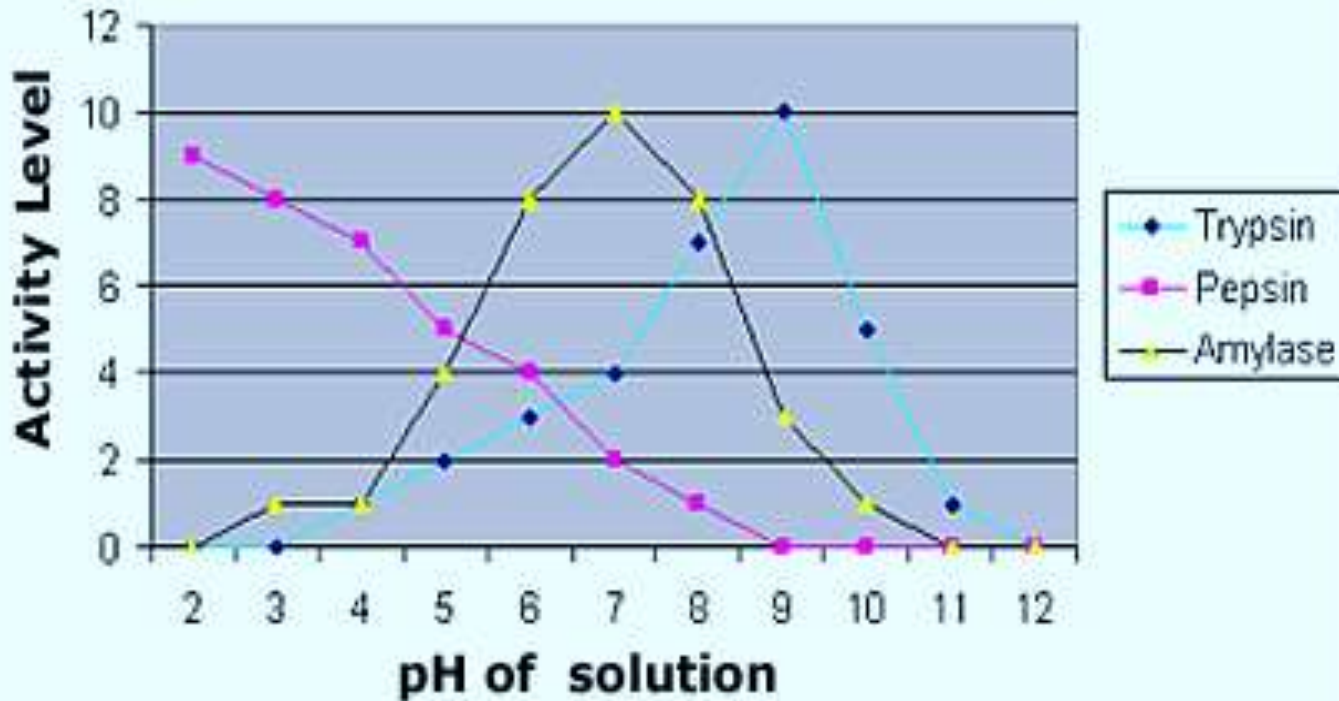
The graph illustrates the activity level of three common digestive enzymes, across a range of pH values.

2. Which enzyme is likely to be most active in the acidic environment of the stomach?

- A) pepsin B) trypsin C) amylase D) pepsin and trypsin

Bell Work. Monday. 2/5/18

Activity Level of Three Digestive Enzymes Across A Range of pH Values



The graph illustrates the activity level of three common digestive enzymes, across a range of pH values.

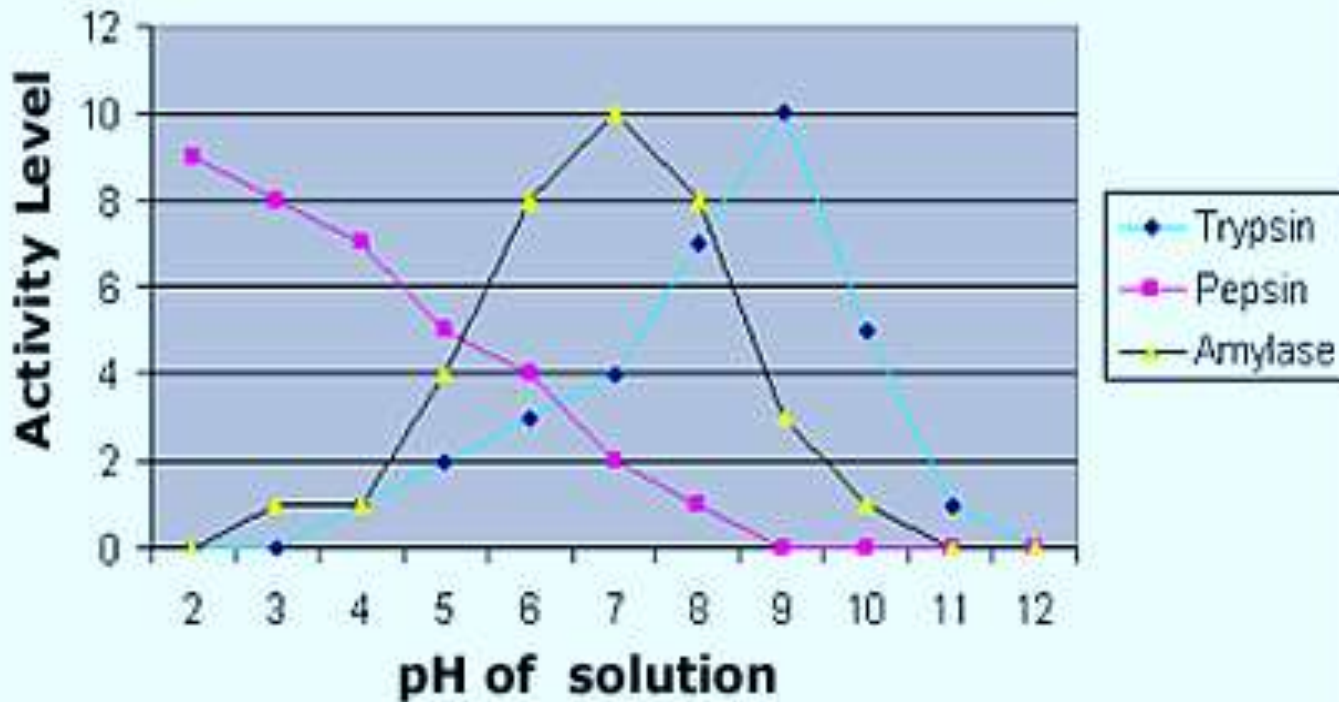
Less than 7 is acidic, greater than 7 is basic, pH 7 = neutral

3. Which enzyme is likely to be most active in a neutral environment?

- A) pepsin B) trypsin **C) amylase** D) pepsin and trypsin

Bell Work. Monday. 2/5/18

Activity Level of Three Digestive Enzymes Across A Range of pH Values



The graph illustrates the activity level of three common digestive enzymes, across a range of pH values.

4. Which enzyme is likely to be most active in a basic environment?

- A) pepsin **B) trypsin** C) amylase D) pepsin and trypsin

Bell Work, Tuesday, Feb 6, 2018, 2 questions

1. How is the test constructed?

A 40-question, 35-minute test scored: 0 – 36

There are three types of passages, followed by questions.

Data Representation questions are 38% of the test.

Research Summaries questions are 45% of the test.

Conflicting Viewpoints are 17% of the test.

2. Why is it important to know how the test is constructed ?

For most students there is not enough time to answer all 40 questions.

Students must learn to manage the testing time. Knowing how many questions you should attempt and which questions to answer will give you more time to answer more accurately the questions you will attempt .

Some students find they are better at answering certain types of questions.

Thus , you should spend more time on those questions and guess on the questions you are not good at.

Chemistry, Bell Work, Wednesday, 2/7/18

4 questions

1. What is mass?

Mass is a property of matter that we can measure to determine how much “stuff” an object has. This “stuff” is called matter.

Thus, mass is a property of an object that tells how much matter is present.

2. What is volume?

Volume is the property of the amount of space an object occupies.

3. What is matter?

Matter is anything that has mass and occupies volume (takes up space). Mass and volume are properties of matter.

4. What is matter made of?

Matter is made of objects called particles. Thus, mass and volume are also properties of objects and particles.

Chemistry, Bell Work, Thursday, 2/8/18, 2 questions

1. What is mass change?

Final Mass – Initial Mass = Mass Change

In this class: Change equals final value minus initial value.

2. Copy the data table Calculate the mass change.

Sample	Initial Mass (g)	Final mass (g)	Change in mass (g)
Sand	16.15	15.95	-0.20

Final Mass – Initial Mass = Change

15.95 – 16.15 = -0.20

- change indicates mass loss
+ change indicates mass gain

Chemistry, Bell Work, Thursday, 2/8/18, 2 questions

3. What is a physical change?

Physical change: does not result in a new substance.

A physical change can usually be undone and result in the original composition of the substance.

Example: water can be frozen into ice then melted back to water.

4. What is a chemical change?

A chemical change results in a new substance(s).

A chemical change is a chemical reaction.

Example: Burning (combustion) a match results in ash, water vapor and carbon dioxide