

## 2.4 Water

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total: 11 marks**

**KEY WORDS** solvent 溶剂 • latent heat of vaporisation 汽化潜热 • specific heat capacity 比热容  
• hydrogen bonding 氢键 • polar 极性

### Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **water** — how **hydrogen bonding** 氢键 arises, and how it explains water's roles as a **solvent** 溶剂, its high **specific heat capacity** 比热容, and its **latent heat of vaporisation** 汽化潜热.

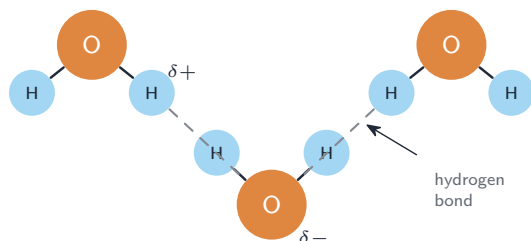
**You must be able to:**

- explain how hydrogen bonds form between water molecules
- relate hydrogen bonding to solvent action, high specific heat capacity and latent heat of vaporisation

### 1 Worked examples

#### ■ Why water is polar and forms hydrogen bonds

Water's O-H bonds are **polar** 极性: the oxygen is slightly negative ( $\delta^-$ ) and the hydrogens slightly positive ( $\delta^+$ ). So the  $\delta^+$  hydrogen of one molecule attracts the  $\delta^-$  oxygen of its neighbour — a weak **hydrogen bond**. Each molecule can bond to several others.



*Water is polar ( $\delta^-$  oxygen,  $\delta^+$  hydrogens), so its molecules attract each other by hydrogen bonds*

#### ■ Relating the property to the role

Always link the property back to **hydrogen bonding** and then to a use in living things:

- **solvent action** — polar water surrounds and dissolves other polar/charged molecules, so reactions can happen and substances can be transported (e.g. in blood).
- **high specific heat capacity** — many hydrogen bonds must gain energy before the temperature rises, so water (and organisms) stays at a steady temperature.
- **latent heat of vaporisation** — much energy is needed to break enough hydrogen bonds to evaporate water, so sweating/transpiration removes a lot of heat and cools the organism.

### 2 Practice

**2.1** State which atom in a water molecule is slightly negative, and which is slightly positive. [2]

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**2.2** Name the property of water that allows it to act as a transport medium in blood. [1]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** Explain how a hydrogen bond forms between two water molecules. [2]

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**3.2** Water has a high specific heat capacity.

(a) Explain, in terms of hydrogen bonds, why water's temperature changes only slowly. [2]

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(b) Explain why this property is useful to living organisms. [1]

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**3.3** When an animal sweats, water evaporates from its skin and the animal cools down. Use the idea of **latent heat of vaporisation** and hydrogen bonds to explain why evaporation has a strong cooling effect. [3]

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