# Importance of Water!

#### Learning Targets:

- 1. Describe how the structure of water leads to its unique properties.
- 2. Explain the properties of water and its importance of life.



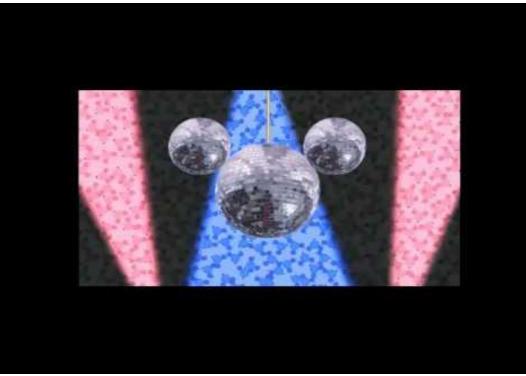
# Why is water so important?

- All living things rely on water!
- Water covers <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Earth's surface.
- Humans are about 70% water.
- Water plays an important role in dehydration synthesis and hydrolysis reactions

 With 8 (positive) protons, the oxygen nucleus attracts electrons more strongly than the single proton of hydrogen.

H

H



Slightly negative

charge

Slightly positive charges

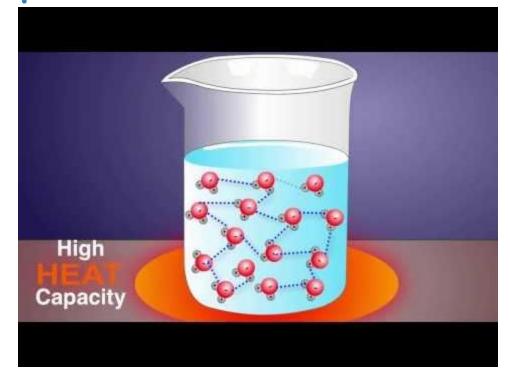
- A molecule where the charges are uneven are called *"slightly polar"*
  - The overall charge on the molecule is neutral!
  - The charges are like a magnet with two poles (+) and (-).

hydrogen bond

- The partial charges allow polar molecules to attract to one another.
  - The attraction between a hydrogen atom and another atom with a partial (-) charge is known as a hydrogen bond!
    - Oxygen, Nitrogen, Fluorine

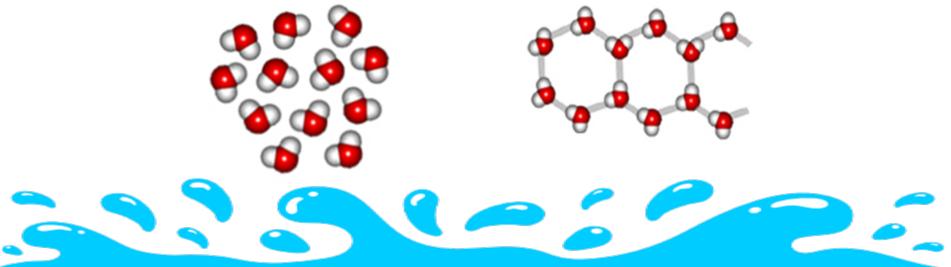
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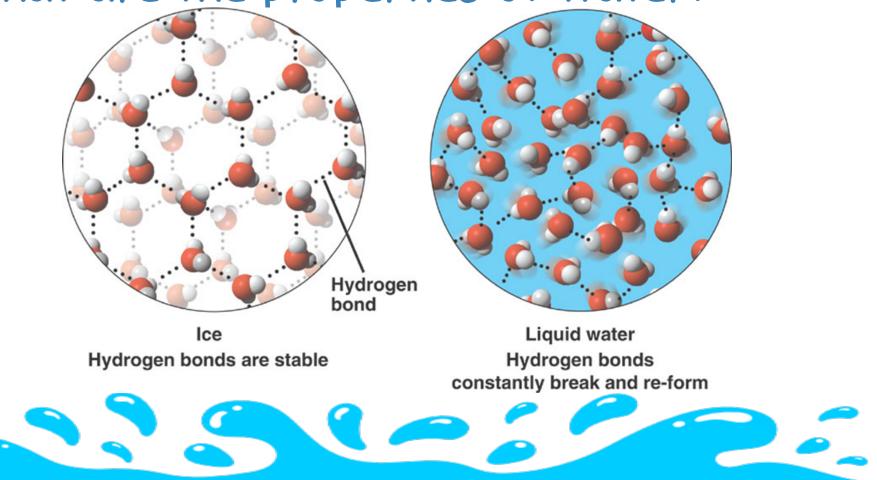
Write down the different properties of water. You do not need to get the specific details down; however, you should be able to list the different properties that are mentioned.





- Water **expands** when it freezes.
  - Ice is less dense than liquid water
  - Why would this be important to fish living in a pond during the winter?



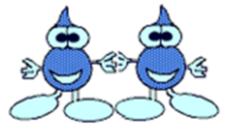


# What are the properties of water? Water is cohesive

- cohesion is an attraction between molecules of the <u>same</u> substance.
  - Pulls water molecules together
  - Responsible for surface







Cohesion



#### Water is **adhesive**

- adhesion is an attraction between molecules of *different* substances..
  - Responsible for water rising up a narrow tube.
    - Capillary action.
    - helps draw water out of the roots of plants.



- Water has a high *heat capacity* 
  - Heat capacity is the amount of heat energy needed to increase a substance's temperature.
    - Hydrogen bonds in water make it hard for molecules to move faster and increase in temperature.



• Water is the *universal solvent* 

and ther palar molecules.

- Water dissolves more substances than any other liquid.
  - Solutions are made up of one or more solutes in a solvent.
    - Solute = what is dissolved
    - Solvent = what does the dissolving.
- Since water is polar, it can dissolve ionic compounds

