No/N"Kt
After finding the constant (1.38?)"k

100/25"1.38t
4"1.38t
2.89"t

I" 2.89 days.

21. Using at least 3 to 4 complete content related sentences, explain how the compressed gas in an aerosol can forces paint out of the can. Be sure to describe how the gas pressure inside the can changes as the paint is sprayed. Please refer to figure 14.5 in lesson 14.1.

    It can force out the paint because it has compressed gas. The pressure itself is very high in the can. So, when you point the nozzle and open the pressure forces the gas and paint out at the same time. Letting you paint.

    As the paint is sprayed it makes room for the gas. When there is more roomed the gas will expand. As it does it relieves itself of more and more pressure. So basically, the more paint that is sprayed out the less the pressure in the can and the gas expands with what amount it has.

22. pH is a measure of _____.
    a. **hydrogen ion concentration.**
    b. hydrogen gas concentration.
    c. hydroxide ion concentration
    d. hydroxy

23. A neutralization reaction between an acid and a base always produces
    a. salt and basic anhydride.
    b. salt and basic anhydride.
    c. salt and basic anhydride.
    d. salt and water.

24. If the pH of a solution is _____ the solution is basic.
    a. 2 b. 5 c. 7 **d. 10**

25 – 30 Apply the appropriate word to the definition indicated. Not all words will be used.

25. _____ **Enthalpy**	Heat content of a system at constant pressure	calorie (cal)
26. ____**Energy**_	Ability to do work	Chemical Potential Energy
27. ____ **Entropy** _	Disorder	Energy

28. _____**Kinetic Energy**	Energy of motion	Enthalpy
29. _ Thermochemistry ____	Study of energy charges that ocrrue during chemic reaction and changes in states.	Entropy
30. **Calorie**_____	Amount of heat required to raise T of 1 g of pure water 1°C	Joule
		Kinetic energy
		Heat (q)
		Specific Heat
		Thermochemistry