

6.7: In-Text References

1. Percent proofing of alcoholic beverages can be traced back to the 18th century, when British sailors were partially paid in rum. To prevent it from being watered down, the rum was “proofed” by seeing if it would support the combustion of gunpowder. ↩
 2. Silverstein, Todd P. J. Chem. Educ. 1998 75 116 ↩
 3. See additional materials for structures and names of functional groups. ↩
 4. http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Methane_clathrate ↩
 5. ACS GenChem materials ↩
 6. Intramolecular means within the same molecule. Intermolecular means between or among separate molecules. ↩
 7. For examples, see the internet game “foldit”, which uses intramolecular interactions to predict how proteins will fold into the lowest energy shape. ↩
 8. Why do you use soap and shampoo? Why not use just water? The answer is, of course, that water doesn’t do a very good job of getting dirt and oil of your skin and hair because grime is just not soluble in water. Soaps and detergents are excellent examples of amphipathic molecules. They both have a polar head and a long non-polar tail, which leads to the formation of micelles. Oily molecules can then be sequestered within these micelles and washed away. ↩
 9. It is often possible to track the passage of a beam of light through such a solution, known as the Tyndall effect. ↩
 10. At the boiling point, the bubbles contain only water molecules because all the air has been expelled long before this temperature is reached. ↩
 11. http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronze_Age ↩
 12. It has been noted that one reason why chemistry is so difficult is that even experienced chemists cannot agree on the terminology and this is one such example. ↩
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