

HOW SOLUTIONS FORM

- _____ 1. In a solution of sugar and water, the water is the _____.
a. solvent b. solute
- _____ 2. In the dissolving process, negative polar ends are attracted to _____ polar ends.
a. negative b. positive
- _____ 3. Grinding a solute increases its surface area, making it dissolve more _____.
a. slowly b. quickly
- _____ 4. A gas's solubility is best in a liquid solvent when the solution is under _____ pressure.
a. high b. low
- _____ 5. Different substances have _____ solubilities.
a. different b. the same
- _____ 6. The concentration of a solution of two or more liquids is express as a percentage by _____.
a. area b. volume
- _____ 7. As the temperature of a liquid solvent increases, the amount of solid solute that can be dissolved in the solvent usually _____.
a. increases b. decreases
- _____ 8. Lines on a graph that show how much solute a solvent can hold at a given temperature are called _____.
a. solution graph b. solubility curves
- _____ 9. In the ionization process, water pulls the molecules of a polar substance apart into _____.
a. crystals b. ions
- _____ 10. If a solute is a(n) _____, the solution can conduct electricity.
a. electrolytes b. nonelectrolyte
- _____ 11. The more particles of a solute that are added to a solution, the _____ the freezing point of the solution.
a. lower b. higher