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