Garcilaso School

MIXTURES AND SOLUTIONS

MIXTURES

Mixture	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
air we breathe	✔	
vinegar	✔	
milk		✔
water and ink	✔	
water and oil		✔
cinnamon and sugar		✔

- The soluble substance that dissolves in a solvent.
- The result of mixing two or more substances while a chemical reaction does not happen.
- A homogeneous mixture of a solvent and one or more solutes.
- The component with the largest amount in a solution in which a solute can be dissolved.
- The components of mixtures keep all of their original properties.
- The component that is in the largest quantity in the mixture is called the solvent.
- We can see the components of heterogeneous mixtures.
- To find the total mass of a solution we need to know the mass of the solvent and the mass of the solute.
- During dissolving, the mass of the solute in conserved.
- Mass of water = mass of the solution – mass of the powdered sugar
- Mass of the solution = mass of the water + mass of powdered
- Mass of water = mass of the new – mass of the solution

SOLUTIONS

- After dissolving sugar in water, the sugar still exists in the water.
- When a solution has a small quantity of solute dissolved in it. It is called dilute.
- When a solution has a very large quantity of solute dissolved. It is called concentrated.
- Water is not the only know solvent.
- Water is sometimes called “the universal solvent” because many substances dissolve in it.