

Questions

- 1) How are mixtures different from compounds?
CAN BE SEPARATED BY physical means
- 2) Give one example of a mixture.
SAND + water
- 3) The earth's atmosphere is a mixture of gases. True or False?
- 4) Compounds usually have variable ratios whereas mixtures usually have fixed ratios. True or False?
opposite!
- 5) What are the two basic types of mixtures? 1) *Homog* and 2) *Heterog*
- 6) Define a solution. Give one example.
uniform composition - salt water
- 7) The substance that is in greatest quantity in a solution is called the *solvent*; the substances found in lesser quantities are called the *solute*.
- 8) What happens when a solute is added to a liquid solvent?
Dissolves
- 9) Define an electrolyte.
dissolves in water to make ions - conducts electricity
- 10) Solutions containing nonelectrolytes do not conduct electrical currents. True or False?
- 11) A *saturated* solution is one containing as much solute as can be dissolved in the solvent.
- 12) Why is water often referred to as the universal solvent?
Dissolves many things
- 13) Molecules that have poles are called *polar* molecules.
- * 14) Briefly explain the two ways in which nonpolar molecules form.
Ions or symmetrical covalent compounds
- 15) A *non polar* substance such as motor oil will not dissolve in a *polar* substance like water.
- 16) The solubility of a gas in a liquid *increase* (increases/decreases) as the temperature of the liquid *decrease* (increases/decreases).
- * 17) How does thermal pollution negatively affect the environment?
- 18) Give an example of suspensions found in nature.
mud, flour in water
- * 19) Suspension can be made more stable by reducing the size of the dispersed particles in a process called *emulsification*, which is usually associated with milk.
- 20) Give an example of a colloid.
milk, butter, etc.
- 21) What are emulsifying agents commonly used in?
butter, mayonnaise
- 22) The dissolved and suspended impurities of water can be removed through the process of *distillation*.

* Save for later discussion, not in this unit (2)

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