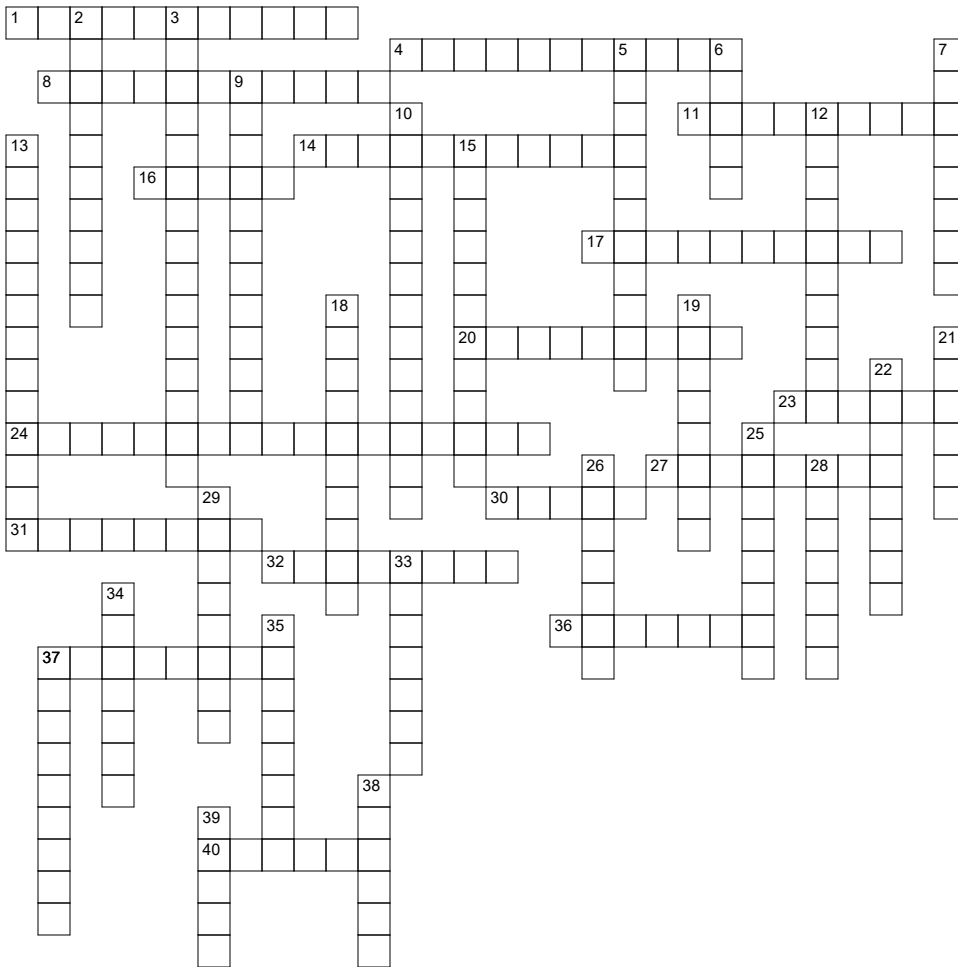


Solutions



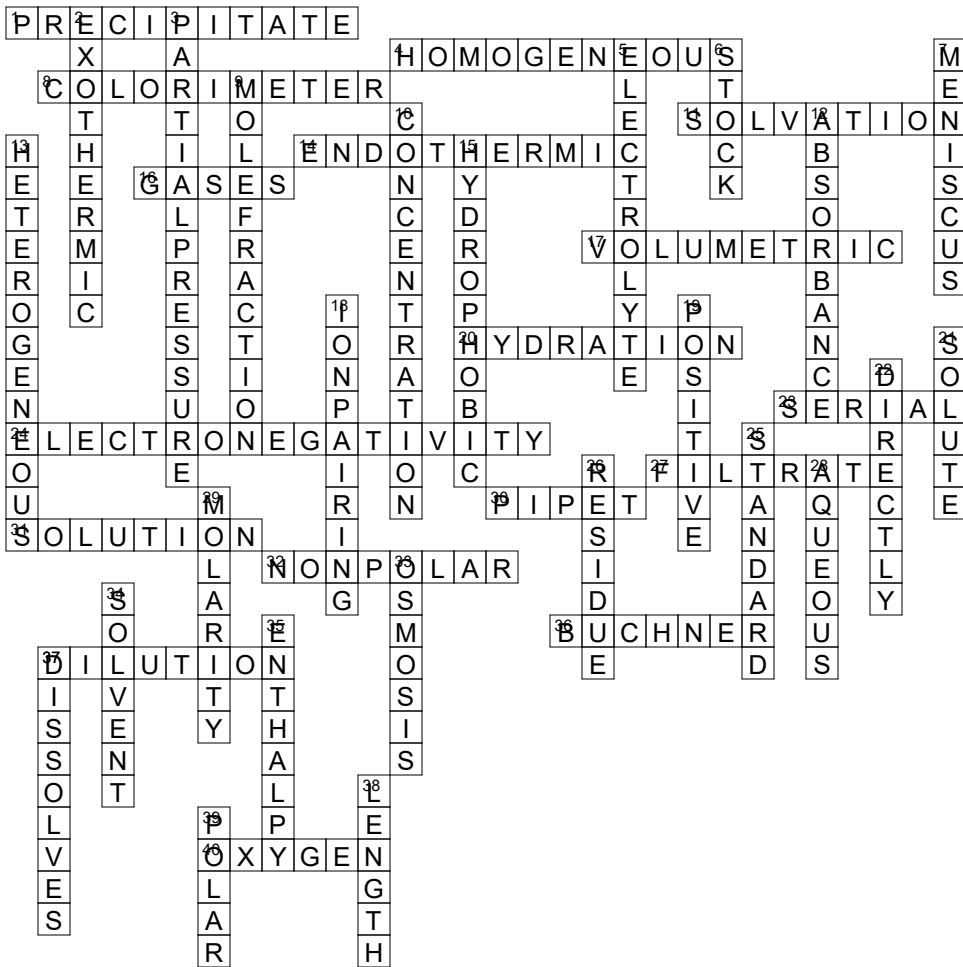
Across

- When two solutions are mixed, a chemical reaction may occur and an insoluble solid product may form. This solid material is called a ____.
- A ____ mixture is one where the composition is the same everywhere in the mixture
- A ____ is a simpler version of a spectrophotometer that is used to measure absorbance of coloured solutions
- A more generic term than "hydration" ... used when the polar solvent is not water
- In the 3-steps of the dissolving process, separating the solute and separating the solvent are ____ steps that absorb energy.
- The solubility of ____ decreases at higher temperatures
- A ____ pipet or flask is one that is designed to measure only one specific volume
- The process where polar water molecules are attracted to and surround charged particles in solution
- In a ____ dilution, a solution is diluted by some factor; then the new solution is diluted again by the same factor; repeatedly ...
- A polar covalent bond forms between atoms with a difference in ____ that is less than 1.7 Paulings.
- When filtering in the lab, the ____ is the liquid and any dissolved substances that passes through the filter paper
- A Mohr ____ is a narrow, calibrated glass tube used to deliver different volumes of liquids in the lab; often used with a suction bulb.
- A homogeneous mixture
- The bond between carbon and hydrogen atoms is best described as being ____ which means neither atom carries a partial charge
- A ____ funnel is usually made of porcelain and is used for performing a vacuum filtration
- Adding more solvent to reduce the concentration of a solution
- In water molecules and in alcohols, the ____ atom carries a partial negative charge

Down

- The 3rd step of the dissolving process - where solute and solvent particles interact - is ____ because energy is released
- The solubility of gases at a given temperature depends on the ____ of the gas above the solution.
- An ____ is a solute that creates ions when dissolved in water; the resulting solution conducts electricity
- A ____ solution is used as a starting point to prepare other solutions
- The ____ is the surface of a liquid in a test tube, pipet, buret etc ...
- The ____ of the solute in a solution is found by dividing moles of solute by the sum of the moles of solute & solvent
- According to the Beer-Lambert law, the absorbance of a solution depends on its ____
- Solutions that are very dark coloured have low percent transmittance of light, and high ____ of light.
- A ____ mixture is one where the composition is different at different places in the mixture
- The carbon-hydrogen chains in many macromolecules are described as ____ because they are not attracted to water; but they're not really afraid of water
- ____ occurs when oppositely charged particles in solution sometimes collide and get stuck together before being pulled apart again by water
- In molecules of water and alcohols, the hydrogen atoms bonded to oxygen carries a partial ____ charge
- The substance being dissolved
- According to the Beer-Lambert law, absorbance of a solution is ____ proportional to its concentration (unless concentrations are too high)
- A ____ solution is one whose concentration is known very accurately.
- When filtering in the lab, the ____ is the solid material caught in the filter paper
- An ____ solution has water as a solvent
- The most common unit of concentration for solutions in chemistry
- The movement of water across a semi-permeable membrane, from an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration
- The liquid in which something is being dissolved
- Heat of solution is also known as ____ of solution; it's the heat lost or absorbed during the solution process
- Like ____ like
- According to the Beer-Lambert law, the absorbance of a solution depends on the path ____ of the light
- Water is a very ____ solvent; each molecule has a positive side and a negative side

Solutions



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