

**Chapter
Review****Substances, Mixtures, and Solubility****Part A. Vocabulary Review**

Directions: Match the terms in Column II with the definitions in Column I. Write the letter of the correct term in the blank at the left.

Column I

- _____ 1. the term used to describe how much solute dissolves in a given amount of solvent
- _____ 2. describes a solution that contains a large amount of solute per given amount of solvent
- _____ 3. substance that does the dissolving
- _____ 4. interaction that occurs between acids and bases in which the properties of each are canceled out by the other
- _____ 5. substances that produce hydroxide ions when they dissolve in water
- _____ 6. solutions in which water is the solvent
- _____ 7. a measure of how acidic or basic solutions are
- _____ 8. another name for a homogeneous mixture
- _____ 9. tells you how much solute is present compared to the amount of solvent
- _____ 10. compounds that react with acidic or basic solutions to produce certain colors
- _____ 11. describe a solution that contains all of the solute that it can hold under a given set of conditions
- _____ 12. substance that dissolves into a solution
- _____ 13. combinations of substances that can be separated by physical processes
- _____ 14. contains a relatively small amount of solute per given amount of solvent
- _____ 15. contain hydrogen and produce hydronium ions when they dissolve in water

Column II

- a. acids
- b. aqueous
- c. bases
- d. concentrated
- e. concentration
- f. dilute
- g. indicators
- h. mixtures
- i. neutralization
- j. pH
- k. saturated
- l. solubility
- m. solute
- n. solution
- o. solvent

Chapter Review (continued)**Part B. Concept Review**

Directions: Determine whether the italicized term makes each statement true or false. If the statement is true, write **true** in the blank. If the statement is false, write in the blank the term that makes the statement true.

- _____ 1. A solid-solid, solution containing two metals is an *acid*.
- _____ 2. *Dissolution* is the process of forming a solution.
- _____ 3. Unsaturated solutions have less *solute* than saturated solutions do.
- _____ 4. Temperature and pressure can change the *neutralization* of a solute.
- _____ 5. The ocean is a *solution* because it is a homogeneous mixture of salts and water.
- _____ 6. A gas dissolves in a liquid most rapidly when under *low* pressure.
- _____ 7. Sugar dissolves in water because the *positive* ends of the sugar molecules are pulled off the solute surface by the negative ends of the water molecules.
- _____ 8. A solid dissolves faster when it is ground because grinding *decreases* surface area.
- _____ 9. Generally the concentration of a liquid dissolved in a liquid can be expressed as a percentage by *mass*.
- _____ 10. *Basic* solutions feel slippery to the touch.
- _____ 11. A basic solution usually *does* react with metal.
- _____ 12. Because grease is nonpolar, it *can* dissolve in water.
- _____ 13. Litmus paper is *blue* in an acidic solution.
- _____ 14. A hydronium ion reacts with a hydroxide ion during *solute-solvent* neutralization.
- _____ 15. A solution with a pH of zero is *acidic*.