Solubility Test Study Guide

Vocabulary to know:

Solute: the minor component in a solution, what is dissolved in the solvent

Solvent: able to dissolve other substances. Usually a liquid.

Solution: a liquid mixture in which the minor component (the solute) is uniformly distributed within the major component (the solvent).

Immiscible: not forming a homogeneous or completely blended mixture when added together.

Miscible: forming a homogeneous or blended mixture when added together.

Soluble: able to be dissolved.

Soluble: able to be dissolved.

Insoluble: not able to be dissolved together.

Colloid: a homogenous mixture that is fully dispersed and will not settle.

Brownian Motion: the erratic random movement of particles in a fluid, as a result of continuous bombardment from molecules of the surrounding solvent.

Suspension: a mixture of liquids with particles of a solid which may not dissolve in the liquid.

Mixture: a combination of substances which are not chemically joined together.

Things to Know:

Be able to explain what happens to the atoms of a solute when put in a solvent.

*They become incorporated into the solvent and are broken apart from the atoms they were connected with as a solute.*

Be able to explain the strength of the attraction between the atoms in a molecule that will dissolve in a solvent.

*They are weaker bonds that the bonds in the solvent because they break apart when put in a solvent.*

Be able to list four ways in which you can increase the rate of salvation.

*Add heat, increase the surface area by crushing the solute, increase the pressure, or agitate the mixture by stirring.*