

8.1 Notes

1. When one substance dissolves in another, the substance that dissolves is the

_____ and the substance in which it dissolves is the _____.

2. Usually the solute is found in the _____ amount in the mixture and the solvent is in the _____ amount.

Examples:

Cool Aid plus Water. The _____ is the solute and is in a smaller amount.

The _____ is the solvent and is the larger amount.

Solute 6 letters Solvent 7 letters

Smaller Larger

3.

Solution	Solute	Solvent	State of Solute	State of Solvent
Air				
Soda Water				
Vinegar				
Filtered ocean water				
Brass				

X)

4. A substance is _____ in a solvent when it dissolves in the solvent.

All particles of a substance are attracted to each other with strong forces. (Strongest in solids, weaker in liquids and weakest in gases).

To _____ particles of a _____, they must become more attracted to the particles of the _____ instead of to each other.

Solutions can also form between two substances if they both have _____ attractive forces.

Examples: Sugar and water Oil and Gas Oxygen and water.

5. A substance is _____ in a solvent when it does not dissolve in this solvent.

This means the attractive forces between the molecules of the solute are too _____ and the solvent is not able to surround the solute and dissolve it.

For instance, it can help to explain why grass stains are tough to get out of clothing. The particles of chlorophyll in the grass stains are more attracted to each other than they are to water particles. To get out the grass stains, you need to use a different solvent—one whose particles attract the particles of chlorophyll. As you learned on the previous page, rubbing alcohol is such a solvent.

Other examples of insoluble mixtures:

Sand and water