

Guided Reading Chapter 21 Section 2

- Name an example of a solution of a solid, a liquid, and a gas.
- Muddy water is considered a _____.
 - suspension
 - colloid
 - solution
- An example of a colloid would be _____.
- A method known as the _____ distinguishes a colloid from a solution.
- Complete the following data table which compares different properties of solutions, colloids, and suspensions.

	Size of particles	Settling of particles?	Does filtering work?	Scatter light?
Solution		no		
Colloid	1 -1000 nm			
			yes	Yes, if translucent

- What is the difference between a solvent and a solute?
- Two important influences of dissolving a solute in a solution are temperature and _____.
- _____ describes the amount of solute that can be dissolved in a solvent.
 - Insolubility
 - Solubility
 - Dissociation
- _____ solutions contain as much solute that a solvent can dissolve.
 - Saturated
 - Soluble
 - Insoluble
- Which substance on Table 21.2 is insoluble?
- Which substance on Table 21.2 has solubility greater than 100 but less than 250 grams per 100 ml H₂O at 20° C?

12. Which solute, on the Temperature - Solubility Graph for salts seems to have the most change due to an increase in temperature?
13. The concentration of a solution is expressed as the amount of _____ to the amount of _____.
- a) Solvent, solute
 - b) Moles, mass
 - c) Solute, solvent
14. In chemistry, it is most common to express concentration using _____.
15. Copy the formula used to calculate the mass percent of a solution.
16. What are some units used when referring to very small amounts of a solution?
17. _____ is when the rate of dissolving equals the rate of precipitating.
- a) Supersaturation
 - b) Unsaturation
 - c) Equilibrium
18. The solubility of a gas _____ when an increase in pressure occurs.
- a) decreases
 - b) increases
 - c) has no effect
19. How is solubility of a gas affected when an increase in temperature occurs?
20. Using the "Solubility Rules", predict whether CaCl_2 is soluble.