



Solutions

- Click on the icon and listen to the recording.
Fill in the blanks with the missing words.



A solution is a (1) mixture, and no original substance is visible. Examples of solutions are antifreeze (alcohol in water), (2) (acetic acid in water), and carbonated water (carbon dioxide gas - in water). A solution is made up of a (3) and one or more solutes. The substance in the smallest amount and the one that dissolves is the (4). The substance that is present in the largest amount is called the solvent. Since solutions are (5), their compositions may vary over a very wide range. The concentration of a solution refers to the amount of solute dissolved in a given quantity of solvent. The non-specific terms concentrated and dilute are sometimes used to describe a solution.

A (6) solution has a low amount of solute, whereas a (7) solution contains a large amount of solute. Dilute solutions and (8) solutions are both (9) solutions, meaning that all the solute has dissolved. A solution that contains the maximum amount of dissolved solute possible is called a (10) solution. If you try to strengthen a saturated solution, the solute will sink to the bottom of the solvent without (11). If you put too much sugar in iced tea, no matter how much you stir, some undissolved sugar will sink to the bottom of the (12).

