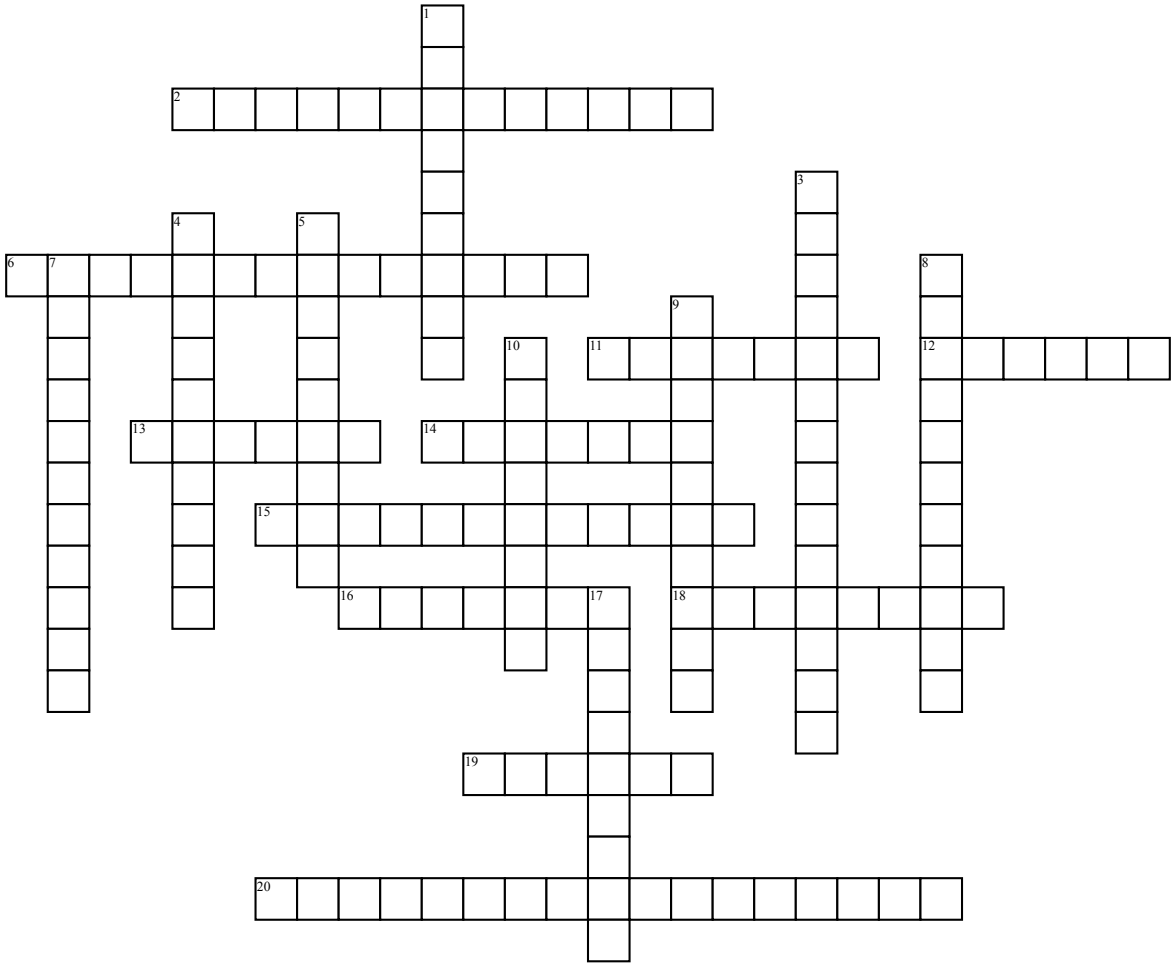
Name: _____

Solutions And Concentration



Across

2. the relative amount of a given substance contained within a solution or in a particular volume of space

6. the heat evolved or absorbed when a substance dissolves

11. the product of the random distribution of one substance through another without any chemical reaction, as distinct from a compound.

12. the minor component in a solution, dissolved in the solvent.

13. (of a liquid) made thinner or weaker by having had water or another solvent added to it

14. the liquid in which a solute is dissolved to form a solution

15. (of a substance or solution) present in a high proportion relative to other substances; having had water or other diluting agent removed or reduced.

16. a homogeneous, noncrystalline substance consisting of large molecules or ultramicroscopic particles of one substance dispersed through a second substance.

18. a measure of the concentration of a solute in a solution, or of any chemical species, in terms of amount of substance in a given volume

19. make (a liquid) thinner or weaker by adding water or another solvent to it

20. if a substance is polar, it can only dissolve other polar substances

Down

1. (of an organic molecule) containing the greatest possible number of hydrogen atoms, and so having no carbon–carbon double or triple bonds

3. increased concentration of (a solution) beyond saturation point

4. a chemical property referring to the ability for a given substance, the solute, to dissolve in a solvent

5. an interaction of a solute with the solvent, which leads to stabilization of the solute species in the solution

7. (of a reaction or process) accompanied by or requiring the absorption of heat

8. (of an organic compound) having a double or triple bond and capable of taking on elements or groups by direct chemical combination without the liberation of other elements or compounds

9. (of a reaction or process) accompanied by the release of heat

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

17. the intermingling of substances by the natural movement of their particles