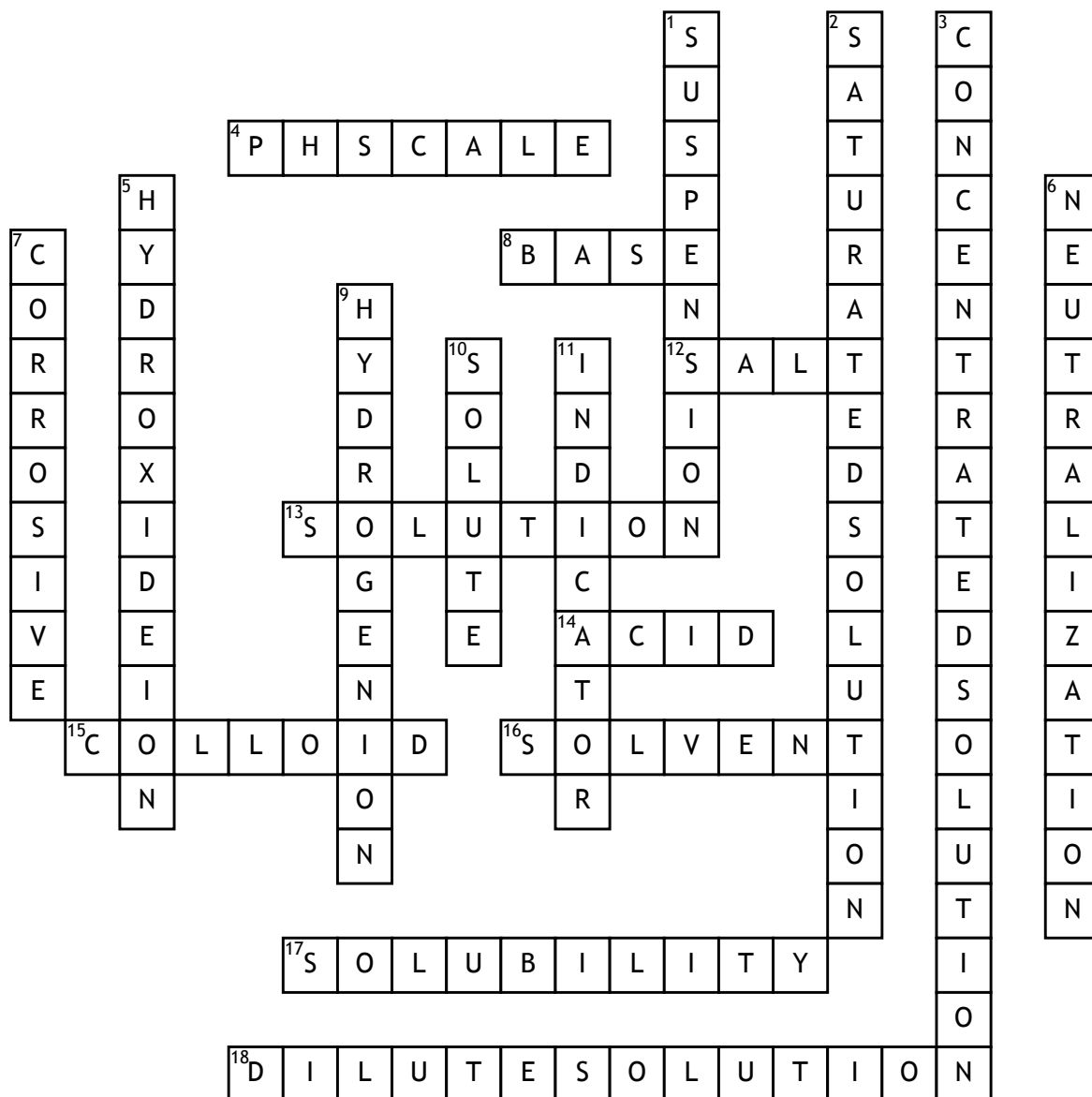


# Chapter 6 - Acids, Bases, and Solutions



## Across

4. A range of values used to indicate how acidic or basic a substance is; expresses the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution.

8. A substance that tastes bitter, feels slippery, and turns red litmus paper blue.

12. An ionic compound made from the neutralization of an acid with a base.

13. A mixture containing a solvent and at least one solute that has the same properties throughout; a mixture in which one substance is dissolved in another.

14. A substance that tastes sour, reacts with metals and carbonates and turns blue litmus red.

15. A mixture containing small, undissolved particles that do not settle out.

16. The part of a solution that is usually present in the largest amount and dissolves a solute.

17. A measure of how much solute can dissolve in a given solvent at a given temperature.

18. A mixture that has only a little solute dissolved in it.

## Down

1. A mixture in which particles can be seen and easily separated by settling or filtration.

2. A mixture that contains as much dissolved solute as is possible at a given temperature.

3. A mixture that has a lot of solute dissolved in it.

5. A negatively charged ion made of oxygen and hydrogen

6. A reaction of an acid with a base, yielding a solution that is not as acidic or basic as the starting solutions were.

7. The gradual wearing away of a metal element due to a chemical reaction.

9. A positively charged ion formed of a hydrogen atom that has lost its electron.

10. The part of a solution that is dissolved by a solvent.

11. A compound that changes color in the presence of an acid or a base.