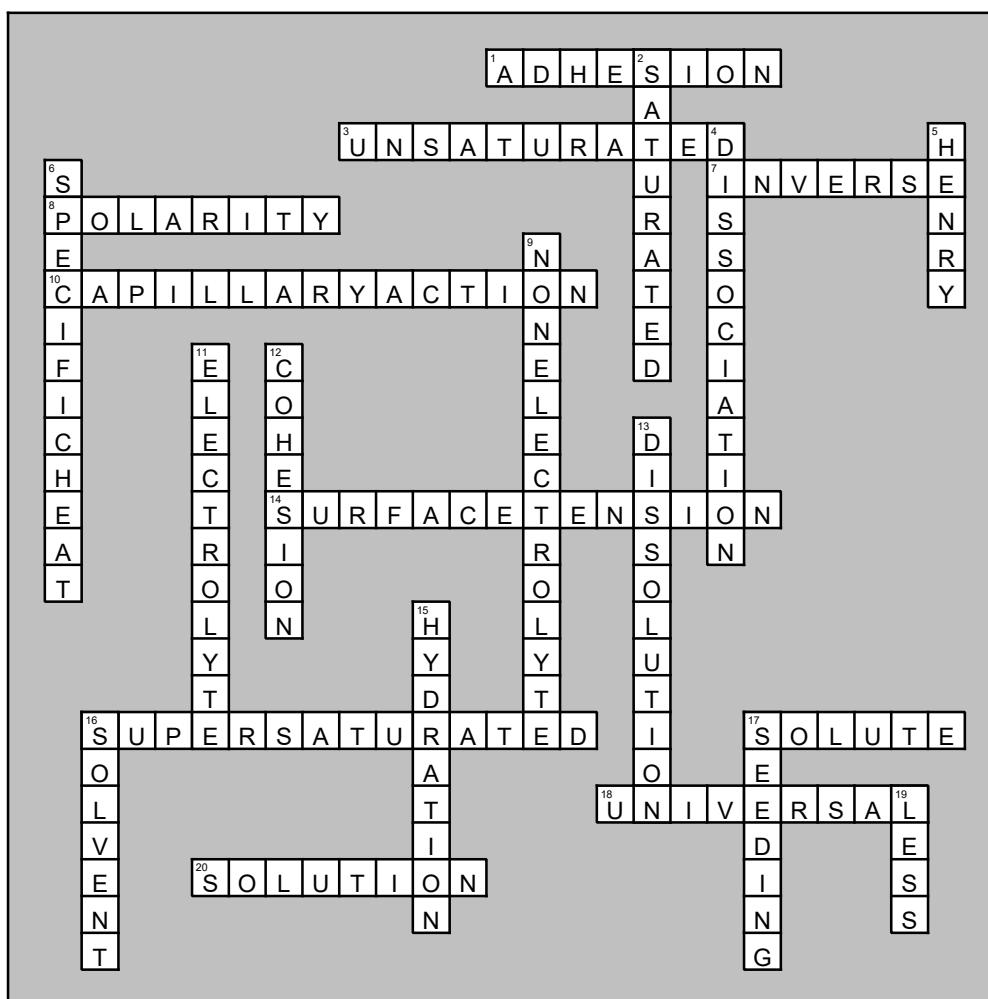


Crossword



Across

- When a substance "sticks" to another substance. (e.g. water sticks to surfaces)
- When less than the maximum amount of solute is dissolved in the solvent at a given temperature.
- Relationship between the solubility of a gas and its temperature. e.g. warmer water cannot support many types of life because the oxygen UNdissolves.
- Water possesses hydrogen bonds, has many unique properties, and is the universal solvent due to its ____.
- Result of adhesion and cohesion ... when a substance is pulled through or up a thin tube without any outside force or energy.
- Result of adhesion and cohesion ... water forms large droplets; items can "float" on the substance. A meniscus forms in a graduated cylinder or container.
- When the solvent holds more solute than is normally possible at that temperature.
- Substance being dissolved. e.g. salt in water
- Water is known as the ____ solvent because it can dissolve most other substances.
- When a solute dissolves in a solvent and forms this "homogeneous" form of matter. Can be liquid, solid, or gas.

Down

- Undissolved solute settled to the bottom because the solution contains the maximum amount of solute already.
- When an IONIC compound is broken apart into smaller "pieces". This is part of the dissolving process.
- This person stated that pressure is directly related to solubility. e.g. the higher the pressure, the greater a substance will dissolve in solution.
- Water has an unusually high resistance to changes in temperature. It takes a long time for water to heat up or cool down. Produces moderate climates.
- A compound that does NOT conduct an electric current when it is in an aqueous solution, but its non-dissociated particles are surrounded by the solvent.
- A compound that conducts an electric current when it is in an aqueous solution or in the molten state.
- When a substance "sticks" to itself.
- When a NON-ionic molecules is broken apart into smaller "pieces". This is part of the dissolving process.
- When the solvent surrounds the particles or ions that were dissolved (broken part) in dissolution or dissociation.
- Dissolving agent (that dissolves the other substance). e.g. Nitrogen gas dissolves all the other gases in the air.
- Supersaturated solutions are unstable; crystallization can usually be stimulated by adding a one crystal of solute or scratching the side of the flask or agitation.
- Water is also unique in that its solid state is ____ dense than its liquid state. Ice floats which preserves life on planet earth. Otherwise, we'd have mostly a big glacier everywhere.