

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

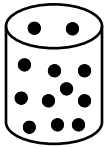
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**HW5:2 Solutions**  
**Mr. Murray, IPC**  
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**Assigned: Fri., 12/1 and Mon., 12/4**  
**Due: Tues., 12/5 and Wed., 12/6**

1. The particles in a mixture settle to the bottom after awhile. This mixture is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. A liquid is put onto a metal surface. Part of the metal begins to d\_\_\_\_\_ into the liquid. The liquid is the \_\_\_\_\_. The metal is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. How did we make a supersaturated solution of sugar water?
  4. Is oil soluble or insoluble?
  5. How do you know?
  6. A solution made up of melting two metals together is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
  7. What does diluting mean?
  8. If something can be dissolved we say that it is s\_\_\_\_\_.
  9. Is milk in water a solution?
  10. Why or why not?
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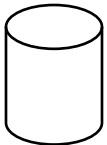
11. After awhile what happens to a supersaturated solution?



12. Is this a solution?

13. Why or why not?

14. If it was a suspension, draw what it would look like after time below.



15. If 40 mL of a solvent can hold 18 g of a solute, are the following saturated (S), unsaturated (U), or supersaturated (SS)?

\_\_\_\_\_ 15 g.      \_\_\_\_\_ 20 g      \_\_\_\_\_ 20.2 g  
\_\_\_\_\_ 18 g      \_\_\_\_\_ 17 g      \_\_\_\_\_ 19 g

16. Is dissolving a physical or chemical process?

17. How do you know?

18. Give an example of a solution and indicate which is the solvent.