Quizlet NAME _____

14 Multiple choice questions

1. a solution in which no more solute can dissolve, excess solid settles on the bottom
   a. thermal pollution
   b. solution
   c. saturated solution
   d. surface tension

2. a measure of a fluid's resistance to flow; e.g.. honey is more viscous than water, but petrol is less viscous
   a. solution
   b. viscosity
   c. solute
   d. solvent

3. is the formation of a solid during a chemical reaction when liquids or gases react
   a. surface tension
   b. precipitation
   c. solution
   d. viscosity

4. the amount of heat energy required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of the substance by 1C° (or by 1 K)
   a. surface tension
   b. viscosity
   c. specific heat capacity
   d. precipitation

5. the release of heat into the environment, particularly pumping warm water from power plant cooling towers into rivers and lakes
   a. solution
   b. saturated solution
   c. thermal pollution
   d. precipitation

6. the substance dissolved in a given solution; e.g.. sugar is the solute when it dissolves in water
   a. solution
   b. solvent
   c. viscosity
   d. solute

7. the physical and chemical breakdown of rocks
    a. solute
    b. solution
    c. weathering
    d. solvent

8. is a bond between two different elements; due to the unequal sharing of the electrons, there is a dipole between the two atoms of the bond
    a. solvent
    b. polar molecule
    c. polar bond
    d. solution

9. reactions where there is a forward reaction as well as a back reaction, e.g.. $N2 + 3H2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH3$
    a. surface tension
    b. reversible reactions
    c. thermal pollution
    d. precipitation

10. in Australia, as well as the majority of the world, temperature is measured in degrees Celsius; a minority of countries including the US, use Fahrenheit temperature; °C = 5/9(°F - 32); absolute temperature, measured in kelvin, is used in scientific work, especially where calculation are involved
    a. polar molecule
    b. temperature scales
    c. polar bond
    d. weathering

11. a substance, present in the larger quantity, which dissolves a solute, forming a solution; e.g.. water is a solvent for sugar
    a. solute
    b. polar bond
    c. solution
    d. solvent

12. is one that has an overall dipole; it has dipoles associated with polar bonds that do not cancel as it lacks symmetry; examples are water and ammonia
    a. solution
    b. polar molecule
    c. solute
    d. polar bond

13. when a gas, liquid or solid is dispersed homogeneously in a liquid; salt dissolved in water forms a solution
    a. polar bond
    b. solvent
    c. solution
    d. solute

14. the force near the surface of a liquid due to unbalanced molecular forces; it causes the surface to assume a minimum area
    a. precipitation
    b. saturated solution
    c. surface tension
    d. solution