MIXTURES



Mixtures

XIn Science, a mixture is anything that is made up of two or more pure substances.

✗Mixtures can be substances such as salt water, fizzy drinks, and even air!

*For something to be classed as a mixture, it must be possible to separate the parts again.



Mixtures Examples



✗Mud is a mixture of soil and water

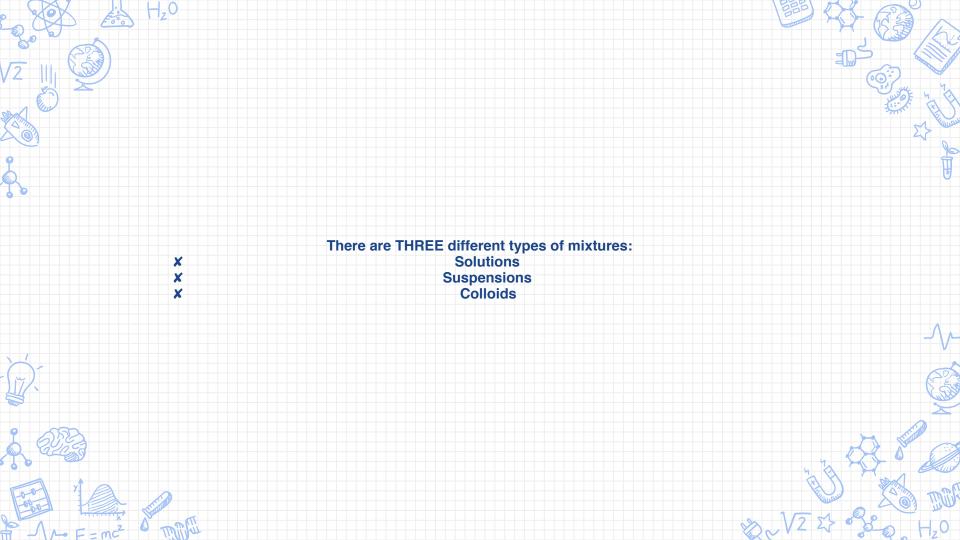


✗Sugar dissolved in water is a mixture



XJelly is also a mixture of water, gelatin, sugar, and others.





One type of mixture

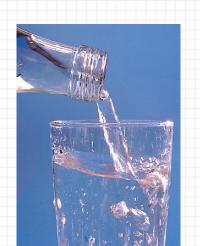


X Solutions are only one type of mixture!

Imagine you had some sa



And you decided to put that salt into some water:







V2 El Sa H₂O



*The salt will **dissolve** into the water! Once it's dissolved, you would have a **solution**.

XYou wouldn't be able to see the salt anymore, but if you tasted the water, the salty flavour would tell you that the salt was still there.



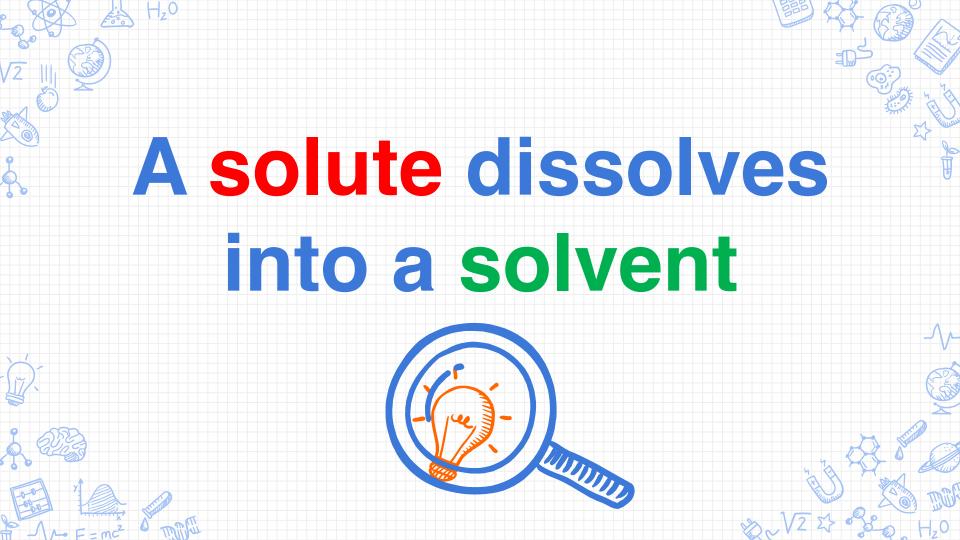


XIn this case, the salt has dissolved into the water.

XThe salt (the thing that is dissolving) is known as the solute.

XThe water (what the solute is dissolving into) is known as the solvent.







The particles of solutions are so small that you can't see them.

XSolutions can be
concentrated (where there is
lots of solute), or dilute
(where there is not much
solute).





You can't keep dissolving solute into solvent forever!

XIf no more solute can be dissolved, the solution is saturated.



Solubility

How substances dissolve



Solubility

Something that *can* dissolve is said to be soluble.

Salt, sugar, carbon dioxide (in fizzy drinks), and detergent are all examples of substances that are **soluble** in water.

✗Something that *can't* dissolve is said to be **insoluble**. ■

Oil, sand, and grease are all examples of substances that are **insoluble** in water.



Solubility

XIt is important to note that some substances will dissolve in some solvents, but not others.

*Paint won't dissolve in water, but will dissolve in mineral turp





Another type of mixture



Not everything dissolves into something.

Imagine you had some sand





And you decided to put that sand into some water:







Sand would <u>not</u> dissolve into the water. Instead, if it was well mixed, you would have sand particles floating around in the water.

*The sand-water mixture (i.e. mud) is an example of a suspension.





*When a suspension is well mixed it is called **dispersed**.

XAfter some time the sand would settle to the bottom of the water.

*Dust in air is another example of a suspension.



Colloids

Yet another type of mixture!



Colloids

What happens when things mix more than a suspension, but less than a solution?

Imagine you had some... air:



And you decided to put that air into some cream:





Colloids



XAir does not dissolve in cream, but the microscopic pockets of air are spread out amongst the cream.

✗In this case, the air particles are spread out in the cream.
The cream is the dispersion medium.



Colloids



Colloids are half-way between solutions and suspensions; the particles are not as small as those in solutions, but are smaller than the particles in suspensions.

As such, colloids do not settle like suspensions do.



Looking at How Mixed Mixtures Are

Homogeneous or Heterogeneous



Homogeneous Mixtures

XHomogeneous mixtures are mixtures that have the same uniform appearance and composition throughout.

✗In other words, each section looks exactly the same as any other section.

✗Solution and colloids are homogeneous mixtures.



Heterogeneous Mixtures

XHeterogeneous mixtures are mixtures that have a non-uniform appearance and composition throughout.

✗In other words, each section looks different when compared to other sections.

XSuspensions are heterogeneous mixtures.



Credits

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- *A spoon slowly drops sugar into a glass of water in order to display the procedure of making a solution." by APN MJM. CC BY-SA 3.0. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Spoon_Sugar_Solution_with_Glass.ipg
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- * "salt" by kevindooley. CC BY 2.0. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sal_(close).jpg
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