



DIGITAL OPTIONS
AVAILABLE

STUDY GUIDE

REVIEW STRATEGIES · CRITICAL THINKING

Includes **PRINT** or **DIGITAL** Options

STUDY GUIDE

Name: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 1

Directions: Read each statement and determine if it's true or false and then write T or F on the line provided. If the statement is false, cross it out and rewrite it to be true.

1. When a solid is dissolved in a liquid, stirring it slows down the dissolving.

Initials: _____

as the
d taste

SECTION 2

Directions: Define each type of solution and then answer the questions below.

Saturated _____

Types of Solutions
Unsaturated _____

Supersaturated _____

Initials: _____

SECTION 3

Directions: Fill in each graphic organizer with characteristics of acids and bases and then list common examples of each.

ACIDS

Common Acids

SECTION 4

Directions: Using this line, draw and label a pH scale using the terms *acidic*, *basic*, and *neutral*. Then define of acids and bases.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Strong Acids	Weak Acids	Strong Bases
Definition			

Directions: Match each definition with the correct term.

- COLUMN A
- Substance with a pH of 2
 - Changes color in the presence of an acid or base
 - pH of 7
 - Negative ions of an acid combine with positive ions from a base
 - Substance with a pH of 9
 - 0 to 14
 - The amount of acid or base dissolved in a solution

SECTION 5

Directions: Scan the QR code to watch the video about solutions and then fill in the blanks with the correct information below.



An example of a mixture is _____. In sugar water, the solute is the _____ and the solvent is the _____. Solutions can be _____ again and put back into the substances that made them. The ability of something to be dissolved is called its _____. Sand has _____ solubility in water because it does not dissolve easily. When something cannot dissolve any longer, it has reached its _____. The substance from the tea can be taken apart again. If the iced tea is heated, the water in the solution changes from a _____ to a _____. _____ evaporates in the air leaving the sugar behind.

Did you know in ancient Rome salt was so valuable that soldiers were paid in it?



NGS Magnified Study Guides are directly aligned to the notes and assessments offered by NGS Magnified and include a variety of review strategies that meet the needs of your learners for independent study and indirect instruction.

Each study guide provides a combination of strategies which may include:

graphic organizers

critical thinking

vocabulary building

theme connection

compare and contrast

matching

problem solving

fill-in-the-blank

concept mapping

short answer

interpreting data

real world application

QR videos with accompanying questions



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Contact Information:

Email: admin@nittygrittyscience.com

Website: www.NGSmagnified.com

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