Solubility Factors

Directions: Please fill out the following table. For each solute listed determine whether the **NATURE** of the compound is **NONPOLAR COVALENT, POLAR COVALENT, or IONIC**. Then determine if the solute will be soluble or insoluble in the solvent.

		SOLVENT			
		Water	Octane (nonpolar)	Hexane (nonpolar)	Ethanol (polar)
SOLUTE	NaCl Nature:	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble
	HCl Nature:	Soluble	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble
	O ₂ Nature:	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble
	KCl Nature:	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble	Soluble Insoluble
	CO ₂ Nature:	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble	Soluble Insoluble

Nature of Solute & Solubility Factors

- The attraction between water molecules and an Na
 ⁺ ion or a Cl⁻ ion occurs because water molecules
 are
 - A) nonpolar
- B) polar
- C) symmetrical
- D) linear
- In an aqueous solution of potassium chloride, the solute is
 - A) K
- B) H₂O C) KCl D) Cl
- 3. Under which conditions of temperature and pressure is a gas most soluble in water?
 - A) high temperature and high pressure
 - B) low temperature and high pressure
 - C) high temperature and low pressure
 - D) low temperature and low pressure
- 4. At room temperature, the solubility of which solute in water would be most affected by a change in pressure?
 - A) sugar
- B) methanol
- C) sodium nitrate
- D) carbon dioxide

- As the pressure on a gas confined above a liquid increases, the solubility of the gas in the liquid
 - A) decreases
- B) increases
- C) remains the same
- 6. At which temperature can water contain the most dissolved oxygen at a pressure of 1 atmosphere?
 - A) 10.°C
- B) 20.°C
- C) 30.°C
- D) 40.°C
- The solubility of a salt in a given volume of water depends primarily on the
 - A) pressure on the surface of the water
 - B) rate at which the salt and water are stirred
 - C) surface area of the salt crystals
 - D) temperature of the water