

Science Vocabulary #4¹

Hydrate – A compound that has a specific number of water molecules associated with it.

Waters of Hydration – Water molecules that are associated with the lattice of an ionic solid.

Anhydrous – Without water.

Hygroscopic – A substance that attracts water.

Electrolyte – A substance that conducts electricity when in solution or in the molten state.

Nonelectrolyte – A substance that does not conduct electricity.

Colloid – Solute particles which range in diameter from 1 to 1000nm. Particles are larger than those in solution but smaller than those in suspension.

Suspension – A homogeneous mixture in which the particles of at least one component are larger than those of a colloid, ($> 1000\text{nm}$).

Emulsion – Colloidal dispersion of one liquid in another.

Tyndall Effect – Light scattering by colloidal dispersions.

Brownian Motion – The erratic movement of colloidal dispersed particles.

Colligative Properties – Properties of a solution which depend on the number of particles, not the chemical identity.

¹ Chemistry Matter and Its Changes, James E. Brady and Fred Senese, 4th Edition, John Wiley & Sons 2004, Glossary G-1 through G-19.