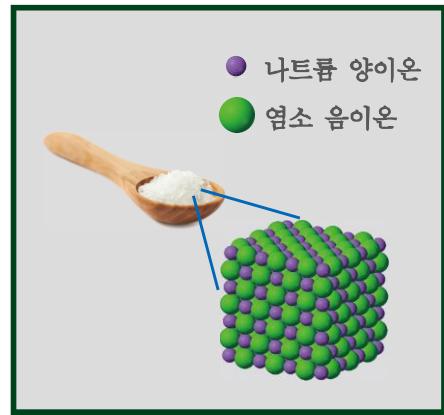
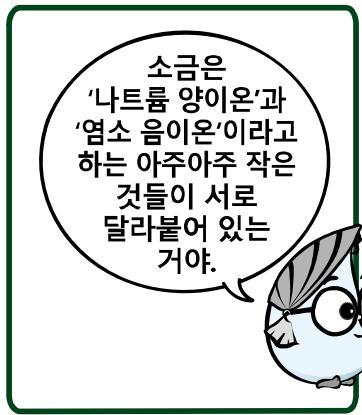
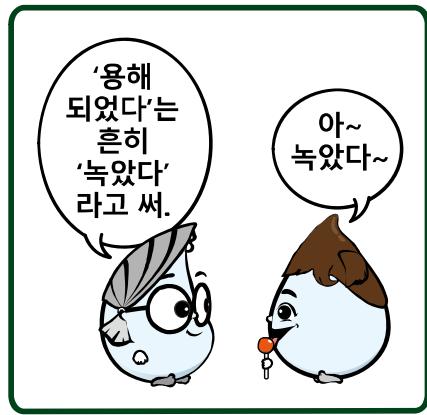
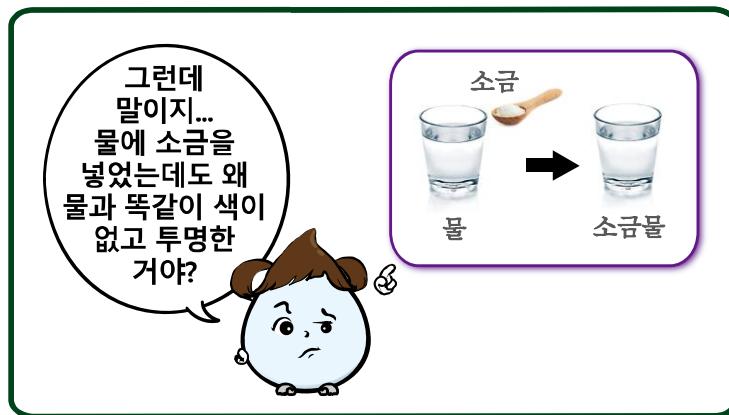
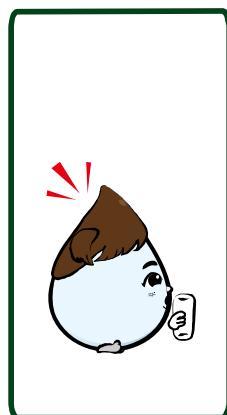
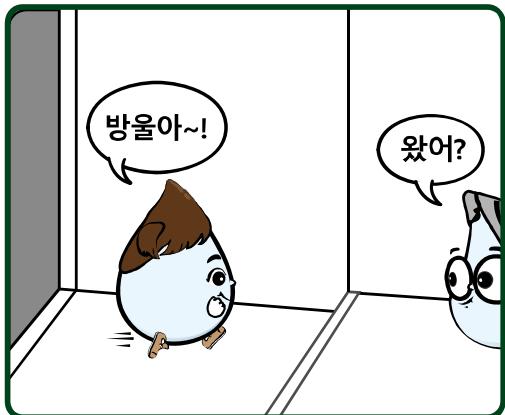


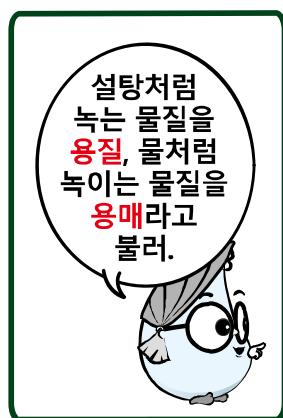
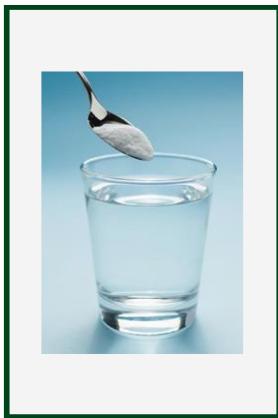
제 8편

용액



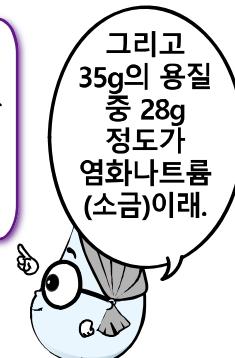
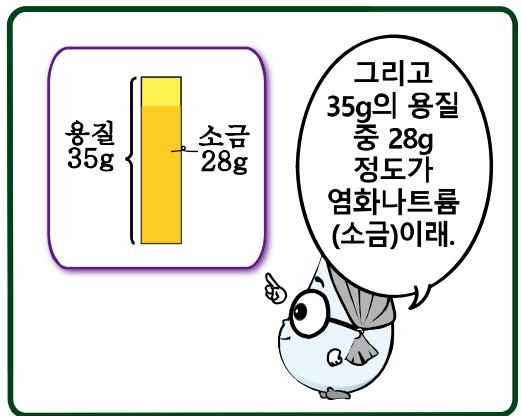
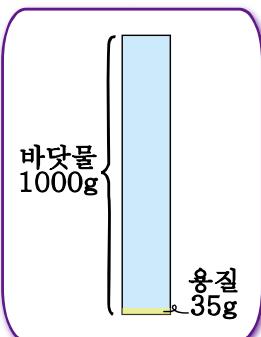
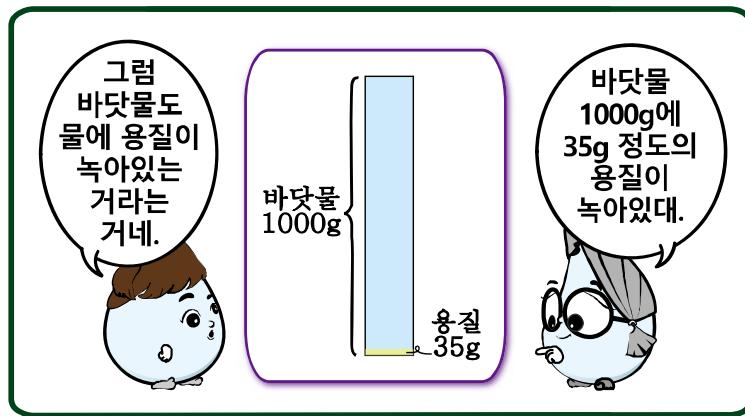


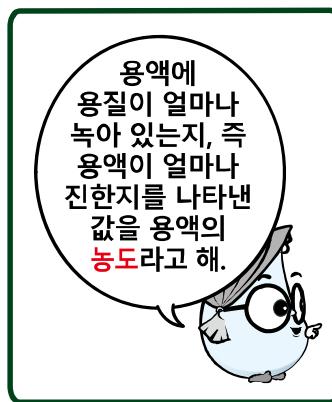
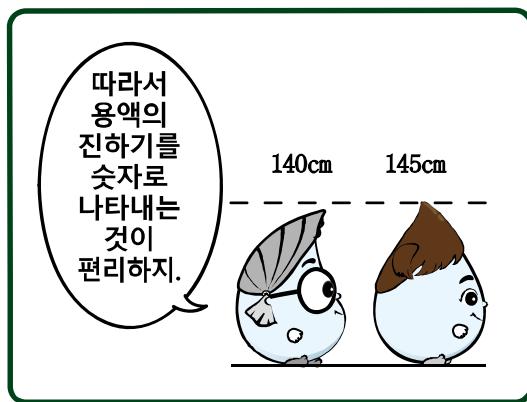
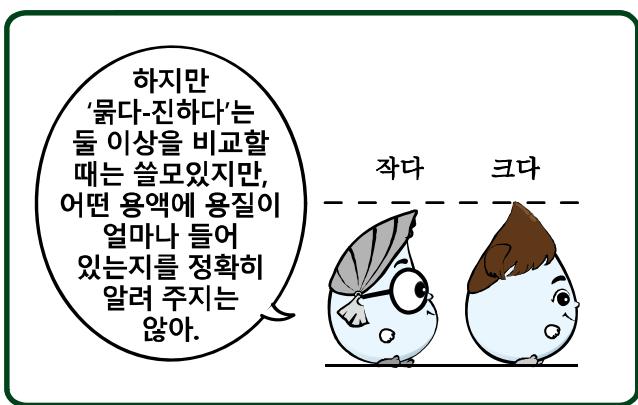
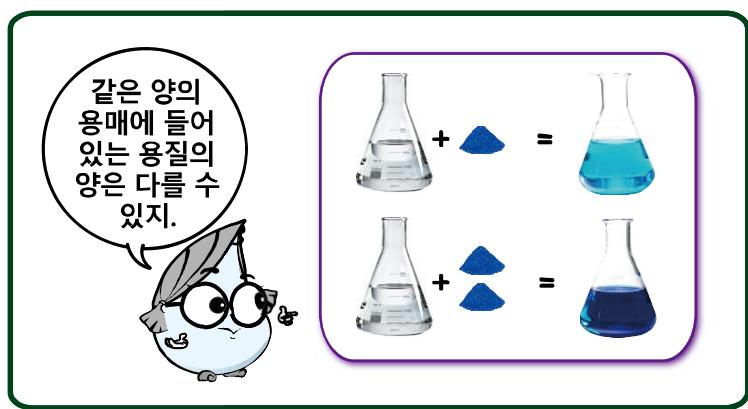
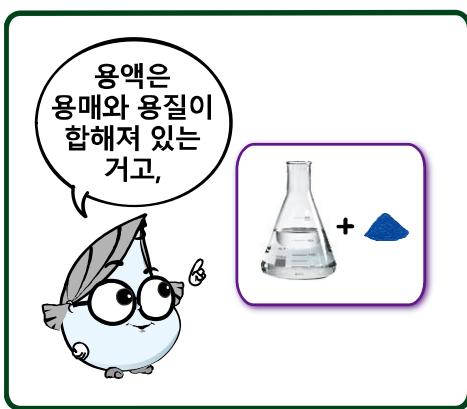




용질과 용매

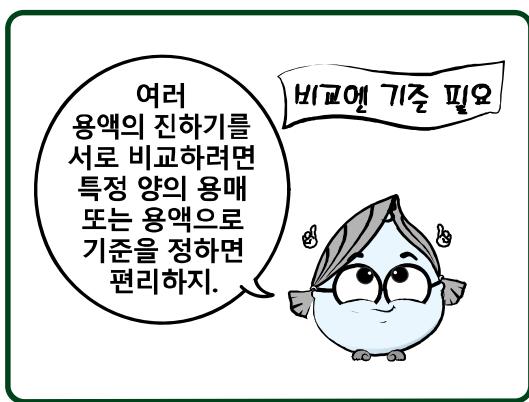
- 용질: 녹는 물질
- 용매: 녹이는 물질

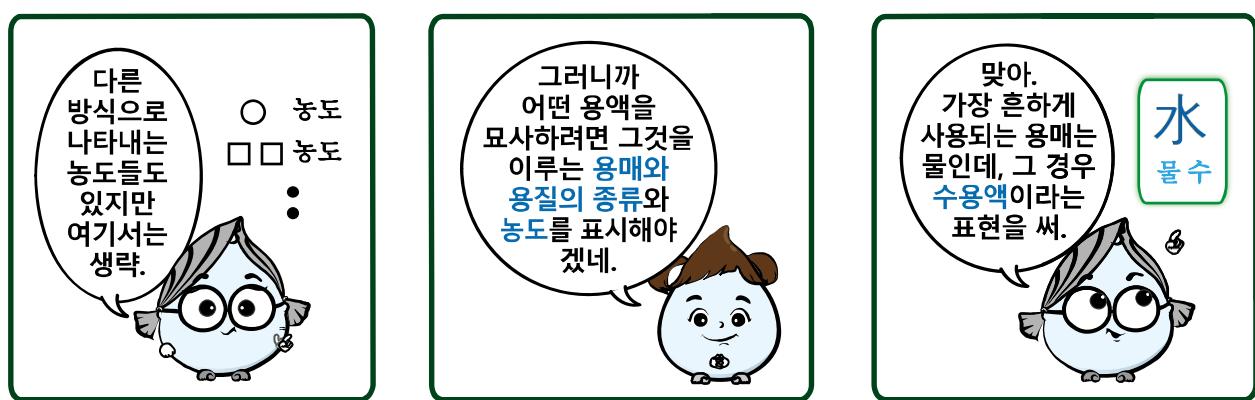
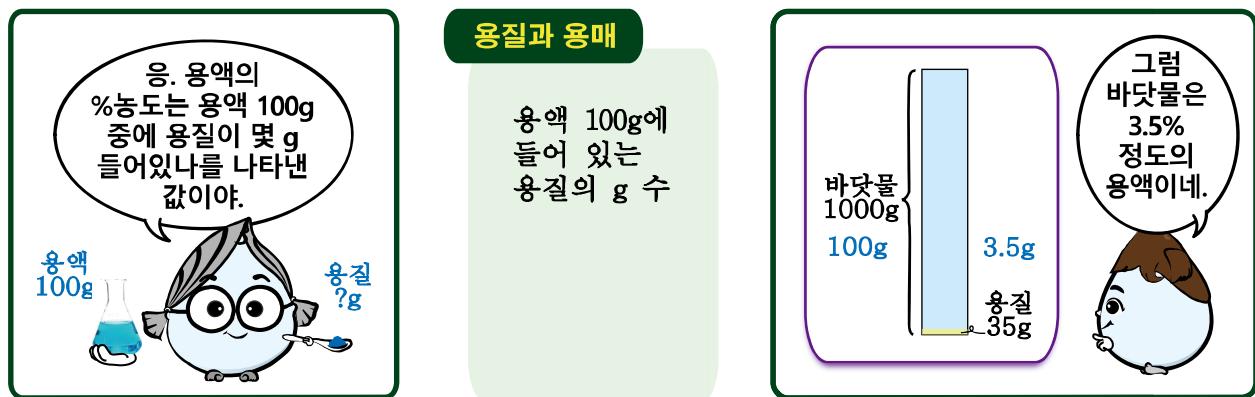
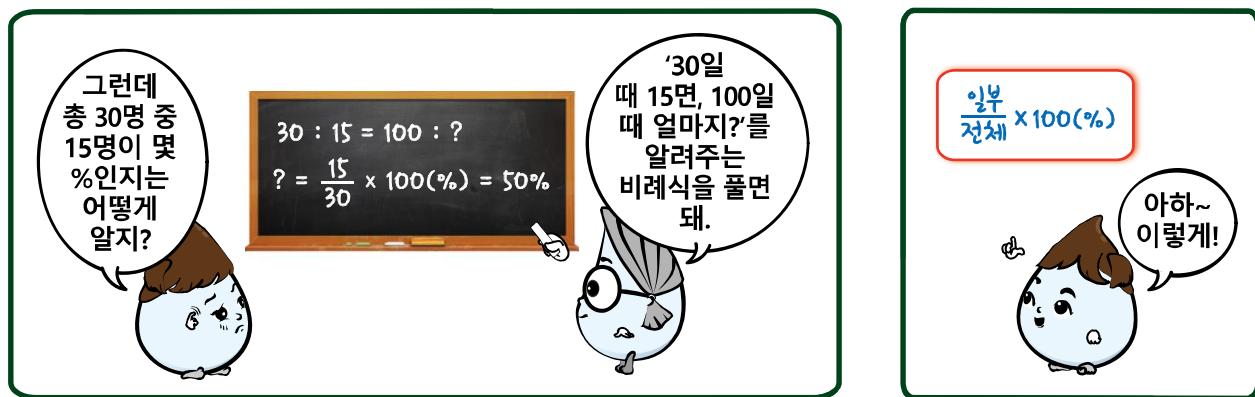
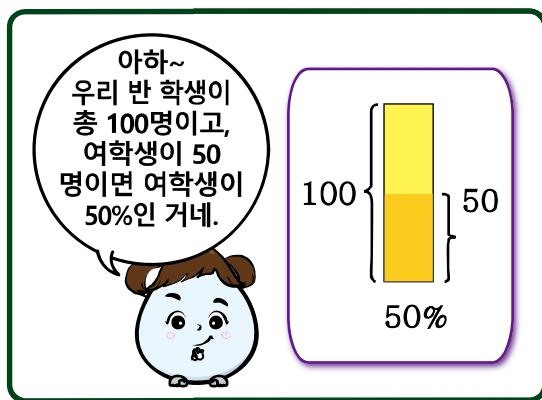
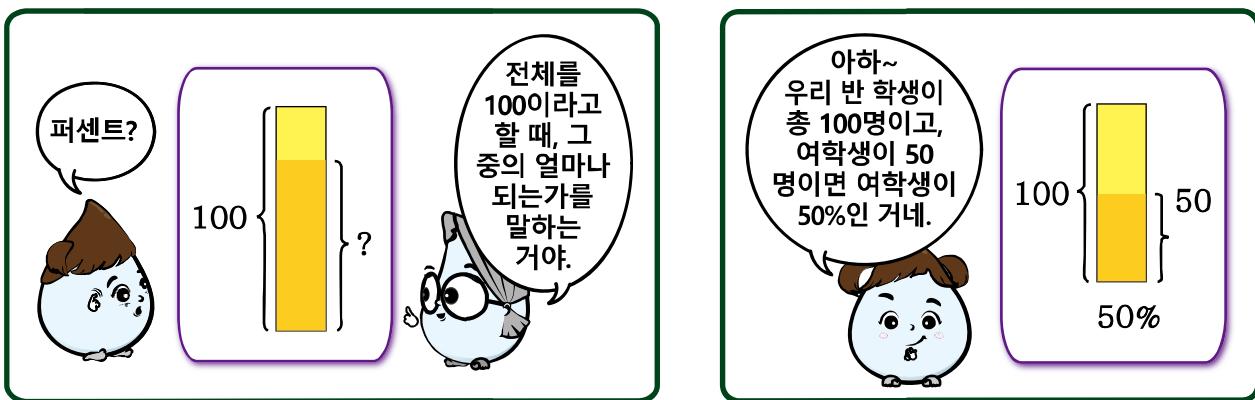




용액의 농도

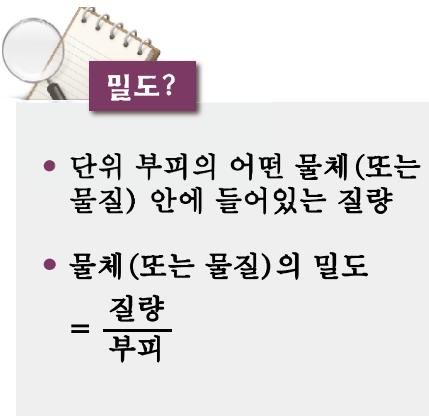
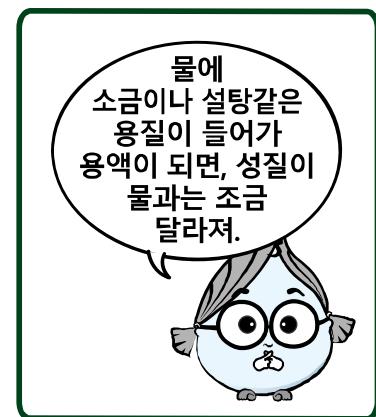
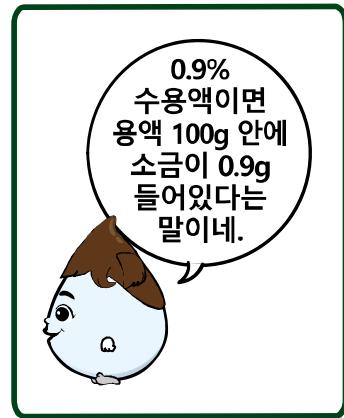
용액에 들어 있는 용질의 양을 나타낸 값

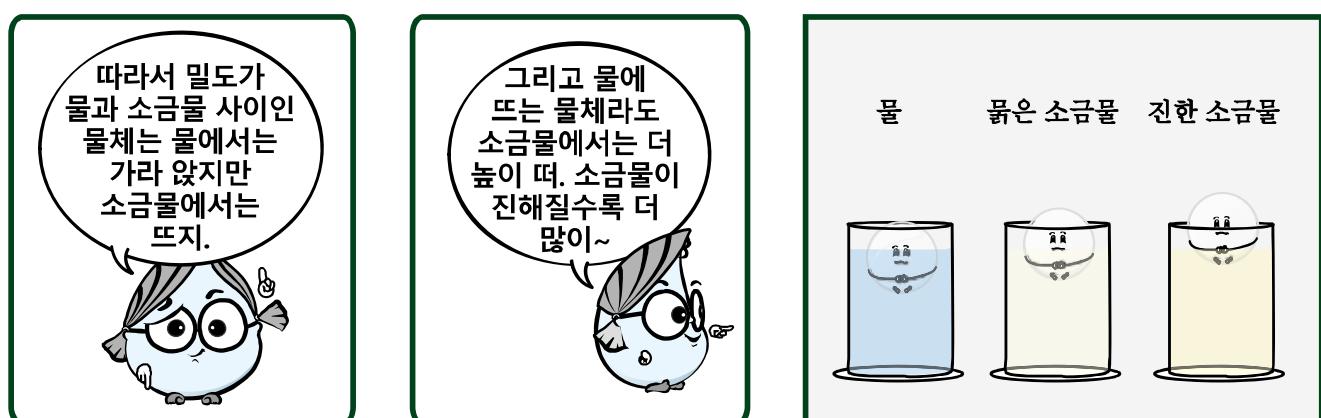
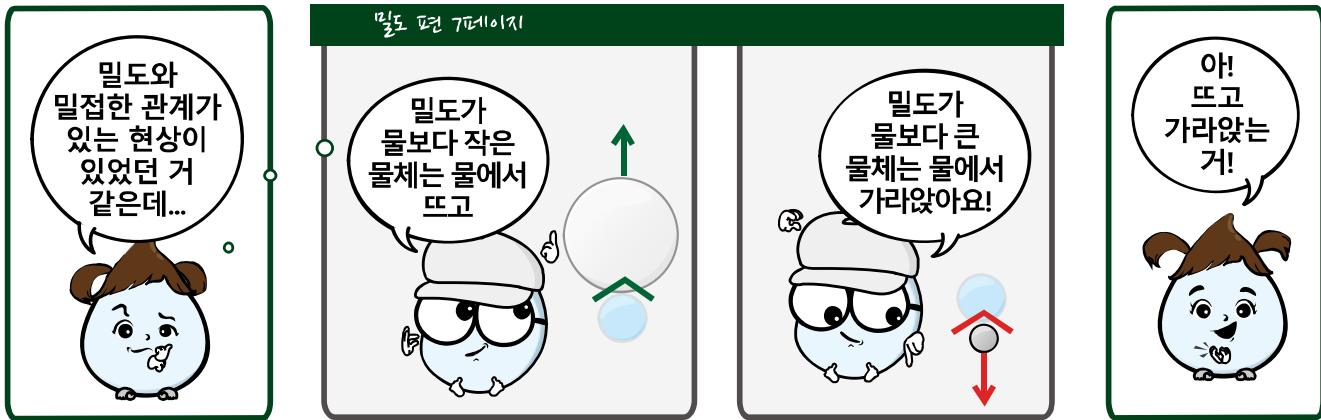






염화나트륨은 소금의 과학적 이름





두런두런 상식

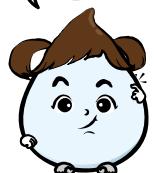
아라비아 반도에 있는 사해라는 호수는 농도가 아주 커서, 사람이 뜬다고 합니다.



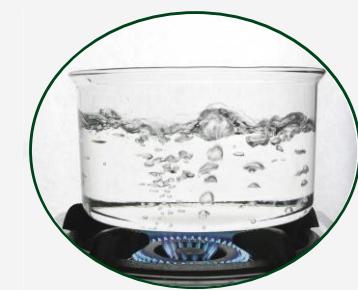
물에 소금을 넣어서 밀도를 변화시키고, 물체를 띄우는 능력을 변화시킬 수 있다니 아주 흥미롭네!



다른 성질도 궁금해!



다음 성질은 끓는점.



뽀글뽀글 하며 끓는 온도~



소금과 같은 고체 용질을 물에 녹이면, 끓는점이 올라가.



500mL 생수병 정도의 물에 밥수저 하나 정도의 용질이 녹아 있는 바닷물의 끓는점은

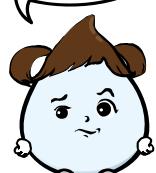
어! 짜!



순수한 물보다 0.5도 높아, 섭씨 100.5도 정도.



바닷물의 끓는점이 순수한 물에 비해 차이가 크진 않네.

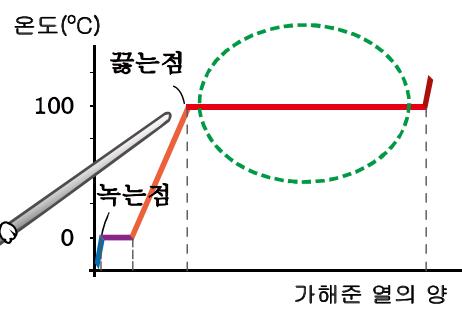
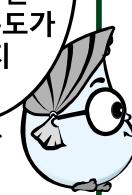


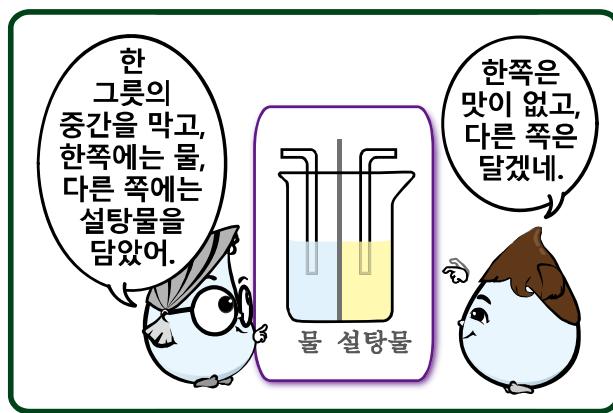
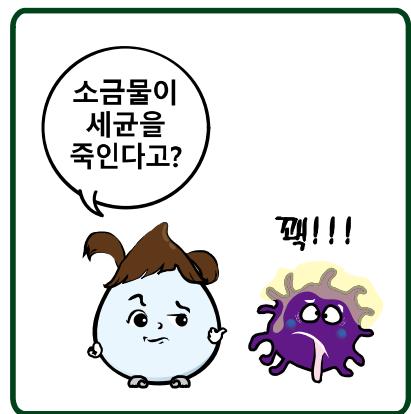
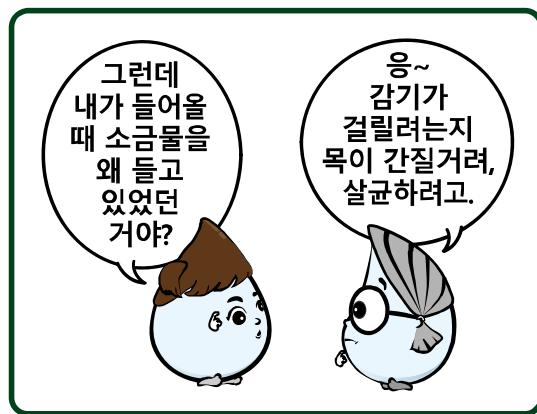
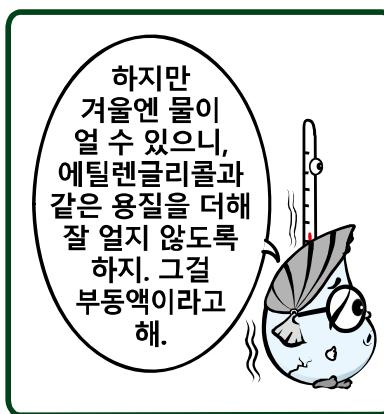
소금물의 끓는점이 순수한 물과 다른 점이 또 하나 있어.

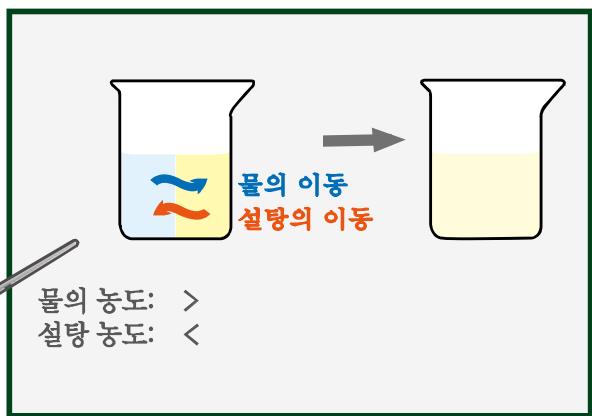
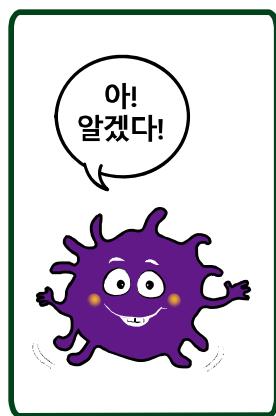
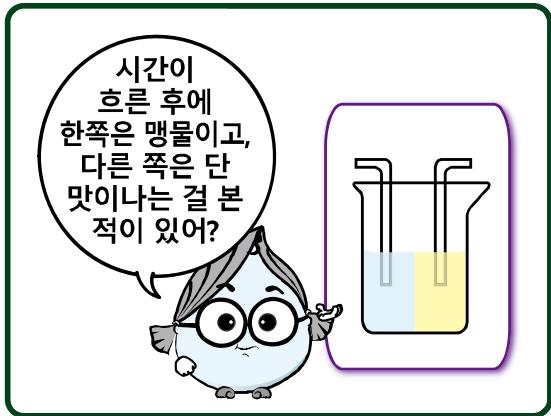
어떤?

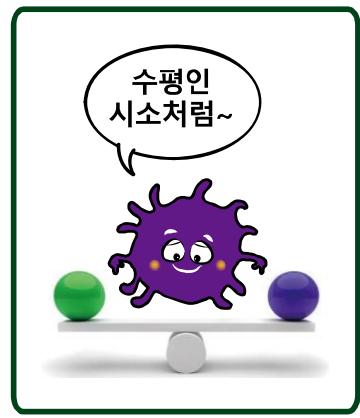
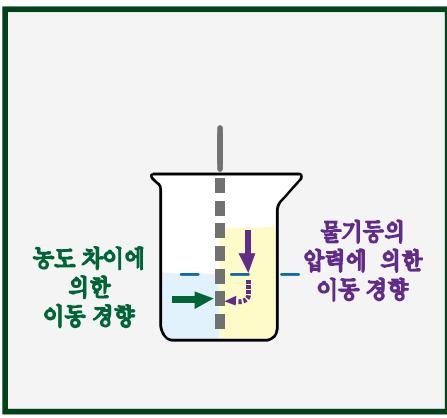
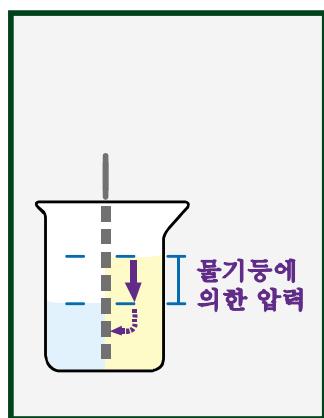
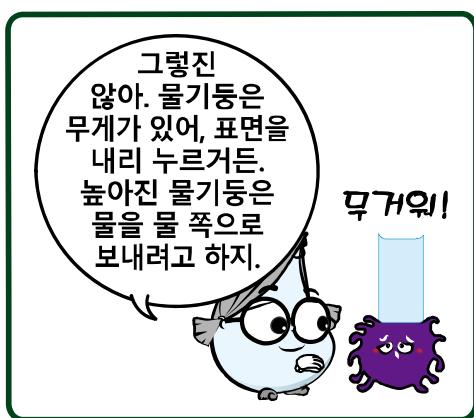
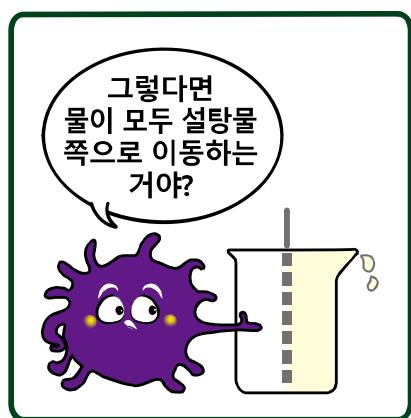
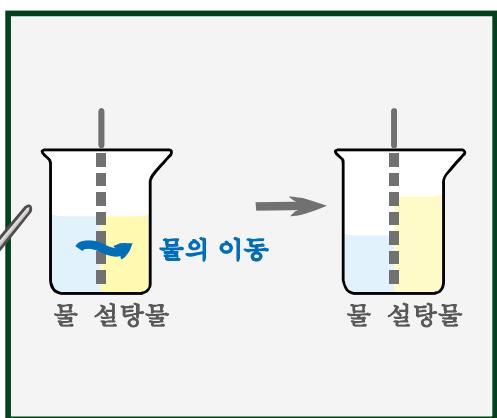
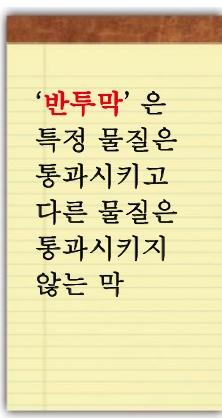


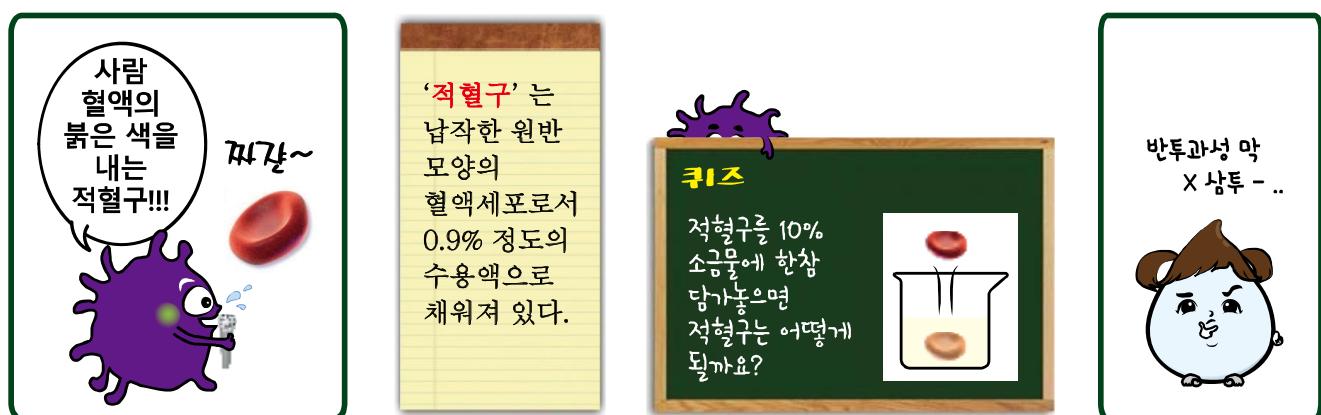
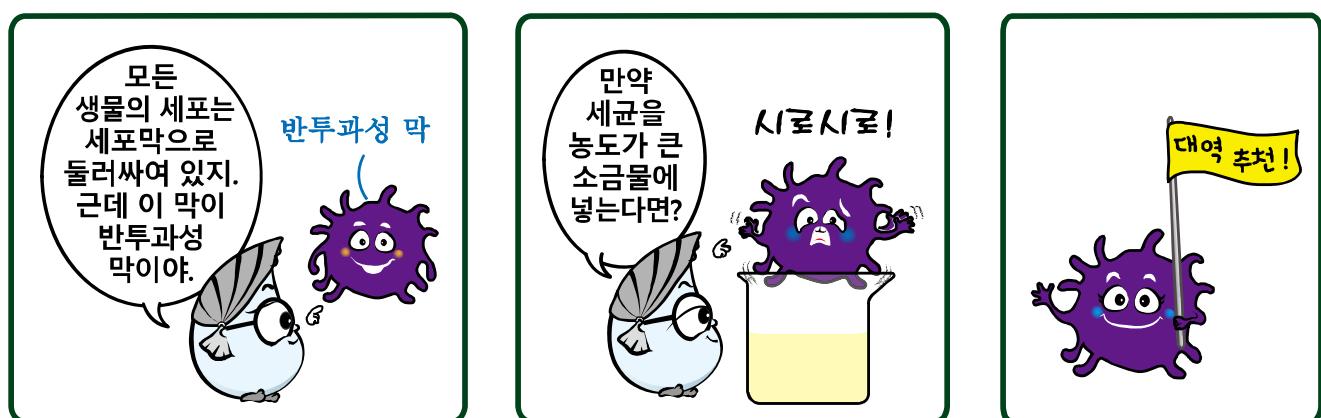
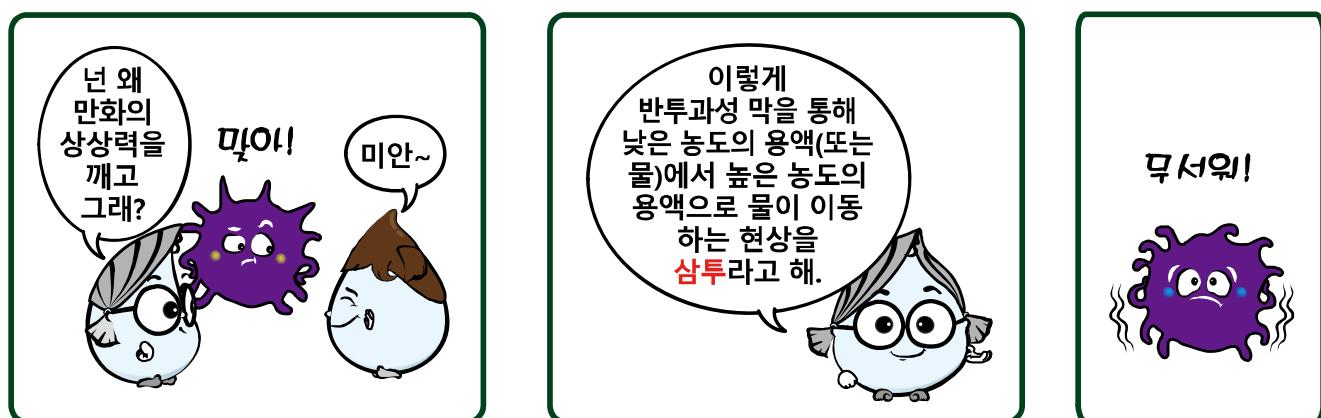
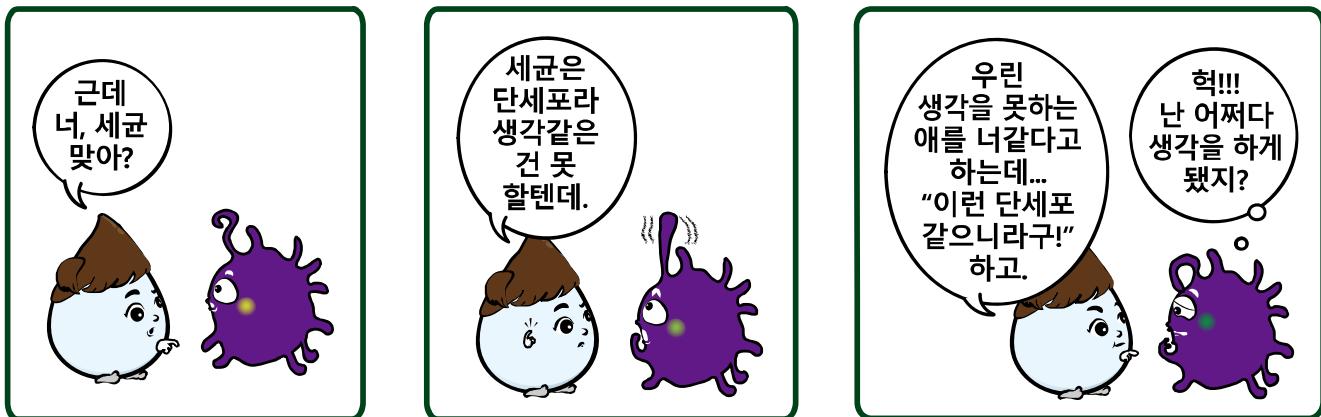
물을 가열하여 끓는점에 도달하면, 물이 다 없어질 때까지 온도가 변하지 않지.

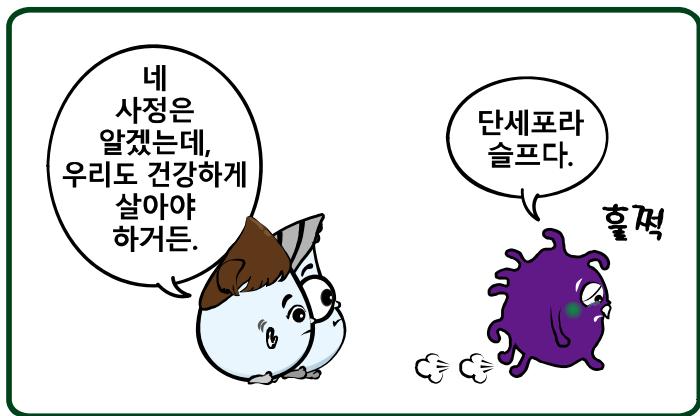
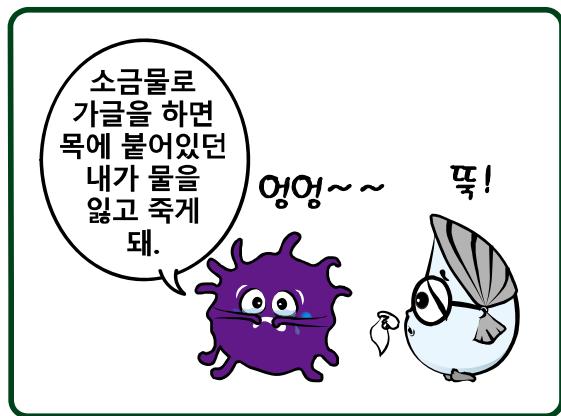
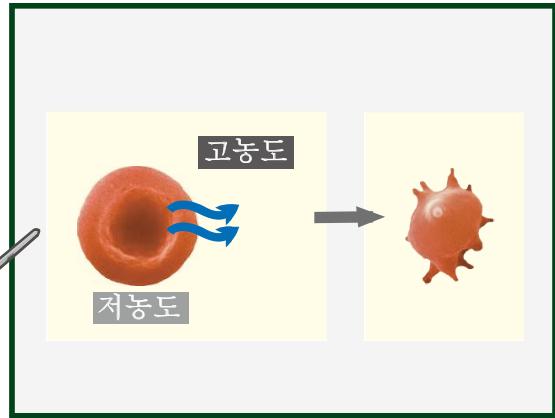
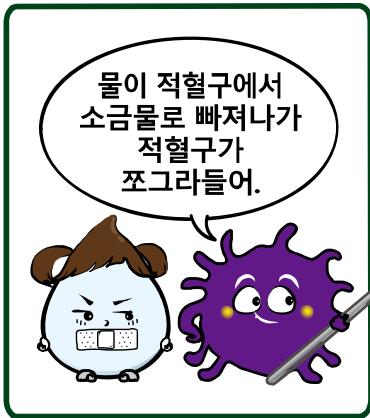
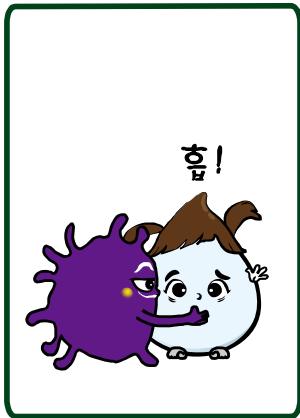












단세포라 슬프다.
흐적

