Solute - the minor component in a solution, dissolved in the solvent.

Solvent - the liquid in which a solute is dissolved to form a solution

Solution - a liquid mixture in which the minor component (the solute) is uniformly distributed within the major component (the solvent).

Element – a substance that cannot be separated or broken down into simpler substances by chemical means. ( copper, fluorine)

Mixture – a combination of 2 or more substances that are not chemically combined. (salt and sand, sugar and water)

Pure substance – a sample of matter, either a single element or a single compound, that has definite chemical and physical properties. (oxygen, carbon, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide)

Compound – a substance made up of atoms of two or more different elements joined by chemical bonds (water, carbon dioxide)

Concentrated - present in a high proportion relative to other substances; having had water or other diluting agent removed or reduced.

Dilute - made thinner or weaker by having had water or another solvent added to it.

Homogeneous – describes something that has a uniform structure or composition throughout (salt water)

Heterogeneous – composed of dissimilar components ( a can of mixed nuts)