Chromatography Worksheet

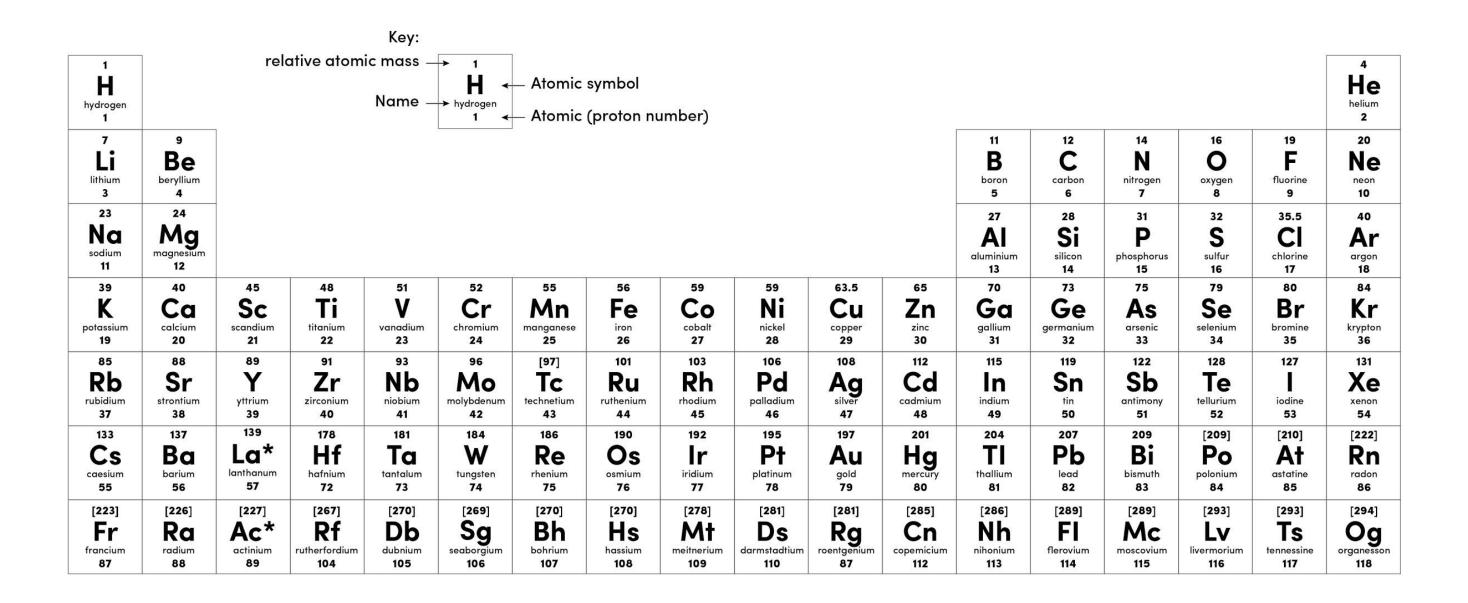
Combined Science - Chemistry - Key Stage 4

C8 Analytical Chemistry

Mr Robbins



Periodic Table of Elements



Relative atomic masses for Cu and Cl have not been rounded to the nearest whole number.



^{*} The lanthanides (atomic numbers 58 - 71) and the Actinides (atomic numbers 90 - 103) have been omitted.

Recap questions:

- 1. What is a mixture?
- 2. What is a solution?
- 3. What is a solvent?
- 4. What is a solute?
- 5. What is solubility?

Chromatography questions

- 1. Why must the line be drawn in pencil?
- 2. Why must the pencil line be higher than top of the solvent?



Answers

Recap questions

- 1. Two or more substances that are not bonded
- 2. When a solute is mixed into a solvent
- 3. A liquid a solute dissolves in
- 4. A solid that dissolves into a solvent
- 5. How easily a substance dissolves

Chromatography questions

- 1. So the ink doesn't smudge and ruin the chromatogram
- 2. To ensure the solvent carries the inks up the stationary phase



Independent task

Chromatography is a technique used to separate a ______ of soluble chemicals. The mixture is placed on a _____ phase, which is often paper. The stationary phase is sat in the _____ phase, which is often water. As the mobile phase rises up the stationary phase the chemical mixture _____ and is carried up. The more ____ the chemical is the quicker it will travel up the stationary phase. This causes the chemicals to _____ out creating a chromatogram

Keywords: Separate Mobile Stationary Mixture Dissolves Soluble

