

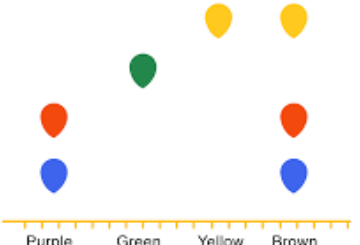



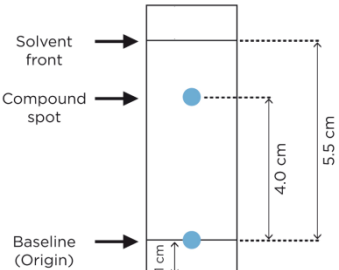



<h2 style="text-align: center;">C8 Chemical Analysis AQA Trilogy</h2>	<p>Describe how chromatography can be used to identify substances</p>	<p>Define the terms: Soluble</p> <p>Insoluble</p>	<p>Describe how you can use melting points and boiling points to distinguish between pure and impure substances</p>
<p>Define the terms: Pure substance</p> <p>Pure compound</p>	<p><b>RPA 12: Chromatography</b> </p> <p>Explain why the line at the bottom of the chromatogram should be drawn in pencil</p> <p>Explain why the solvent should be below the sample</p>	<p><b>RPA 12: Chromatography</b> </p> <p>What are the two phases of chromatography?</p> <p>How many spots will appear for a pure substance?</p>	<p>Which colours are present in brown ink?</p> 
<p>What is meant by the term formulation</p>	<p>Describe how to calculate an <math>R_f</math> value</p> 	<p>Describe the test for carbon dioxide gas</p> 	<p>Describe the test for hydrogen gas</p> 
<p>Give examples of formulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Calculate the <math>R_f</math> value</p>  	<p>Describe the test for chlorine gas</p> <p><math>Cl_2</math></p>	<p>Describe the test for oxygen gas</p> 