

Separating Mixtures (Chemistry)

Year 7, Spring Term

<i>You will be taught</i>	<i>You should know</i>
how to separate mixtures into their constituents using distillation and chromatography and other appropriate methods.	that evaporation is used to recover a dissolved solid (solute) from solution
	that a test of pure water is that it boils at 100°C and freezes at 0°C
	that simple distillation is used to recover a solvent from a solution [e.g. how to obtain a sample of pure water from sea water or washable ink]
	about the need to prevent suck-back of the distilled sample if simple apparatus is used, and how to prevent it
	that fractional distillation is used to recover ethanol (alcohol) from wine or beer;
	how to set up and use a Liebig condenser
	that paper chromatography is used to separate a mixture of two or more coloured solutes from a solution [e.g. coloured inks, food dyes, Smartie-type sweets];
	how to interpret simple chromatograms;
	that filtration is used to remove insoluble solids from a suspension;
	the terms filtrate and residue ;
how to purify rock salt	

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks3bitesize/science/chemistry/elements_com_mix_8.shtml