AQA, OCR, Edexcel

GCSE Science

GCSE Chemistry

Purity, Formulations and Chromatography
Answers

MME
Mathsmadeeasy.co.uk

Total Marks: /19

Pure substances

Q1: Define a pure substance.

A= A pure substance is an element or compound (1 mark) not mixed with any other substance (1 mark).

(2 marks)

Q2: Which of the following is a pure substance: Silver, Steel or Iron?

A= Silver

(1 mark)

Q3: How do the melting points of pure and impure substances differ?

A=Pure substances have a sharp melting point (1 mark) but mixtures melt over a range of temperatures (1 mark).

(2 marks)

Formulations

Q4: Fill in the gaps in these sentences using the words in the boxes.

A formulation is a [Mixture] that has been designed as a [Useful product]. Formulations are made by mixing the components in carefully measured [Quantities] to ensure that the product has the [Require properties]

(4 marks)

Q5: Give three examples of formulations.

Formulation
Fuels
Cleaning agents
Paints

Medicines/ alloys/ fertilisers and foods.

(3 marks)

Chromatography

Q6: Give two uses of chromatography:

A= Separate mixtures (1 mark) and help identify substances (1 mark).

(2 marks)

Q7: Name the two phases when performing chromatography.

A= Stationery phase (1 mark) and mobile phase (1 mark)

(2 marks)

Q8: Complete the equation.

$$Rf = \frac{distance\ moved\ by\ substance\ (1\ mark)}{distance\ moved\ by\ solvent\ (1\ mark)}$$

(2 marks)

Q9: How will a pure compound look when run on chromatography paper?

A= a single spot in all solvents (1 mark)

(1 mark)