SEPARATING MIXTURES--- key

Reading comprehension *Tick the right answer*

1. Which is the best way to get salt from salty water? **Evaporation**
2. Pure water can be separated from inky water by simple distillation because**: Water evaporates leaving the ink particles behind**
3. What is the correct order for obtaining salt from a mixture of sand and salt? **Dissolving in water - filtration - evaporation**
4. Which method is usually used to separate colored substances from each other? **Chromatography**
5. How could you separate iron filings from a mixture of iron and sulfur? **Using a magnet**
6. In filtration, what name is used to describe the solid left in the filter paper? **Residue**
7. If you wanted to make pure drinking water from sea water, what process would you use? **Distillation**
8. Crude oil can be separated into several liquids that have different boiling points. What is the name of this process? **Fractional distillation**
9. In chromatography, where are the spots of colored substances placed? **On a horizontal line on the paper**
10. What is the name of the piece of paper at the end of a chromatography experiment? **Chromatogram**

Match the words in A with their definitions in B

1. Boiling point: The temperature at which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas.
2. Chromatography: Chromatography is used to separate different substances dissolved in a liquid.
3. Ethanol: The alcohol which is produced as a result of fermentation of sugars by yeast.
4. Evaporation: When a liquid changes state to a gas.
5. Filtering: The process of passing a mixture through filter paper - soluble substances pass through the filter as a 'filtrate' but insoluble substances stay in the filter as a 'residue'.
6. Filtrate: Fluid that has passed through a filter.
7. Fractional distillation: In fractional distillation a mixture of several substances, such as crude oil, is distilled and the evaporated components are collected as they condense at different temperatures.
8. Insoluble: Unable to dissolve in a particular solvent. For example, sand is insoluble in water.
9. Residue: The material left over at the end of a process, often the material that is removed during purification of a substance.
10. Simple distillation: Separation method used to separate a solvent from a solution.