

Matter

Separating mixtures



Devise ways to separate mixtures, based on their properties.

1 Know

Ideas

- K1** A pure substance consists of only one type of element or compound, and has a fixed melting and boiling point. Mixtures may be separated due to differences in their physical properties.
- K2** The method chosen to separate a mixture depends on which physical properties of the individual substances are different.

Skill

- K3** Use techniques to separate mixtures.

Facts

- K4** Air, fruit juice, sea water and milk are mixtures.
- K5** Liquids have different boiling points.

Key words

- K6** **Solvent:** A substance, normally a liquid, that dissolves another substance.
- K7** **Solute:** A substance that can dissolve in a liquid.
- K8** **Dissolve:** When a solute mixes completely with a solvent.
- K9** **Solution:** Mixture formed when a solvent dissolves a solute.

2 Apply

- A1** Explain how substances dissolve using the particle model.
- A2** Use the solubility curve of a solute to explain observations about solutions.
- A3** Use evidence from chromatography to identify unknown substances in mixtures.
- A4** Choose the most suitable technique to separate out a mixture of substances.
- A5** Explain how substances dissolve using the particle model.
- A6** Use the solubility curve of a solute to explain observations about solutions.
- A7** Use evidence from chromatography to identify unknown substances in mixtures.
- A8** Choose the most suitable technique to separate out a mixture of substances.

A9

- K10 **Soluble:** (insoluble) Property of a substance that will (will not) dissolve in a liquid.
- K11 **Solubility:** Maximum mass of solute that dissolves in a certain volume of solvent.
- K12 **Pure substance:** Single type of material with nothing mixed in.
- K13 **Mixture:** Two or more pure substances mixed together, whose properties are different to the individual substances.
- K14 **Filtration:** Separating substances using a filter to produce a filtrate (solution) and residue.
- K15 **Distillation:** Separating substances by boiling and condensing liquids.
- K16 **Evaporation:** A way to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid by the liquid turning into a gas.
- K17 **Chromatography:** Used to separate different coloured substances.

3 Extend

- E1 Analyse and interpret solubility curves.
- E2 Suggest a combination of methods to separate a complex mixture and justify the choices.
- E3 Evaluate the evidence for identifying an unknown substance using separating techniques.
- E4

- E5
