

## Steam Mini –Chromatography Challenge

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Chromatography Basics

1. Chromatography is the \_\_\_\_\_ separation of a \_\_\_\_\_ into its individual \_\_\_\_\_.

2. List three substances that can be analyzed with chromatography. \_\_\_\_\_

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a mixture created when one substance is dissolved in another. It consists of a \_\_\_\_\_ dissolved in a \_\_\_\_\_.

Solution	Solute(s)	Solvent
Kool-Aid		
Soda pop		
Ocean water		

4. Identify the solute and solvent for each substance in the chart. →

5. What is known as the universal solvent? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Which would have more solute: a glass of very sweet Kool-Aid or barely sweet Kool-Aid? Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

7. What does it mean if a substance is “soluble” in water? \_\_\_\_\_

### Chromatography Lab

1. Follow your teacher’s directions to create chromatograms for 4 different markers.

Marker #				
Colors Observed				

2. Analysis – Answer these questions based on the results.

a) Do all the samples look the same? Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_

b) Identify each of these: Solvent = \_\_\_\_\_ Solute = \_\_\_\_\_

**Video: Fall Colors - Watch the video to answer these questions.**

1. What type of trees have leaves that change colors? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why are the leaves on most trees green? \_\_\_\_\_

3. How are these green structures used in trees? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What color of pigments are found in leaves? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why can’t we see these pigments except in the fall? \_\_\_\_\_

### Radial Chromatography

1. What are the solute and solvent for this experiment? Solute = \_\_\_\_\_ Solvent = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why can’t we use water for this activity? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Follow your teacher’s directions to create radial chromatograms on a t-shirt or other white item (cotton fabric) you brought in.