

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Chemistry</b>
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Year 11 Analysis

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Chromatogram</b>	A graph that shows the result of separating the components of a mixture by chromatography.
<b>Chromatography</b>	A technique used to separate mixtures due to the distribution of the substances between the stationary and mobile phase. It can give information to help identify substances.
<b>Formulation</b>	A mixture that has been designed as a useful product. They are made by mixing the components in carefully measured quantities to ensure that the product has the required properties.
<b>Impure substance</b>	A substance made up of two or more elements or compounds that are not bonded together chemically.
<b>Litmus paper</b>	Paper stained with litmus which can be used to indicate the acidity or alkalinity of a substance. Used in the test for chlorine.
<b>Mobile phase</b>	Where the molecules can move during chromatography. It is always a liquid or gas.
<b>Precipitation</b>	The creation of a solid from a solution.
<b>Pure substance</b>	In chemistry a pure substance is a single element or compound, not mixed with any other substance. In everyday language, a pure substance can mean a substance that has had nothing added to it, so it is unadulterated and in its natural state.
<b>Rf value</b>	The ratio of the distance moved by a compound to the distance moved by the solvent.
<b>Stationary phase</b>	Where the molecules are stationary during chromatography. It is a solid or a liquid supported on a solid.