

Test Unit 9-Chemical Analysis
Chromotography & Poison Lab

Name: _____ # _____

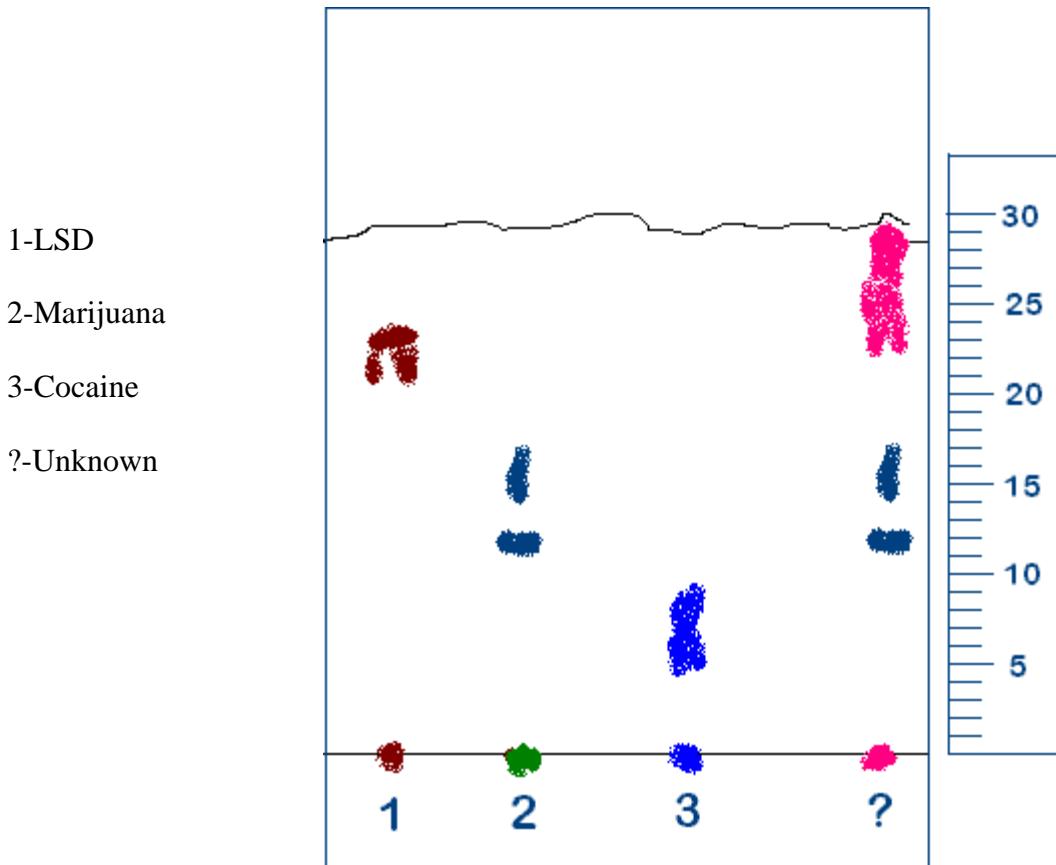
Date: _____ Block: _____

Matching: [2 pts each]

1. Centrate a. hydrochloric acid
 2. Precipitate b. substance used to dissolve samples during chromatography
 3. HCl c. indicates a substance is dissolved in water
 4. HNO₃ d. in a reaction which produces a solid and liquid, this is the liquid portion
 5. NH₃ e. in a reaction which produces a solid and liquid, this is the solid portion
 6. Visualize f. ammonia
 7. Solvent g. a machine which uses centrifugal force to separate a precipitate and a centrate
 8. Ethanol & Water h. a calculated quantity that denotes the strength of a solution; most often the strength of an acid or base between 0 and 12
 9. Aqueous i. the two most common solvents
 10. Molarity j. nitric acid
 11. Centrifuge k. the process performed on chromatography to develop invisible components of samples
12. What does TLC stand for?

13. List the four methods for visualizing chromatography.

14. Calculate R_f values for the unknown and predict what drug is present in the unknown. [10 pts]



Unknown R_f values: _____

Drug present in unknown: _____

15. Why is there an unidentified component in the unknown? What could this component be? [3 pts]

[4 pts each]

16. Explain who to give a sample a hot water bath.
17. Explain how to use litmus paper to discover if a solution is basic.
18. Explain how to use litmus paper to discover if a solution is acidic.
19. What is the primary use of lead? How does this contribute to lead poisoning?
20. Describe the nature of mercury in a persons body. (How can it get in the body? How can it be removed from the body? . . .)
21. Name two common substances that contain arsenic.
22. What smell is associated with cyanide poisoning during an autopsy?

Fill in each with the missing components.
[3 pts each]

Poison Flow Chart

(Simulation)

