

<p>How do we calculate the relative formula mass of a compound?</p>	<p>What is an empirical formula?</p>
<p>Chemically, what is a pure substance?</p>	<p>In a balanced chemical equation what is the relationship between the relative formula masses of the reactants and products?</p>
<p>What is a mixture?</p>	<p>What is an alloy?</p>
<p>How do impurities affect the melting point of a solid?</p>	<p>How would you separate an insoluble solid from a solution?</p>

<p>The simplest whole number ratio of atoms of each element in a compound</p>	<p>Add together the relative atomic masses of all the individual atoms in the chemical formula</p>
<p>The sum of the relative formula masses of all the products must equal the sum of the relative formula masses of all the reactants</p>	<p>One that contains only one element or one compound</p>
<p>A mixture of more than one element that contains at least one metal</p>	<p>A substance that contains more than one element or compound</p>
<p>Filtration</p>	<p>Lower and melts over a range of temperature</p>

<p>How do you separate a soluble solid from a solution?</p>	<p>How do we calculate the retention factor (<math>R_f</math>) of a substance in chromatography?</p>
<p>In chromatography what does the separation depend on?</p>	<p>What property of the liquids does distillation depend on?</p>
<p>When is fractional distillation used?</p>	<p>How would we separate two or more soluble solids?</p>
<p>In a gas chromatogram, what does the area under a peak represent?</p>	<p>Why is nitrogen used as the mobile phase in gas chromatography?</p>

Distance travelled by substance divided by the distance travelled by the solvent	Evaporation of the solvent or crystallisation from a saturated solution followed by filtration
Different boiling points	How much the substance is attracted to the mobile and stationary phases
Chromatography	To separate two or more liquids that have different boiling points
It is unreactive	The amount of substance present