

BONDS, POLARITY, AND SOLUBILITY

PURPOSE

To relate bond types and molecular polarity to the solubility of various substances.

TERMINOLOGY

Soluble and insoluble Miscible and immiscible



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Part 1 - Miscibility of liquids

You will need samples of each of the following liquids:



In test tubes, using 5 mL samples, mix the four liquids (two at a time) in all possible combinations. After mixing each set, add 1 drop of food coloring to the test tube and observe. Note whether or not the two liquids are <u>miscible</u> (mix in each other) or <u>immiscible</u> (do not mix). Record your results in the data table.

Part 2 - Solubility of solids in liquids

- A. Add a <u>pea-size</u> sampe of NaCl to 5 mL of each of the four liquids used in Part 1. Shake the test tube. Note whether or not the solid dissolves in the liquid. If it dissolves, the solid is <u>soluble</u> in that liquid. If it does not dissolve, the solid is said to be <u>insoluble</u> in that substance.
- B. Add a pea-size sample of I₂ to 5 mL of each of the four liquids used in Part 1. Note whether or not the iodine dissolves in each of the liquids.

OBSERVATIONS AND DATA

PART 1

	Water	- CCl 4 <i>Pylen</i> e	Toluene
-OCI4 Yylene			
Toluene			
Ethanol			

PART 2

Liquid	I. ₂	NaCl
Water		
-OCI4 Xylene		
Toluene		
Ethanol		

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ANALYSIS AND QUESTIONS

1. List the bond types in each of the substances used in this lab.
Toluene =
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
Water -
Ethanol -
NaCl =
I_2 -
2. Classify the covalent molecules as either polar or nonpolar. Use the molecular model kits if necessary.
3. Based on your observations and your answers in #1 and #2, describe the relationship between bond type, type of molecule, and solubility/miscibility.
4. Based on your observations and the relationship you described in #3, are the molecules that make up food coloring ionic, polar covalent, or nonpolar covalent? Explain.