## How can known substances help you identify unknown substances?

While investigating a crime scene, you find several packets of white powder. Are they illegal drugs or just harmless packets of candy? Here's one way to find out.

## Materials 🗃 🖥 🐯

test tubes

plastic spoons

**Also needed:** watch glasses; stirring rods; magnifying lens; plastic bags containing samples of ascorbic acid, cornstarch, baking soda, and sugar; dropping bottles of water, vinegar, and iodine solution; red cabbage indicator

## Learn It

A **control** is something that stays the same. If you determine how a known substance reacts with other substances, you can use it as a control. Unknown substances are **variables**. They might or might not react in the same way.

## Try it

- 1. Read and complete a lab safety form.
- 2. Use the data table below to record your data.

Phenot Phthalein

| Substance      | Appearance <sup>i</sup> | Texture | Reaction<br>to<br>Water | Reaction<br>to<br>lodine | Reaction<br>to<br>Vinegar | Red<br>Cabbage<br>Indicator |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Baking soda    |                         | ψ.      | •                       |                          | ·                         | n<br>H                      |
| Sugar          |                         |         |                         |                          |                           |                             |
| Ascorbic acid  | N.                      |         |                         |                          |                           |                             |
| Cornstarch     |                         |         |                         |                          |                           |                             |
| Mystery powder |                         |         |                         |                          | Ø                         |                             |

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| Ski | cill Practice continued  | 6                          |                      |  |  |  |
| 3.  | . Use a magnifying lens to observe the a   | ppearance of each know     | n substance.         |  |  |  |
|     | <ul> <li>Test small samples of each known subs<br/>water, vinegar, and iodine solution.</li> </ul>   |                            |                      |  |  |  |
| 5.  | Feel the texture of each substance.  |                            |                      |  |  |  |
| 6.  | . Mix each substance with water, and ad  | d the red cabbage indicat  | tor.                 |  |  |  |
|     | After you complete your observations, ask your teacher for a mystery powder. Repeat steps 3–6 using the mystery powder. Use the data you collect to identify the powder. |                            |                      |  |  |  |
| Ap  | oply it  |                            |                      |  |  |  |
| 8.  | . What test suggests that a substance mig  | ght be cornstarch?         |                      |  |  |  |
|     | П  |                            |                      |  |  |  |
|     |  |                            | . 11                 |  |  |  |
| 9.  | Why should you test the reactions of the   |                            | different things?    |  |  |  |
|     |  |                            |                      |  |  |  |
|     |  |                            |                      |  |  |  |
| 10. | Key Concept How did you use the variable?  | he properties of the contr | ols to identify your |  |  |  |
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