

# Rainbow Lab



## Procedure:

### Part 1:

1. Label 6 test tubes in order: **A, B, C, D, E & F.**
2. Fill a beaker half full with water. Use this to rinse your graduated cylinder and test tubes.
3. The second beaker is for contaminated waste water.
4. Into test tube **A**, measure **25 mL** of **RED** liquid.
5. Into test tube **C**, measure **17 mL** of **YELLOW** liquid.
6. Into test tube **E**, measure **21 mL** of **BLUE** liquid.

### Part 2:

1. From test tube **C**, measure **4 mL** and pour into test tube **D**.
2. From test tube **E**, measure **7 mL** and pour into test tube **D**. Swirl.
3. From test tube **E**, measure **4 mL** and pour into test tube **F**.
4. From test tube **A**, measure **7 mL** and pour into test tube **F**. Swirl.
5. From test tube **A**, measure **8 mL** and pour into test tube **B**.
6. From test tube **C**, measure **3 mL** and pour into test tube **B**. Swirl.
7. **Save your results.** Measure the contents of each test tube and record how many mL were found in each test tube.

## Data Table: Test Tube Results

Test Tube	Color of Liquid	Amount of Liquid (mL)
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
	<b>Total Liquid Test Tubes A-F</b>	<b>mL</b>

*Cut along dotted lines and paste into lab journal*



**Analysis and Results: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.**

1. Name the solute and the solvent in the solutions above.
2. The solutions you made are also mixtures. Is mixing the colors together a physical change or a chemical change? Explain.
3. How many mL of liquid (total) did you have at the end of the lab?
4. How many should you have? (Hint, look at the procedures)
5. What are some reasons why you may have more or less liquid compared to what you started out with?

Look at your hands. Do you have any stains on your hands? If so, those stains represent **chemicals** that would be on your skin **right now!**

**Conclusion:**

**2 – 3 complete sentences on what you learned in this lab.**

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