




The diagram shows three beakers illustrating the process of sugar dissolving and evaporating:

- Beaker 1:** A beaker containing water and a small amount of sugar. Text: "Sugar dissolves in the water making a sugar solution. You cannot see the sugar but it is still there in tiny particles."
- Beaker 2:** A beaker containing water with blue arrows pointing upwards from the surface, representing evaporation. Text: "The water evaporates. This means that it becomes water vapour. The process will be quicker if the water is heated."
- Beaker 3:** A beaker containing a white residue at the bottom, representing the sugar left behind after the water has evaporated. Text: "Once all the water has evaporated, the sugar is left at the bottom of the beaker. This is because sugar cannot evaporate."

Conductor – A material or device which allows heat or electricity to carry through.

Dissolve – When something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid.

Evaporation – The process of turning from liquid to vapour.

Flexible – Capable of bending easily without breaking.

Gas – An air-like fluid substance which expands freely to fill any space available.

Insulator – A substance which does not readily allow the passage of heat or sound.

Irreversible – Cannot be reversed back to its original state.

Liquid – A substance that flows freely but can be measured by volume e.g. water or oil.

Magnetic – Capable of being magnetised or attracted by a magnet.

Material – The matter from which a thing is or can be made from.

Opaque – Not able to be seen through, not transparent.

Reversible – Able to be reversed back to its original state.

Solid – Firm and stable in shape, not a liquid or fluid.

Soluble – Able to be dissolved, especially in water.

Transparent – Allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen.

Translucent – Allows light to partly pass through.