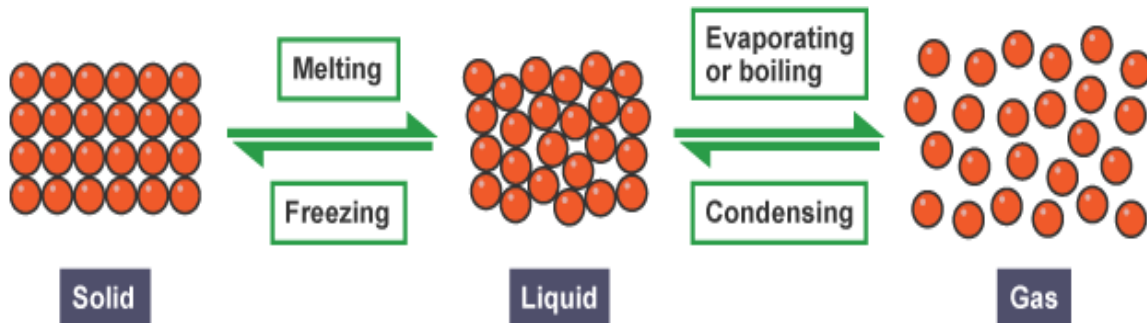
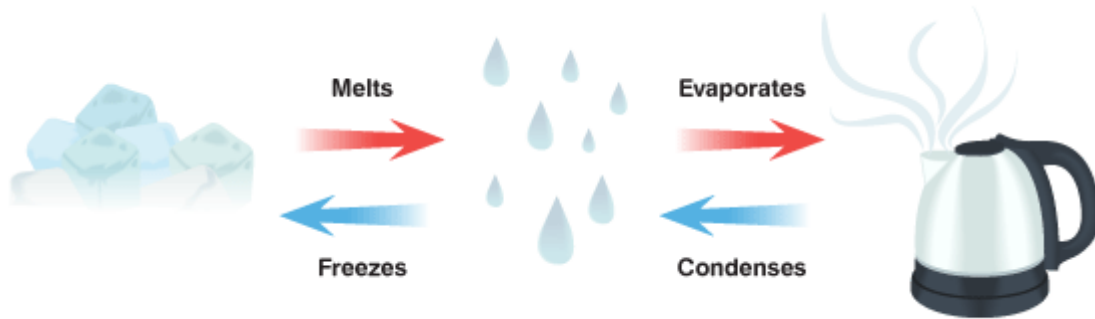


# Materials

## Key Vocabulary



Three beakers are shown in a row. The first beaker contains water with a small amount of sugar at the bottom. The second beaker shows blue dashed arrows rising from the water surface, representing evaporation. The third beaker shows a thin layer of white sugar residue at the bottom, representing the residue left after evaporation.

Sugar dissolves in the water making a sugar solution. You cannot see the sugar but it is still there in tiny particles.

The water evaporates. This means that it becomes water vapour. The process will be quicker if the water is heated.

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

**Thermal** - Relating to heat

**Transparent** - Allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen