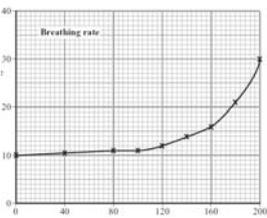
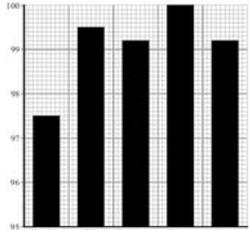
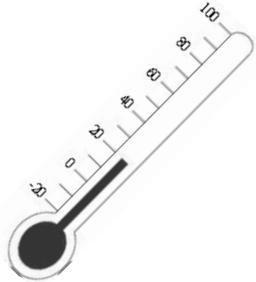


What do we call it when a liquid changes into a solid?	What do we call it when a liquid turns into a gas?	What do we call it when a gas turns into a liquid?	What do we call the solid that dissolves in the solvent to make a solution?																															
freezing / solidifying	evaporation	condensation	solute																															
What do we call the liquid which the solute dissolves in to make a solution?	What is the process where particles spread out from area of high to low concentration?	What is the process where a solid placed into a liquid breaks up into particles so small that they can't be seen?	A substance which will dissolve is said to be _____																															
solvent	diffusion	dissolving	soluble																															
A substance which will not dissolve is said to be _____	What is the name given to the product when a solute is dissolved in a solvent?	What method is used to separate a mixture of coloured pigments eg. pens	A substance containing undissolved particles mixed throughout a liquid is a ____.																															
insoluble	solution	chromatography	suspension																															
 <p>What type of graph?</p>	 <p>What type of graph?</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="865 1630 1125 1904"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Time in minutes</th> <th colspan="3">Temperature in °C</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>25</td> <td>44</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>37</td> <td>55</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>42</td> <td>55</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>42</td> <td>55</td> <td>18</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Time in minutes	Temperature in °C			A	B	C	0	10	10	10	2	20	30	12	4	25	44	14	6	37	55	16	8	42	55	18	10	42	55	18	
Time in minutes	Temperature in °C																																	
	A	B	C																															
0	10	10	10																															
2	20	30	12																															
4	25	44	14																															
6	37	55	16																															
8	42	55	18																															
10	42	55	18																															
line graph	bar chart / graph	results table	thermometer / 20°C																															



What does this hazard symbol mean?

**harmful (h)
irritant (i)**



What does this hazard symbol mean?

corrosive



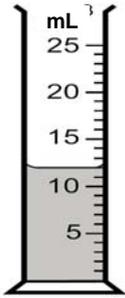
What does this hazard symbol mean?

**highly
flammable**

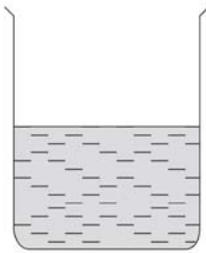


What does this hazard symbol mean?

toxic



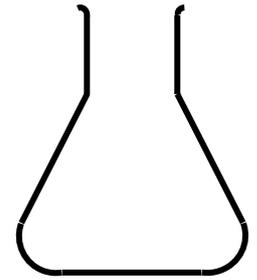
**measuring
cylinder (12 mL)**



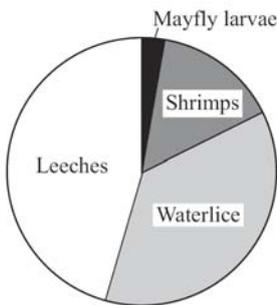
**beaker of
water**



test tube



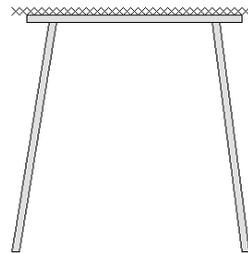
conical flask



pie chart



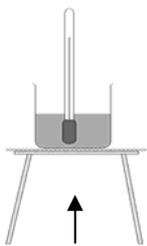
**evaporating
basin**



**gauze mat and
tripod**



thermometer

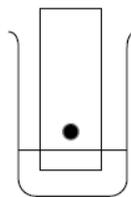


What is this for?

**To boil a beaker of
water, recording the
temperature**

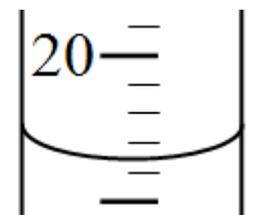


**heat proof mat
/ heat mat**



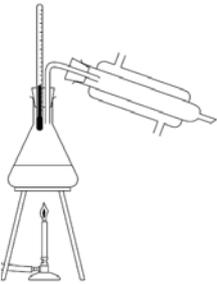
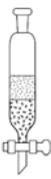
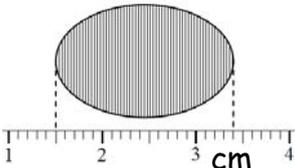
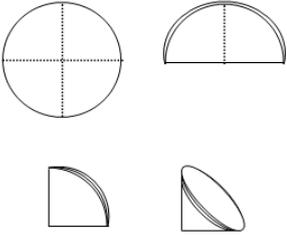
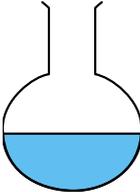
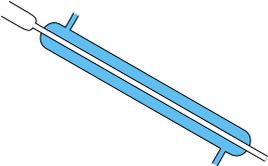
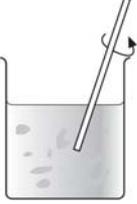
Technique used to
separate colours

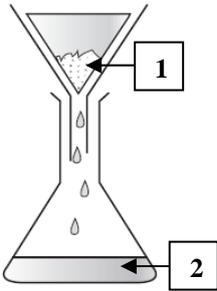
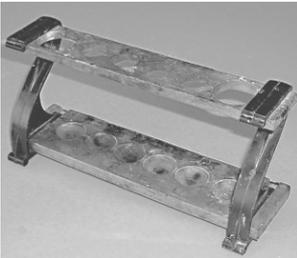
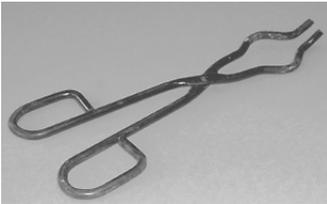
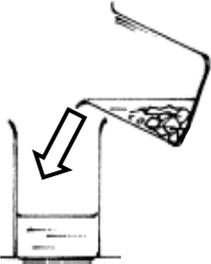
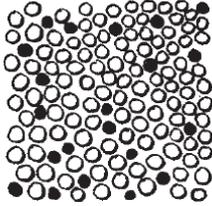
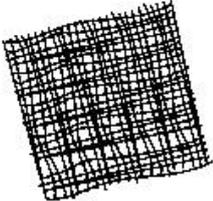
chromatography

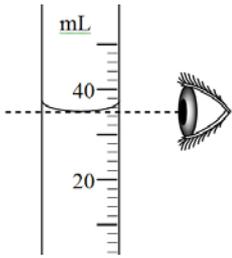
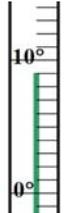
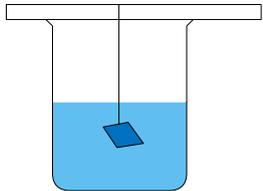
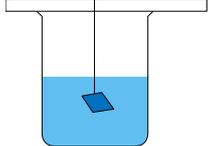


Curved surface of
water is called....

meniscus

	 separates 2 liquids that don't mix	 How long is the shape?	
distillation	separating funnel	3.4 - 1.5 = 1.9 cm	dropper / pipette
 Used to transfer solids			
spatula	how to fold a filter paper	round bottomed flask	Liebig condenser
 What is dangerous?	 What does this hazard symbol mean?	 What does this hazard symbol mean?	 What does this hazard symbol mean?
broken glass, unattended Bunsen, spilt liquid, no mat	dangerous for environment	oxidising	explosive
 What is dangerous?			 What does stirring do to the solute?
safety goggles worn on head, aiming tube at her face	water	pestle & mortar (for grinding)	stirring helps dissolve the solute faster

			
<p>1. residue 2. filtrate</p>	<p>test tube rack</p>	<p>metal tongs</p>	<p>decanting</p>
		 <p>○ Water ● Salt</p>	
<p>boss & clamp</p>	<p>digital balance measures mass</p>	<p>salt dissolved in water / salt solution</p>	<p>evaporating water from salt solution to leave salt</p>
<p>Which flame is NOT used for heating experiments because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is dirty • It is not a hot flame 	 <p>What does it do?</p>	<p>The correct order when lighting a Bunsen is to light a match with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - air hole open/closed - gas turned on/off 	<p>If you accidentally pick up something hot and burn your fingers, the first thing you should do is.....</p>
<p>yellow/safety flame</p>	<p>gauze spreads the heat evenly</p>	<p>- closed - off</p>	<p>put your hand under cold running water</p>
<p>The flame of a Bunsen burner should be extinguished by.....</p>	<p>Which piece of apparatus would be most useful to hold a piece of metal in a flame to see if it burns?</p>	<p>Which piece of apparatus would be most useful to pour a liquid safely from a large beaker into a flask?</p>	<p>Which piece of apparatus would be most useful to pick up a small amount of powder?</p>
<p>turning off the gas tap</p>	<p>metal tongs</p>	<p>a funnel</p>	<p>spatula</p>

To heat a liquid quickly you should use a blue flame. True or false?	To heat a liquid slowly you should use a yellow flame. True or false?	To heat a liquid in a test tube you should hold it above the burner with metal tongs. True or false?	A heatproof mat is to prevent damage to the laboratory bench. True or false?
true	false (it's too dirty)	false (use test tube holder)	true
A beaker should be used to measure the volume of a liquid accurately. True or false?	 The volume is....	 The temperature, in °C, is...	A solution in which the maximum amount of solvent has been dissolved, at a certain temperature, is called...
false (use a measuring cylinder)	35 mL	9°C	a saturated solution
 What is happening here?	Substances that can cause death when swallowed or breathed in, or when absorbed through the skin, are called....	 What name is given to the small copper sulfate crystal?	Substances that attack living tissues including eyes and skin, are called
growing a copper sulfate crystal	toxic	a seed crystal	corrosive
The sum of the values divided by the number of values. Eg $\frac{26 + 28 + 31}{3}$ is called the.....	Doing an experiment several times (repeat trials) make the results more reliable / accurate	Science diagrams should be: - 2D/3D, and - unlabelled / labelled	_____ is usually measured in the laboratory in millilitres (mL) or litres (L). A litre (L) is 1000 millilitres (1000 mL).
average (mean)	reliable	- 2D - labelled	volume



What is dangerous?

Two or more substances mixed together but not chemically joined are called a

A measure of how much solute can dissolve in a solvent at a given temperature is called the

Evaporating, then condensing & then collecting are the 3 stages of the separation technique called

hair not tied back, safety goggles not worn

mixture

solubility

distillation

In hot areas, how can the Sun be used to separate the salt from sea water?

The one thing you change in a "fair test" experiment is called the _____

The thing you measure, which depends on the independent variable is called the _____

Name the metal that burns with a very bright white light, and leaves a white ash

Sun evaporates the water. Salt is left behind in salt beds.

independent variable

dependent variable

magnesium

What part of an experiment are all of these? "bubbled vigorously, test tube warmed up, magnesium disappeared"

What is the name for a room with special apparatus for conducting science experiments?

What measuring instrument is used to measure the mass of a bean seed?

What name is given to the equipment put together for a science experiment?

results / observations

lab / laboratory

digital/electronic balance/scales

apparatus

Convert 3 minutes and 24 seconds into seconds (s)

What units would be best for the measurement of the length of dandelion leaves?

What measuring instrument is used to measure the time it takes for your pulse to return to normal after exercise?

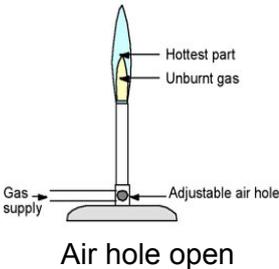
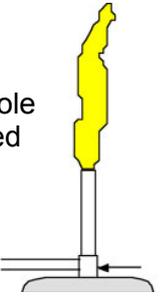
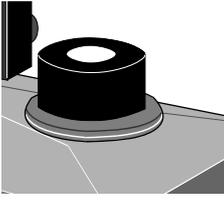
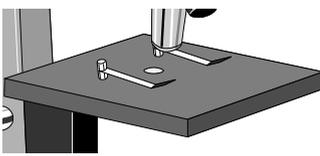
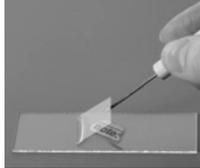
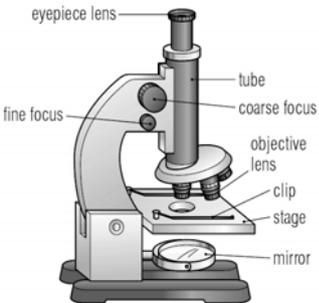
What measuring instrument is used to measure different volumes of water from 10 to 100 mL?

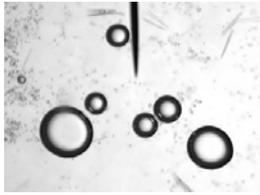
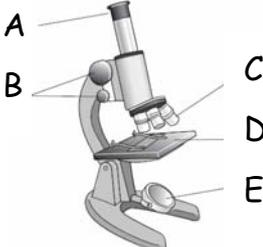
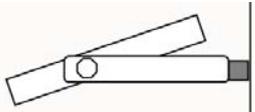
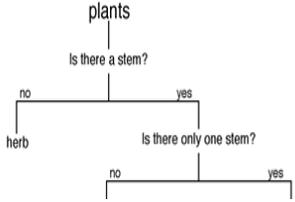
$$(3 \times 60) + 24 = 204 \text{ s}$$

cm / mm

stop watch

measuring cylinder

 <p>Air hole open</p>	 <p>Air hole closed</p>	<p>To heat small amounts of liquid safely, use a _____ tube.</p>	<p>What are added to a flask during distillation to help the liquid boil in a more controlled way?</p>
<p>blue/roaring flame</p>	<p>yellow/safety flame</p>	<p>boiling</p>	<p>boiling chips / anti-bumping granules</p>
<p>What substance in the yellow flame covers apparatus in a black stuff?</p>	<p>Microscope parts</p> 	<p>Microscope parts</p> 	<p>In Classification, what are keys used for?</p>
<p>carbon / soot</p>	<p>eyepiece and barrel</p>	<p>lamp (mirror in some microscopes)</p>	<p>to identify & name an organism</p>
<p>Microscope parts</p> 	<p>Microscope parts</p> 	<p>Microscope parts</p> 	<p>Always carry a microscope with _____</p>
<p>revolving nose piece and objective lenses</p>	<p>stage & clips</p>	<p>coarse and fine focus knobs</p>	<p>two hands</p>
<p>these are found on the nosepiece and range from low to high power</p>	<p>this part holds the objective lenses and is able to rotate to change magnification</p>	 <p>lower cover slip gently to avoid....</p>	
<p>objective lenses</p>	<p>revolving nosepiece</p>	<p>air bubbles</p>	<p>light microscope</p>

projects light upwards through the hole in the stage to allow you to see the specimen	microscope part that moves the stage up and down to get the specimen into view clearly	microscope part that moves the stage slightly "fine" tune the view of the specimen.	 identify these
mirror / lamp	coarse focus knob	fine focus knob	air bubbles
 what is being done wrong here?		what feature(s) could be used to distinguish these Mr Men? 	 what feature(s) could be used to distinguish these Mr Men?
carry with 2 hands	A-eyepiece, B-focus knobs, C - (objective) lens, D-stage, E-mirror	Hat colour, glasses, body shape	hat colour / shape, body shape, nose, mouth
if the eye piece magnifies x10, and the objective lens x4, then the total magnification is	how does an object appear under a microscope, right way up or upside down?	refers to the degree of magnification for a lens	 used in some designs of microscopes
X40	upside down	power	mirror
1. Has pointed ears.... go to 3 Has rounded earsgo to 2 2. Has no tail Kentuckyus Has tail Dakotus 3. Ears point upward.... go to 4 Ears point downward.....go to 5 4. is part of a	 is part of a		
dichotomous or go to key	key		

Spare cards are provided for you to make any additional cards you need.
WANGANUI HIGH SCHOOL