



Registration sheet



Experimental activity: **Reversible transformations**

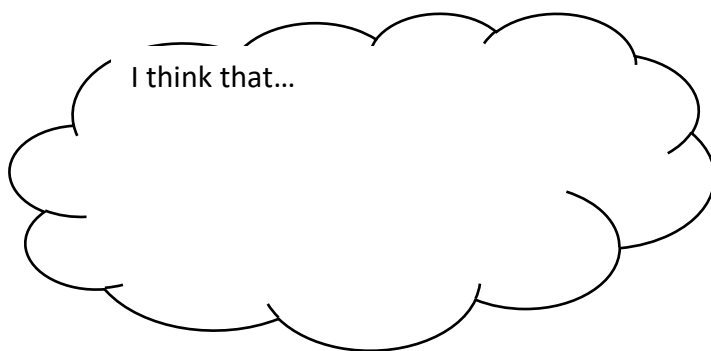
You already know that the water cycle shows that some materials, such as water, change their physical state.

The same happens with materials like glycerine (candles).

We're going to carry out experiments with the following materials:

water, paraffin and salt.

Can these materials return to their original state after changing their physical state?



Let's try it out, observe and record it.

fusion/solidification



1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Paraffin (unlit candle)	The candle was lit.	The paraffin has fallen into the cold dish and
state _____	Paraffin _____, passed into the state _____.	It passed into the state _____.

solidification / fusion

1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Water at room temperature.	The water bottle was placed in the _____.	We took the bottle of water out of the freezer and the ice (frozen water) _____.
State _____	The water _____, is now _____.	The water is now _____.



evaporation/ condensation

1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Water in the bag.	The bag was placed in the sun. Some of the water _____.	Water droplets formed inside the bag, because the bag was colder than the air inside it. It is _____.
State _____	The water _____, is now _____.	The water is now _____.

➤ **What can we conclude?** Circle the correct option..

The paraffin and water **have changed/not changed** their physical state.

The paraffin and water **have returned/not returned** to their original state.

➤ Complete with the words from the box:

We can say that solidification, fusion, evaporation and condensation are

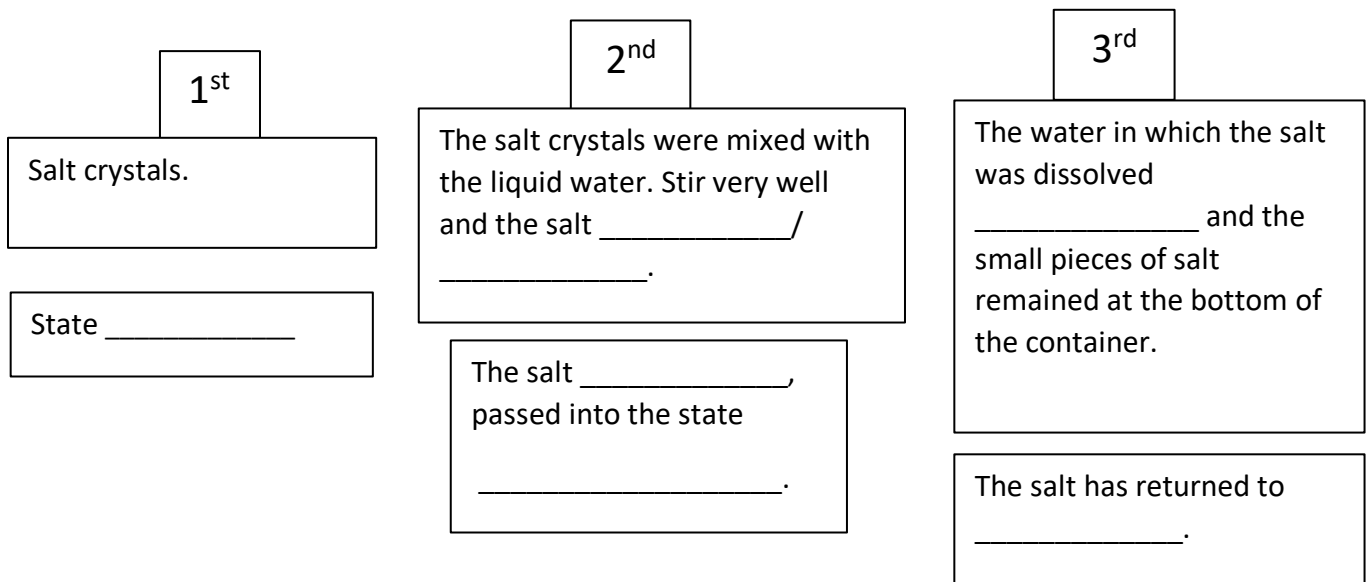
_____.

temperature/
reversible/
transformations

What contributes to (causes) these changes of state is the

_____.

Dissolution



Learn more...

➤ **Dissolution is also a reversible transformation that happens when we add a solute (salt, sugar, ...) to a solvent (water ...), forming a**

solution. When the water in the solution evaporates, the salt remains at the bottom of the container, returning to its initial state.