







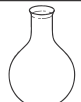

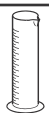





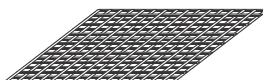

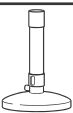











Year 6 science transition challenge

Usually in science we draw diagrams of apparatus rather than pictures. Diagrams are easier to draw and make it easier to see how the apparatus is joined together. Imagine that you could cut the apparatus in half. You draw what you would see when you look at the edge – this is called a cross-section diagram. Here are some diagrams of apparatus that you will use in your science lessons. Can you learn these diagrams ready for September?

Apparatus	Name	Diagram	What it is used for
	test tube		storing or mixing solids and liquids
	boiling tube		heating solids and liquids
	beaker		holding liquids or solids
	conical flask		holding and mixing liquids
	round-bottom flask		heating liquids
	measuring cylinder		measuring volumes of liquid
	Liebig condenser		cooling a vapour and condensing it into a liquid
	tripod		heating a beaker, flask or crucible over a Bunsen burner
	gauze		supporting a beaker or flask and spreading the heat from the flame
	Bunsen burner		heating things
	evaporating basin		evaporating the water from a solution
	filter funnel (with paper)		separating an insoluble solid from a liquid
	rubber bung		keeping things in a tube or flask
	rubber bung with a hole		the hole is so that a tube or thermometer can be put into the liquid without any gases escaping