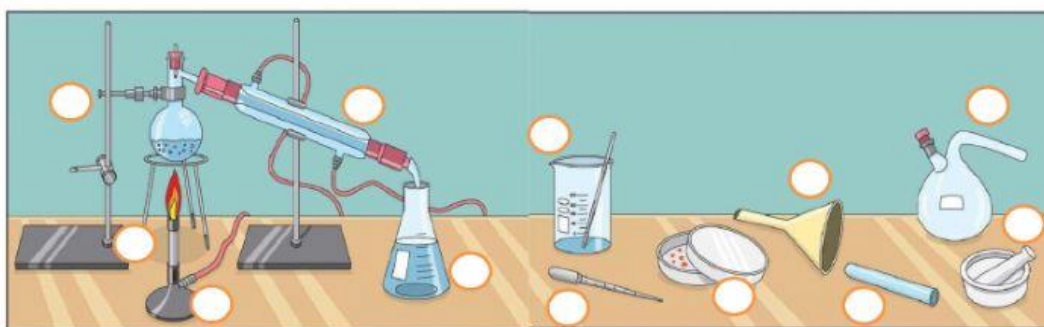


1) Esta lista te cuenta cómo funciona cada pieza de laboratorio. Escribe el número en cada palabra y la letra en cada dibujo.

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. A covered dish used for growing bacteria, etc.  | 8. A round-bottomed bottle with a long narrow spout. Generally used for heating liquid.        | <input type="checkbox"/> a) BEAKER            |
| 2. A flat-bottomed, cylindrical piece of glassware used for mixing and heating compounds   | 9. Device used together with filter paper to filter precipitates out of solutions.             | <input type="checkbox"/> b) BUNSEN BURNER     |
| 3. Attached to a gas line and lit it provides heat for your experiments  | 10. Device used to grind chemical compounds for chemistry experiments.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> c) RETORT            |
| 4. A fixed structure used to hold pieces above the heater.   | 11. Pipe used to transfer accurately measured amounts of liquid from one container to another. | <input type="checkbox"/> d) CLAMPS            |
| 5. An adjustable device used to hold a variety of things in place, particularly test tubes.  | 12. Cylindrical open-topped piece of glassware that comes in varying sizes                     | <input type="checkbox"/> e) CONDENSER         |
| 6. Used to collect vapors by condensing them into liquid as they contact the liquid-cooled inner surface of the condenser                        |  | <input type="checkbox"/> f) TRIPOD            |
| 7. A glass with a small upper opening at the top, which slows evaporation while heating it. The shape also makes it suitable for mixing liquids. |  | <input type="checkbox"/> g) FLASK             |
|  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> h) FUNNEL            |
|  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> i) MORTAR AND PESTLE |
|  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> j) PIPETTE           |
|  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> k) TEST TUBE         |
|  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> l) PETRI DISH        |



2) Write the title:

**DISTILLATION – FILTRATION – CRYSTALLIZATION**

The solution is in the flask at the beginning.  
You heat the solution with a Bunsen burner.  
The solvent evaporates. The liquid changes to a gas.  
The gas condenses in the tube and flows into the beaker.  
The solvent is now in the beaker.  
The solute is in the flask.  
You can make drinking water with this method because the water changes to water vapour, then changes back to water.



The solution is in the beaker at the beginning.  
You heat the solution with a Bunsen burner.  
The solvent evaporates. The liquid changes to a gas.  
The solute crystallizes on the sides of the beaker.  
You can't make drinking water with this method because the water evaporates.



3) Write the letter:

The solution is in the beaker at the beginning.  
You pour the solution into the filter funnel.  
The solvent flows into the flask.  
The solute stays on the filter paper.  
You can make drinking water with this method, but you must filter the water many times and use chemicals in the filter funnel to catch harmful bacteria.

