WHAT HAPPENS TO SUGAR IN TEA?

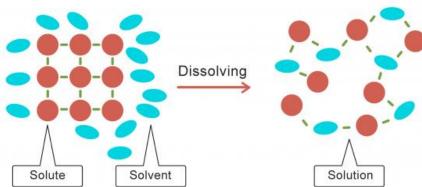
Specification Link:

Home School Project

Draw a scientific poster that explains what happens to the sugar that is put into a cup of tea. Make sure you use the key words correctly.

Describe and explain dissolving using particle diagrams and in clear sentences arranged in logical paragraphs.

What affects solubility?



Done	You might have:
	 Draw a simple poster. Describe some properties of tea and sugar. Describe what happens to the taste of the tea when sugar is put into it. State simply what dissolving is.
	 Describe some properties of tea and sugar. Label or define the key words 'solute', 'solvent' and 'solution'.
	 Describe, in your own words, what dissolving is Draw simple particle diagrams of the sugar and tea to show their properties.
	 Explain simply how the sugar dissolves using a model of particles. Use most key words correctly.
	 Draw a scientific poster. Draw accurate particle diagrams of the sugar and tea to show their properties and how sugar dissolves.
	 Explain why the sugar dissolves using a model of particles in a short paragraph. Use a range of key words correctly
	Draw accurate and detailed particle diagrams of the sugar and tea to show their properties and how sugar dissolves.
	 Explain why the sugar dissolves using a model of particles in a logical paragraph. Use a model of energy or forces between the particles in your explanations.
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Explain the differences between melting and dissolving. Use a model of energy and forces in your explanations.

Highlight key points below

A solute is the substance that dissolves to make a solution. In salt solution, salt is the solute. A solvent is the substance that does the dissolving — it dissolves the solute. In salt solution, water is the solvent.

During dissolving, particles of solvent collide with particles of solute. They surround the particles of solute, gradually moving them away until the particles are evenly spread through the solvent.

For each solute and solvent, there is a limit to the mass of solute that will dissolve in a particular volume of the solvent. When no more solute will dissolve, we say that the solution is a saturated solution.

Questions that you should ask yourself while completing this

What should I do first?

Is something confusing me?

Could I explain this to someone else?

Could I have used more scientific terms?

Where can I look for help?

Have I double checked what I need to include?

How can I do it better?