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| **Subject Specific Vocabulary** |
| **solution** | A liquid in which a solid substance has been dissolved |
| **evaporation**  |  Substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state  |
| **filtering** | To pass through a device which is designed to remove certain particles contained in it. |
| **properties** | Characteristics of different materials that make them suitable for purpose.  |
| **separate** | To break into parts or to keep apart. |
| **dissolve** | Breaking down of a material in to tiny particles to make a solution  |
| **sieving** | To separate a powder or a liquid by passing it through a sieve |
| **mixing** | Combining substances that do not dissolve |
| **reversible** | Materials can be changed temporarily and returned to their original state. |
| **irreversible** | Materials are changed permanently and a new substance is made. |



Year 5 Properties and changes of Materials: Sticky Knowledge Mat

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| **Exciting websites** |
| RSC- Royal Society of ChemistryBBC Bitesize and Terrific ScientificExplorify  |

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| **Important facts about Materials**  |
| Irreversible changes cannot be undone. For example, when vinegar and bicarbonate of soda are mixed or a material is burnt. |
| Reversible changes, like melting, freezing and dissolving, can be changed back again. |
| Someixtures can be separated out by methods like filtering, sieving and evaporating. |
| Mixing certain substances can cause an irreversible change |
| Materials have different properties such as conductivity and transparency etc which make them suitable or unsuitable for purpose. |
| Materials can be compared and grouped together based on their properties. |

