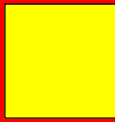




Y5 Science

Properties and Changes Of Materials

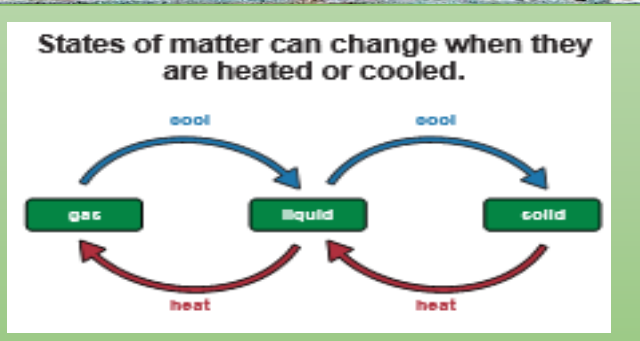


A **solution** is made when a material is dissolved in a liquid

An **insoluble** material will not dissolve - sand.

A **reversible** changes are freezing and melting. An **irreversible** change is boiling an egg.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stay in one place keep their shape do not flow always take up the same amount of space do not spread out can be cut or shaped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can flow or be poured not easy to hold change their shape to fit the container they are in take up the same amount of space volume stays the same 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> often invisible do not keep shape do not take up the same amount of space can change shape and volume can be squashed



Different materials are suited to different jobs depending on their properties.

Vocabulary	
materials	Substance something is made of
solids	Particles are close together, solids hold their shape,
liquids	Particles more loosely packed, they flow and take the shape of the container
gases	Particles spaced out and move freely, will fill it's container
melting	Heating a solid to change it to a liquid
freezing	Cooling a liquid to change it to a solid
evaporating	Liquid turns to a gas or vapour
condensing	Gas cools and turns to liquid

Key Knowledge:

Different materials are used for different jobs based on their properties: electrical conductivity, flexibility, hardness, insulators, magnetism, solubility, thermal conductivity, transparency.

Magnets can be used to separate magnetic and non-magnetic metals.

Oven gloves are made from a thermal insulator to block the heat to your hand.

Spencer Silver - inventor of Post it Note