



Science – Materials and their Properties

Spring 1 – Years 5 and 6

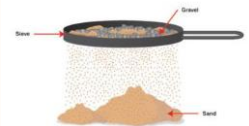
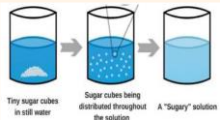
Changing Materials



Materials that go through reversible changes can be returned to their original state. These are some reversible changes:

Dissolving - some materials dissolve in a liquid and form a solution.

Mixing mixtures of solids and liquids that are insoluble can be separated using a filter.

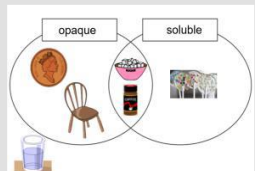


Irreversible changes result in the formation of new materials - you might see bubbles, smoke or a colour change.

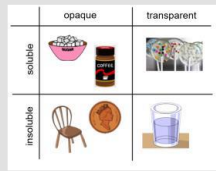
Working as a Scientist

We can show our findings in a range of ways.

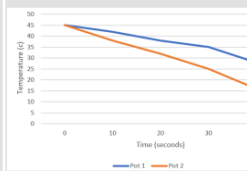
Venn Diagram



Carroll Diagram



Line Graph



Key Vocabulary

dissolve	When something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid.	soluble	Able to be dissolved, especially in water - the opposite is insoluble.
solution	What is made when one substance dissolves into another.	transparent	See-through - the opposite is opaque
reversible changes	A change that can be put back to its original state.	electrical/thermal conductor	A material or device which allows electricity/heat to carry through.
irreversible changes	This cannot be put back to its original state.	insulator	A material that does not allow heat (or electricity) to travel through it.
formation	When a new material is created.	flexible	Can be bent without breaking - the opposite is brittle.
fair test	When only one variable in an investigation is changed.	magnetic	Capable of being magnetised or attracted by a magnet.

solid



freeze
melt

liquid



evaporate
condense

gas

