



VOCABULARY

Solid- Firm shape or form that can be measured in length, width, and height not like a liquid or gas. Tightly packed molecules.

Liquid- no defined shape, takes the shape of its container. Particles free to move over each other.

Gas- easy to compress, expand to fill containers and occupy more space than liquids or solids.

transparent- You can see through it

Soluble- able to be dissolved

insoluble- cannot be dissolved.

Conductor- a substance that heat or electricity can pass along or through.

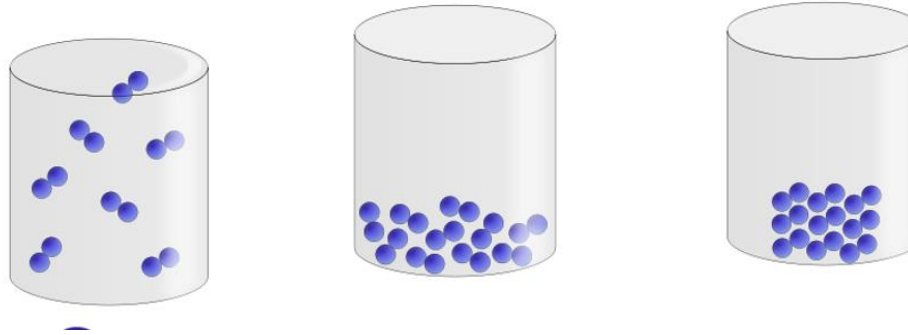
Filtering- a device used to remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gasses.

Evaporation- turn liquid into a gas; pass away in the form of vapour.

Condensation- small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface.

Reversible- can be changed back e.g. ice to water.

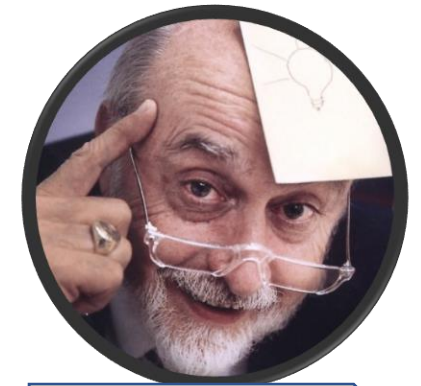
States of Matter



Gas- particles move freely and expand to fill container.

Liquid- no defined shape, takes the shape of its container.

Solid- firm shape with tightly packed molecules.



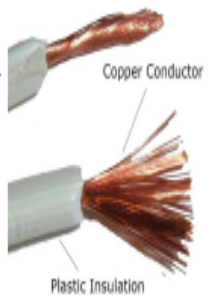
Spencer Silver invented the 'Post It Note' by mistake.

Electrical conductors

Grouping Materials based on properties.



Electrical conductors allow electricity to pass through them easily while electrical insulators do not.



Electrical insulators have a high resistance which means that it is hard for electricity to pass through these objects.



Year 5 Properties of Materials

Processes

Sieving



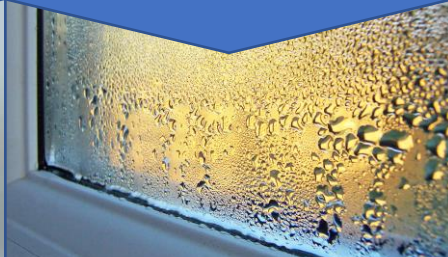
Boiling



Filtering



Condensation



Evaporation



Distillation



Dissolving

Two substances becoming one solution.



Melting

Changes state but does not mix.



Irreversible Changes

Often result in a new product being made from the old material.

For example **burning wood produces ash**



Reversible Changes

You can change it back to its original state.

