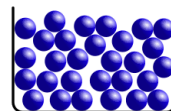


Science - Year 5 - Chemistry

Properties and changes of Materials



Key Vocabulary



materials
solids
liquids
gases
melting
freezing
evaporating
condensing
conductor
insulator
transparency

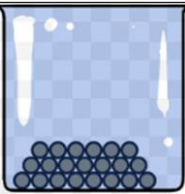
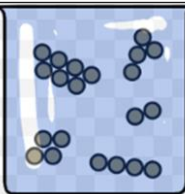
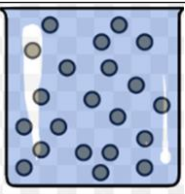
Science GOLDEN WORDS:

prediction
measurements
conclusion
explain
classify





Key Facts



There are three states of matter.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
		

Changes of State

Solid		The solid melts →		Liquid
		← The liquid freezes		
Liquid		← The gas condenses.		Gas
		→ The liquid evaporates.		


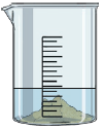
Properties of Materials

Different materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties:

- electrical conductivity;
- flexibility;
- hardness;
- insulators;
- magnetisms;
- solubility;
- thermal conductivity;
- transparency.

Dissolving

A solution is made when solid particles are mixed with liquid particles. Materials that will dissolve are known as soluble. Materials that will not dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

Sugar is a soluble material.	
Sand is an insoluble material.	

Conductor

A conductor is a material that heat or electricity can easily travel through.

Insulator

An insulator is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them.

Working Scientifically:

- Plan different types of enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.
- Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models.
- Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions.

Our 'States of Matter' knowledge journey:

Y2 - Materials and their properties
Y4 - States of Matter