Deepdale Community Primary School - Science Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Properties and Changes of Materials

Autumn Term Year 5

Vocabulary you will know…	
Non-reversible	This means the change is permanent and cannot be undone. You cannot turn the new material made back into its original form. A new product is often made.
Reversible	A reversible change is a physical change that can be undone. A final substance can be converted back to the original substance.
Dissolve	To mix and become part of a liquid.
Soluble	It is able to be dissolved, especially in water.
solute	The material which is being dissolved (the salt in water).
Suspension	When a material floats or sinks and does not dissolve in a liquid.
Thermal Conductivity	How much heat an object has and how much heat passes through that object.
Variable	The only part of a test or experiment which is changed.
Absorbency	How much liquid a fabric/solid can retain or hold.
Saturated	When a fabric/solid cannot hold anymore liquid

You will need to know that mixtures can be separated by:

Sieving:
Smaller materials are able to fall through the holes, separating them from larger particles.

Filtering:
The solid particles will get caught in the filter paper but the liquid will be able to get through.

Evaporating:
The liquid changes into a gas leaving the solid particles behind.

You will need to know that some materials will dissolve in liquid and that these changes are reversible:

Understand that some materials dissolve or suspend and may form a solution

A *solution* is made when a solid is mixed with a liquid. Solids which dissolve are known as soluble. Those which do not are known as insoluble. A *suspension* is when the solid particles do not dissolve.

For example:
-sugar will dissolve so is a *soluble* material.
-sand does not dissolve - it suspends at the bottom, therefore it is an *insoluble* material.