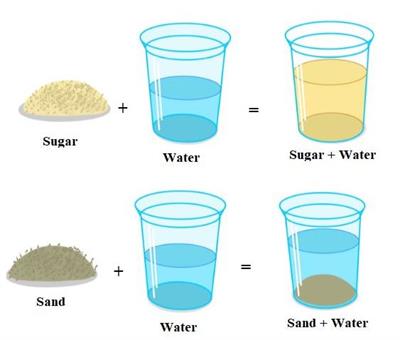
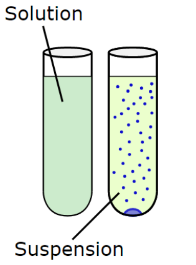
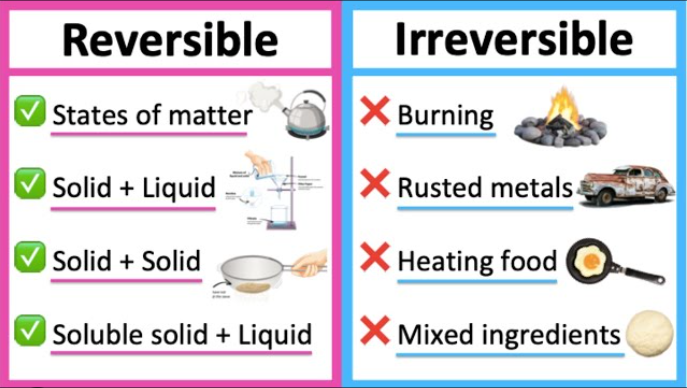
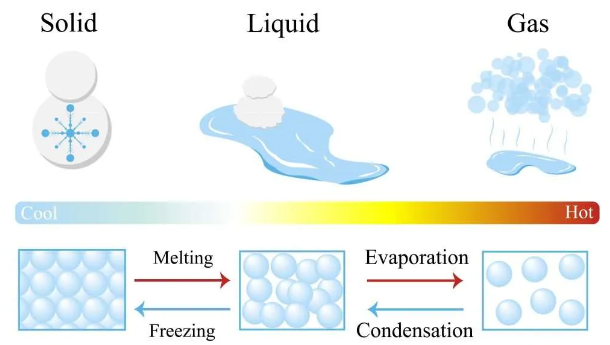
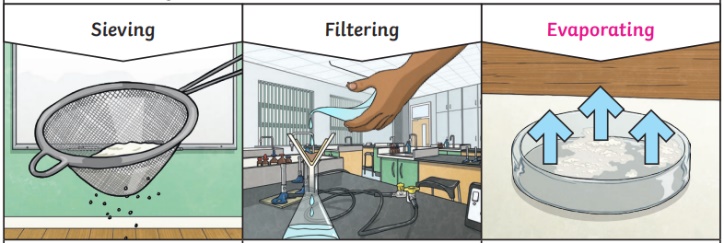
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| **Key Facts** |
| Different materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties: hardness, **solubility**, **transparency**, **conductivity** and response to magnets. |
| A mixture can be separated by **sieving**, **filtering** and **evaporating**. |
| Sieving works by smaller particles being able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles. |
| Filtering works by liquid being able to pass through the filter paper but solid particles getting caught. |
| Evaporating works by the liquid turning into a gas, leaving behind the solid particles. |
| Most metals are **thermal conductors** (they conduct heat) and **electrical conductors** (they conduct electricity). |

**Year 5 – Spring 1 + 2 – Materials**







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| **Key Vocabulary** | | | |
| **Soluble** | Materials that will dissolve. | **Conductors** | A material that heat and electricity can easily travel through. |
| **Insoluble** | Materials that will not dissolve. | **Insulators** | A material that does not let heat or electricity travel through. |
| **Solution** | A mixture of two or more substances that stays evenly mixed. | **Reversible** | Able to change back to how something was. |
| **Suspension** | A mixture that does not stay evenly mixed. | **Irreversible** | Not able to change back to how something was. |
| **Filter** | A device for removing unwanted parts from something e.g. removing solid particles from a liquid. | **Transparency** | How well light passes through a material. |