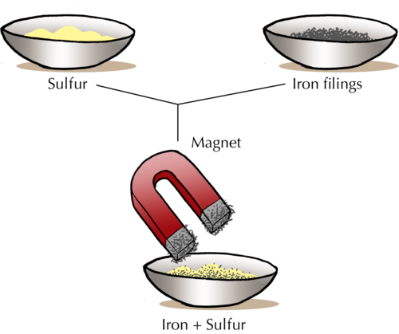
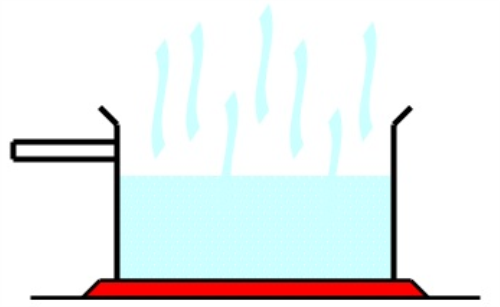
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| Key Diagrams |









John Dunlop (1840-1921)

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| Key Information | |
|  | Different materials have different properties and can be sorted or separated according to these properties |
|  | Dissolving a solid in water gives a solution where you can’t see the solid anymore |
|  | Solids mixed together is called a mixture |
|  | A mixture can be separated in different ways depending on what materials have been mixed |
|  | Some mixtures are not separable and these are called irreversible changes and they last forever |
|  | Some material turns into something that looks and feels different but it isn’t a permanent change. |
|  | John Dunlop invented the pneumatic tyre – changing the design of transport and vehicles. |

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| Vocabulary | |
| Insulator | A material or an object that does not easily allow heat, electricity, light, or sound to pass through it. |
| Conductor | A material or an object that does easily allow heat, electricity, light, or sound to pass through it. |
| Dissolve | To become incorporated into a solution. |
| Soluble | A material that is able to dissolve in water. |
| Insoluble | A material that cannot dissolve in water. |
| Sieving | A way to separate materials from on another due to their size. |
| Filtration | A mixture of solids and liquids are separated using paper with tiny holes trapping the solid particles. |
| Evaporation | Liquid elements can be heated and turned into a gas, leaving solid particles behind. |
| Magnetism | The metallic particles attract to the magnet leaving other particles behind. |
| Independent Variable | The variable that can change in an experiment. |
| Dependant Variable | Variables that must stay the same to ensure a fair test |
| Transparent | Completely see through |
| Solution | A mixture of a solid and liquid or two liquids |
| Reversible | A change to a material but it is not permanent |
| Irreversible | A change that will last forever |

