

How do materials change?

Vocabulary you will know...

Irreversible	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 (eg the salt in the water).
Saturated	The maximum amount of solute in a solution.

Vocabulary you will hear ...

Suspension, thermal conductivity, solubility, transparency, absorbency, variable, filtering, sieving, evaporating, burning

Scientist: Spencer Silver and Ruth Benerito

Spencer Silver invented the unique reusable adhesive used in Post-it Notes. His discovery was initially considered a failure because he wanted to create a stronger, permanent glue.



Ruth Benerito, invented wrinkle-resistant, "wash-and-wear" cotton fabrics in the 1950s. Both scientists changed everyday life through their creative approaches to solving problems and improving materials.



Science Maple class Autumn 1 and 2



liquid



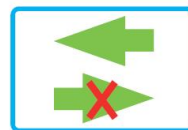
solid



gas



reversible



irreversible



burning



fizzing

physical

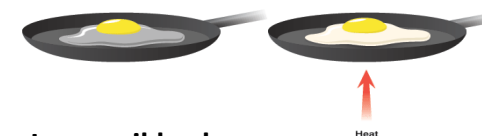
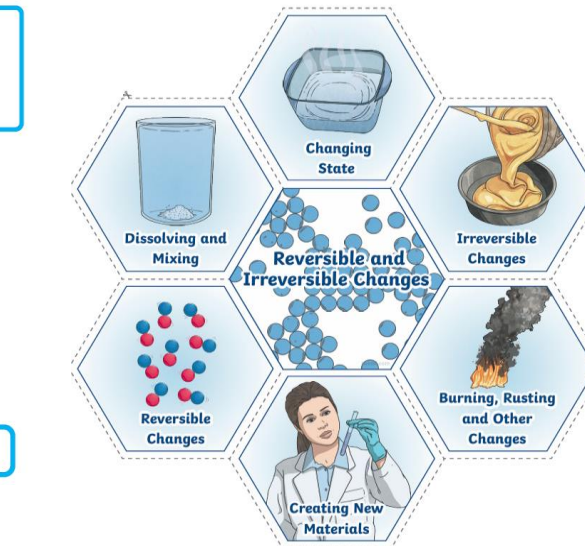
chemical

change

reaction



Reversible changes- the water can be frozen into ice, thaw and return to water.



Irreversible changes-

the egg is changed permanently by the heat

What I will know at the end of the unit.

How to compare and group together everyday materials based on their properties.

How to create solutions by dissolving solutes and recover the solute from a solution.

How to separate solids, liquids and gases by filtering, sieving and evaporation.

Understand the difference between a reversible and non-reversible reaction.