

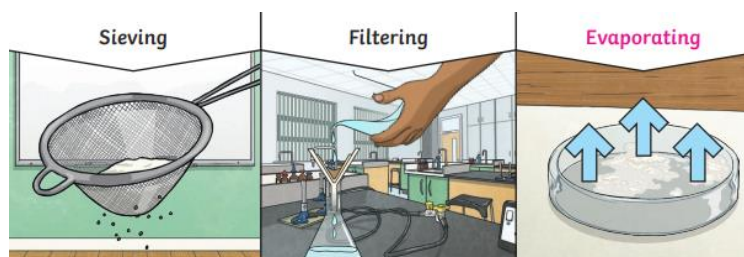
## Properties of materials – knowledge organiser

Key knowledge	
What is a material?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A material is any substance that has a name. For example: chalk, paper, wood, iron, air, water, clay, plastic, rubber, stone, leather, wax</li> <li>Materials are either man-made or natural</li> <li>Materials are either solid, liquid or gas</li> </ul>
Object or material?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All objects are made from different materials. We need to choose the right material for the right job based on its properties</li> </ul>
Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The property of a material is something about it that we can measure, see or feel and helps us decide whether or not it is the best material.</li> <li>We can group materials by their properties. For example: is it hard or soft?</li> </ul>
List of properties	A list of useful properties are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hard/soft</li> <li>Soluble/insoluble</li> <li>Transparent/translucent/opaque</li> <li>Conductor/insulator</li> <li>Magnetic/non-magnetic</li> </ul>
How can I separate materials?	There are several ways to separate materials including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sieving - sorting out the big bits from the small bits, e.g. stones from sand</li> <li>Filtering - separating solid bits from a liquid, e.g. sand from sand and water.</li> <li>Evaporating – Separating a solution. e.g. We can separate the salt from water by boiling it. The salt will be left behind.</li> </ul>
Scientists we need to know about	
5 facts about Ruth Benerito	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She is best known for developing wrinkle-free cotton fabric</li> <li>Ruth started by teaching</li> <li>She also had to teach people how to drive</li> <li>Ruth died in 2013</li> <li>Her work on cotton saved the industry from man-made fibres</li> </ul>

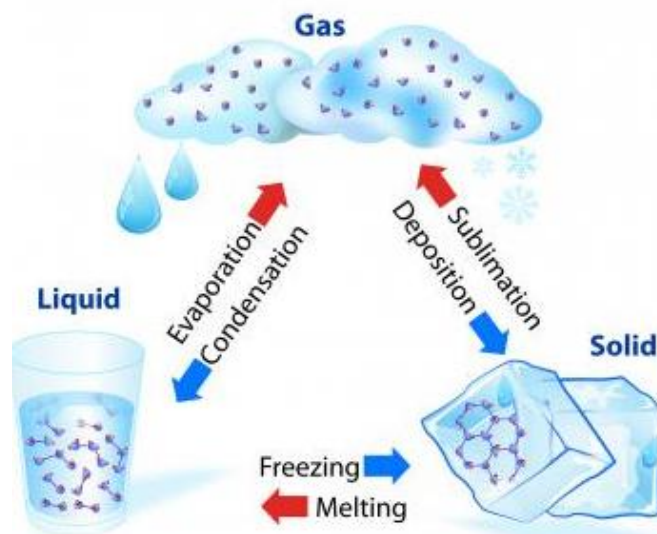
### Properties of materials



### Separating materials



### States of matter



### Key Vocabulary

**Brittle** – Hard but breaks easily

**Condensing** - When a gas is cooled it turns back into a liquid.

**Dissolve** – When a solid becomes incorporated in a liquid to form a solution.

**Evaporating** – When a liquid turns into a gas

**Freezing** – When a liquid turns into a solid

**Irreversible** – A change that doesn't go back

**Soluble** – A solid or gas that will dissolve in a liquid

**Solute** – A solid that dissolves in a liquid

**Solution** – A dissolved solid in a liquid

**Material** – What an object is made from

**Melting** – When a solid turns into a liquid

**Mixture** – 2 or more materials that can be easily separated

**Property** – A way to describe a material

**Reversible** – A change that will go back