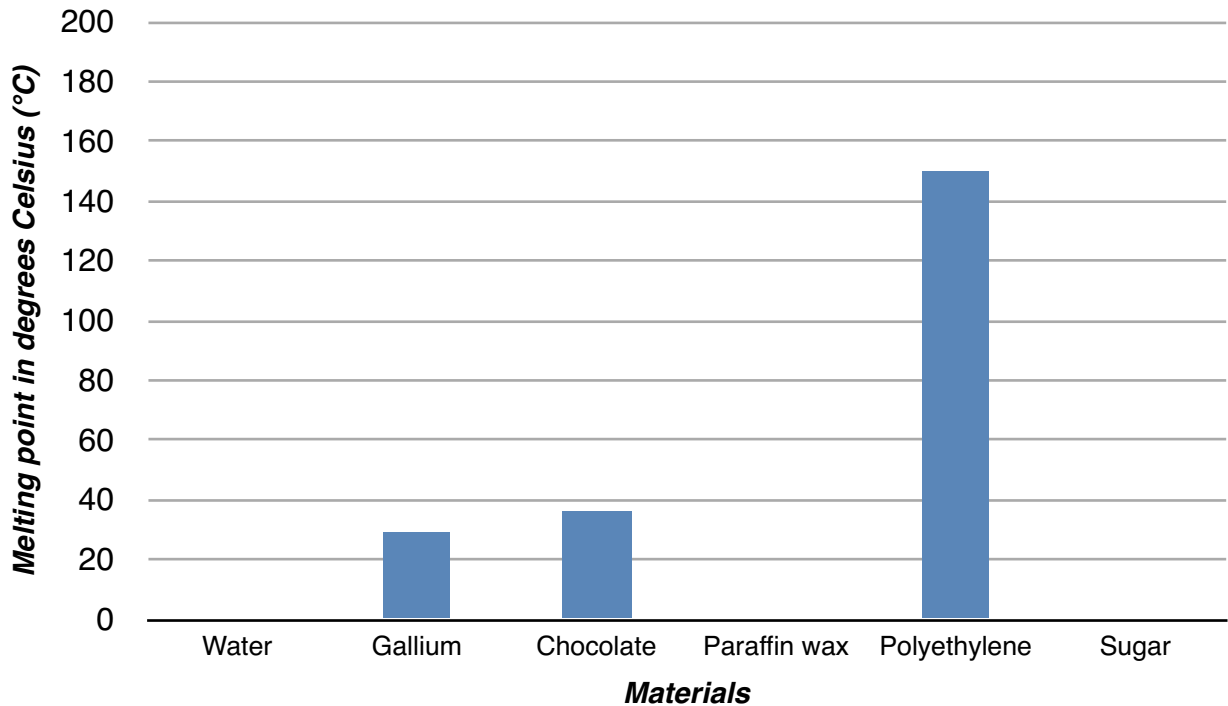


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Look at the bar chart below. Three of the bars are missing! Use the information on the Material Fact Cards to help you finish the bar chart.

**Bar chart to show the melting points of different materials**



Use the Materials Fact Cards and the bar chart to help you answer these questions:



1. Which material has the highest melting point?  
.....

2. Which material has the lowest melting point?  
.....

3. Which is the only material that is not a solid at room temperature?  
.....

4. Which two materials have the closest melting points?  
.....

5. Which two materials have melting points the furthest apart?  
.....

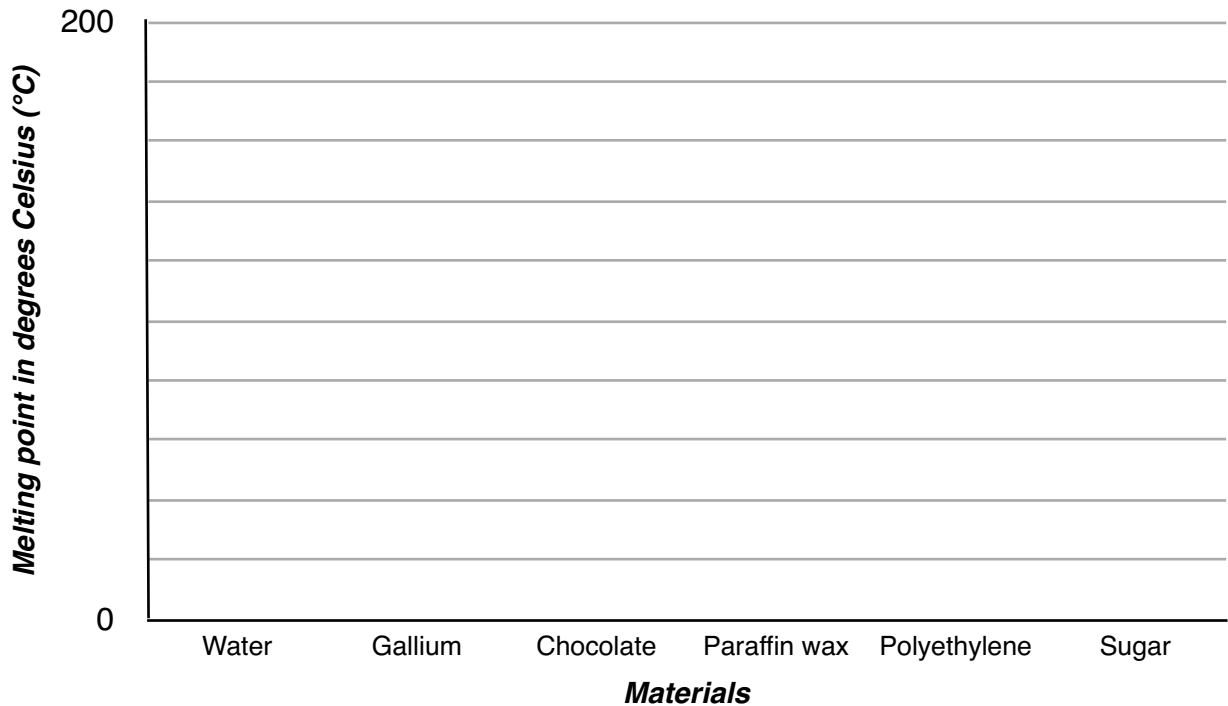
6. Why is it useful that polyethylene has a high melting point?  
.....  
.....

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



The bars and the scale are missing from this bar chart! Use the information on the Material Fact Cards to help you finish the bar chart.

**Bar chart to show the melting points of different materials**



Use the Materials Fact Cards and the bar chart to help you answer these questions:



1. Which two materials have the closest melting points?

.....

2. Which two materials have melting points the furthest apart?

.....

3. Which is the only material that is not a solid at room temperature?

.....

4. After water, which material would melt soonest if heated?

.....

5. Why is it useful that chocolate has a low melting point?

.....

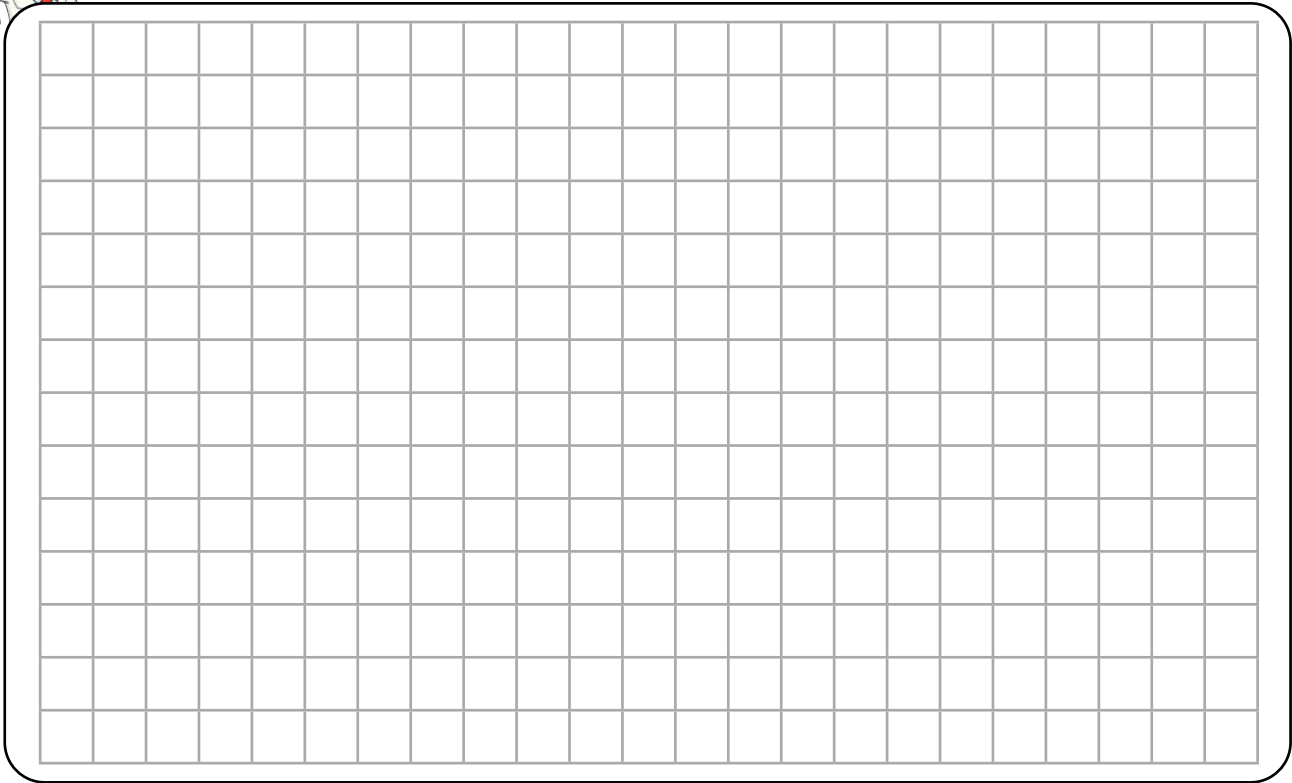
6. Why is it useful that polyethylene has a high melting point?

.....

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Draw a bar chart to show the different melting points of the materials shown on the Materials Fact Cards.



Use the Materials Fact Cards and the bar chart to help you answer these questions:



1. Which two materials have the closest melting points?

2. Which two materials have melting points the furthest apart?

3. Which is the only material that is not a solid at room temperature?

4. After water, which material would melt soonest if heated?

5. Why is it useful that chocolate has a low melting point?

6. Why is it useful that polyethylene has a high melting point?

**Paraffin wax**



State at room temperature (22 °C)

**Solid**

Properties

*Soft, can be moulded easily, can be coloured with dye*

Melting point

**65 °C**

Uses

*Candles, crayons, coating cheese, lubricant*

**Polyethylene**

(a type of plastic)



State at room temperature (22 °C)

**Solid**

Properties

*light, flexible or rigid depending on thickness, can be moulded easily*

Melting point

**150 °C**

Uses

*Carrier bags, bottles, insulating electrical wiring*

**Gallium**

(a type of metal)



State at room temperature (22 °C)

**Solid**

Properties

*conducts electricity, expands when heated*

Melting point

**29 °C**

Uses

*Computer chips, solar panels, batteries, thermometers*

**Water**



State at room temperature (22 °C)

**Liquid**

Properties

*safe to drink, other materials can mix or dissolve in it*

Melting point

**0 °C**

Uses

*Drinking, cooking, washing and thousands more!*

**Sugar**



State at room temperature (22 °C)

**Solid**

Properties

*Can be poured, safe to eat, dissolves in water, sweet!*

Melting point

**186 °C**

Uses

*Sweetening and preserving food*

**Chocolate**



State at room temperature (22 °C)

**Solid**

Properties

*Can be moulded when melted, delicious!*

Melting point

**36 °C**

Uses

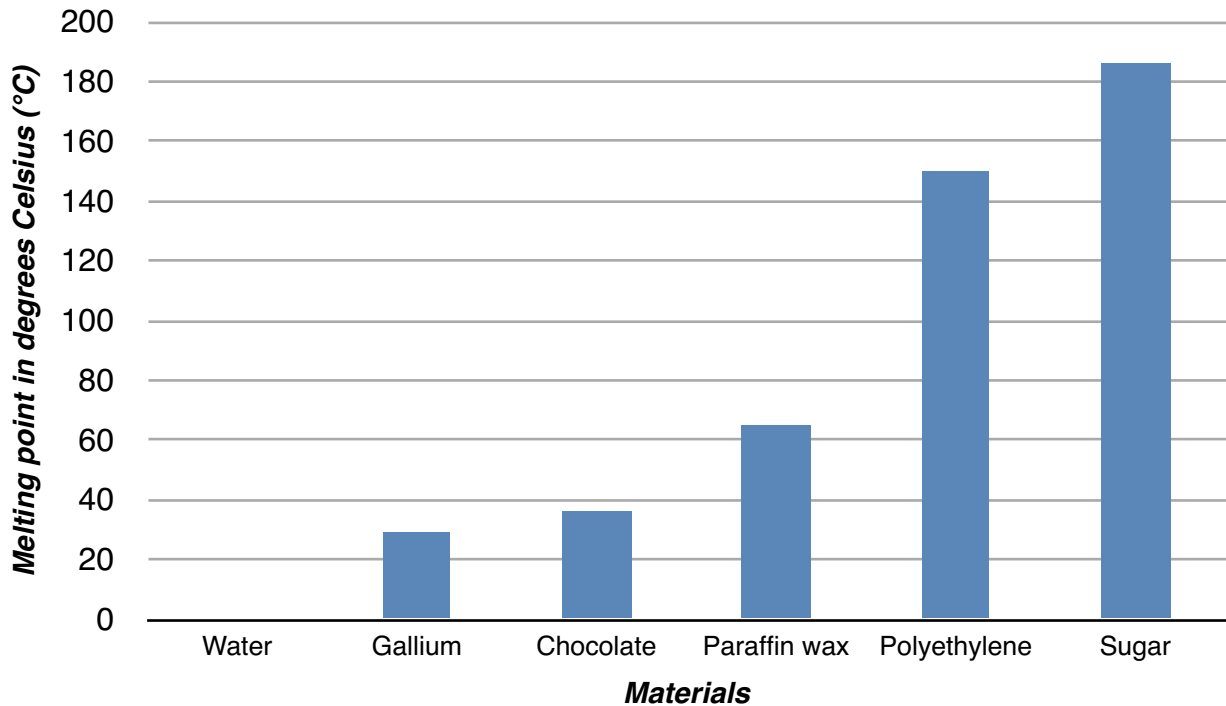
*Easter eggs, bars, cakes, sweets*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Look at the bar chart below. Three of the bars are missing! Use the information on the Material Fact Cards to help you finish the bar chart.

**Bar chart to show the melting points of different materials**



Use the Materials Fact Cards and the bar chart to help you answer these questions:



1. Which material has the highest melting point?

**Sugar.**

2. Which material has the lowest melting point?

**Water.**

3. Which is the only material that is not a solid at room temperature?

**Water.**

4. Which two materials have the closest melting points?

**Gallium and chocolate.**

5. Which two materials have melting points the furthest apart?

**Water and sugar.**

6. Why is it useful that polyethylene has a high melting point?

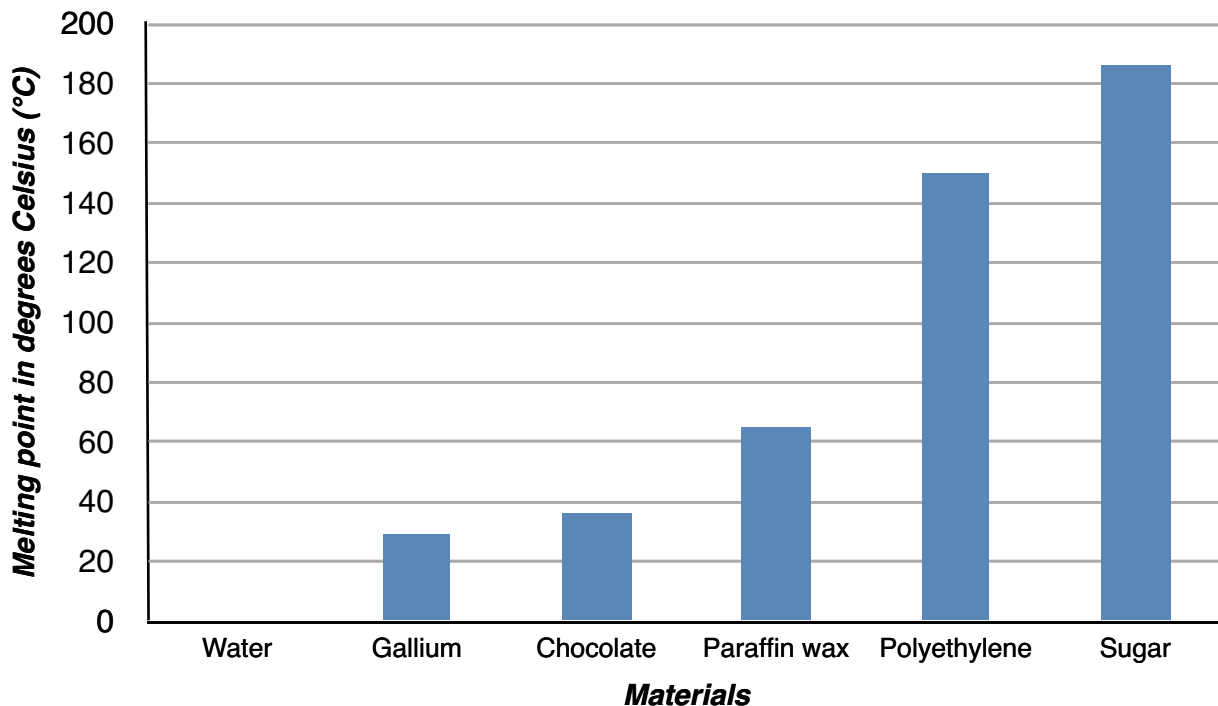
**Example: 'Products made from it will not melt during regular use.'**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



The bars and the scale are missing from this bar chart! Use the information on the Material Fact Cards to help you finish the bar chart.

**Bar chart to show the melting points of different materials**



Use the Materials Fact Cards and the bar chart to help you answer these questions:



1. Which two materials have the closest melting points?

**Gallium and chocolate.**

2. Which two materials have melting points the furthest apart?

**Water and sugar.**

3. Which is the only material that is not a solid at room temperature?

**Water.**

4. After water, which material would melt soonest if heated?

**Gallium.**

5. Why is it useful that chocolate has a low melting point?

**Example: 'It melts when you eat it!.'**

6. Why is it useful that polyethylene has a high melting point?

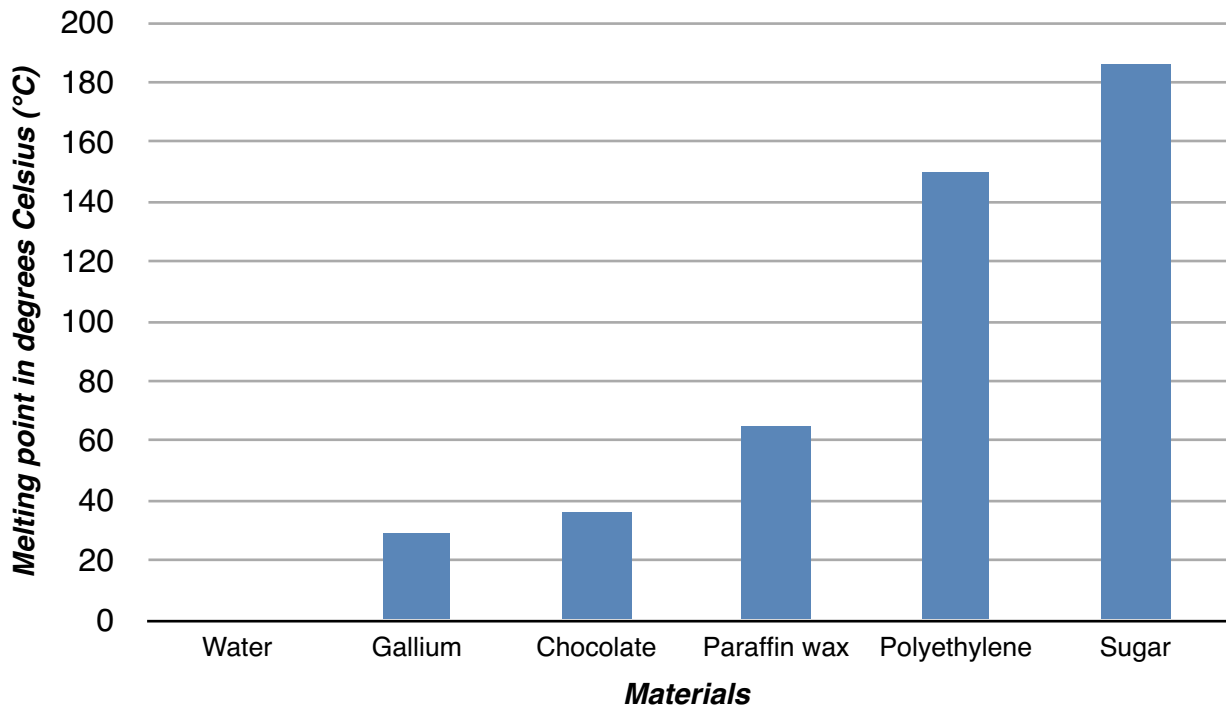
**Example: 'Products made from it will not melt during regular use.'**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Draw a bar chart to show the different melting points of the materials shown on the Materials Fact Cards.

**Bar chart to show the melting points of different materials**



Use the Materials Fact Cards and the bar chart to help you answer these questions:



1. Which two materials have the closest melting points?

**Gallium and chocolate.**

2. Which two materials have melting points the furthest apart?

**Water and sugar.**

3. Which is the only material that is not a solid at room temperature?

**Water.**

4. After water, which material would melt soonest if heated?

**Gallium.**

5. Why is it useful that chocolate has a low melting point?

**Example: 'It melts when you eat it!.'**

6. Why is it useful that polyethylene has a high melting point?

**Example: 'Products made from it will not melt during regular use.'**