Year 5 Properties and changes of materials

Key Vocabulary

Thermal conductor - a material or device which allows heat to carry through

Electrical conductor – a material or device with allows electricity to carry through

Soluble – able to be dissolved, especially in water

Insoluble – cannot be dissolved, especially in water

Dissolve – when something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid

Solution – is made when one substance dissolves into another

Reversible change – can be reversed back to its original state

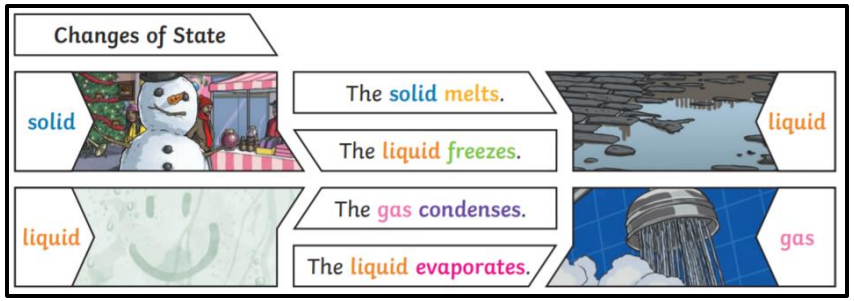
Irreversible change – cannot be reversed back to its original state

Materials

Different materials are used for different jobs based on their properties:

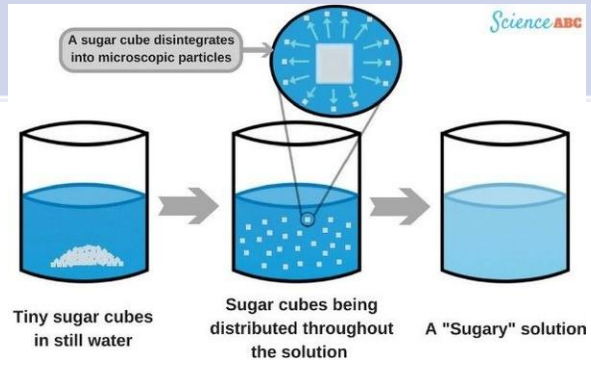
- Electrical conductivity
- Flexibility
- Hardness
- Insulators
- Magnetism
- Solubility
- Thermal conductivity
- Transparency

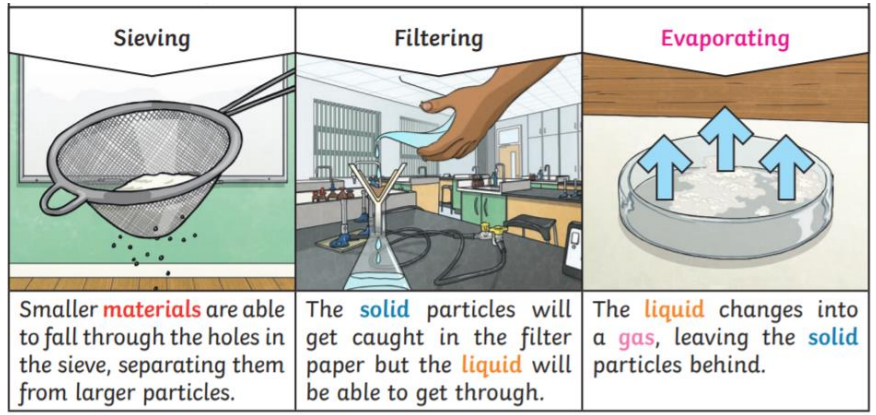
e.g. Glass is used for windows because it is **hard** and **transparent**.

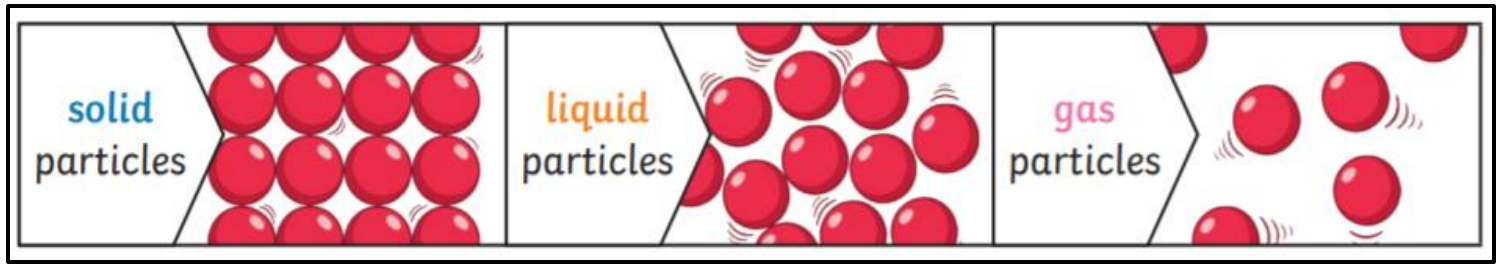


Dissolving

A **solution** is made when solid particles are mixed with liquid particles e.g. dissolving sugar in hot tea. The solid seems to disappear in the solution but it is still there – it has just become part of the liquid.







REVERSIBLE AND IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES

REVERSIBLE	IRREVERSIBLE
Dissolving sugar in water	Toasting bread
Freezing water	Cooking a cake
Melting chocolate	A candle melting