

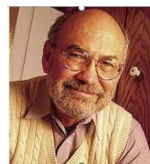
# Year Five – Materials and their properties.



Subject Specific Vocabulary	
solution	A mixture of two or more substances that stays evenly mixed.
dissolve	When a solid mixes with a liquid to create a <b>solution</b> .
translucent	Some light passes through the material, but the light is scattered, so you can't see clearly through it.
transparent	You can see clearly through the material.
opaque	Cannot be seen through and does not allow light to pass through it.
absorbent	An <b>absorbent</b> material lets water soak into it.
mixture	Two or more <b>substances</b> that are mixed together but not chemically combined.
solid	A <b>substance</b> that holds its shape because it is made up of particles that are packed closely together in a fixed structure.
liquid	A <b>substance</b> where the particles are still close together, but not as tightly bonded or in a fixed structure like a solid. The particles slide over each other.
gas	A <b>substance</b> made up of high energy particles that are constantly moving rapidly.

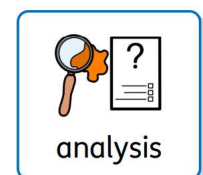
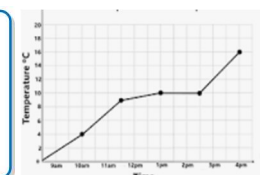
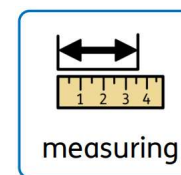
Sticky knowledge	
	<b>Soluble</b> means a material that will <b>dissolve</b> in water (e.g. sugar).
	<b>Insoluble</b> means a material that will not <b>dissolve</b> in water (e.g. a metal spoon)
	<b>Sieving</b> is when you pass solids of differing sizes through a mesh/sieve. Smaller bits pass through, leaving behind the larger bits on the mesh/sieve.
	<b>Filtering</b> is like <b>sieving</b> but involves passing a mixture of solids and liquids through a <b>filter/mesh</b> . The <b>mesh/filter</b> stops the solid parts but lets the liquid pass through.
	A <b>reversible</b> change is when a material turns into something that looks or feels different (i.e. changing from a solid to a liquid, or liquid to a gas), but the change is not permanent. The material can be changed back.
	An <b>irreversible</b> change results in a material changing into a completely new material.
	A <b>variable</b> is something that you change.

### Aspirational Scientist:



Spencer Ferguson Silver III devised the adhesive that Art Fry used to create Post it Notes.

### Working Scientifically



### Recording

### Primary Sources

Primary sources are original first-hand accounts of an object from an event, topic or historical time period.

Examples:



### Secondary Sources

A secondary source is a second-hand account that interprets primary sources. They often use primary sources as the basis for their content.

Examples:



Primary and Secondary sources can help us to find out information