## Alverton School Science Knowledge Organiser Years 5 and 6 Materials and their Properties

What we already know:

A variety of materials We can use properties to compare materials Some materials are magnetic

All materials are made of particles Solids, liquids and gases have different structures.

Materials can change when they are heated

Key Vocabulary	
Solid	Something that keeps its shape
Liquid	In a form that flows easily
Gas	In a form that rapidly spreads out.
State	The structure of something
Thermal	Relating to heat
Irreversible	Impossible to reverse
Reversible	Able to turn it back.
Dissolve	When a substance becomes part of a liquid
Soluble	Able to be dissolved
Evaporation	To turn from liquid to gas
Condensation	To turn from gas to liquid
Conductor	Allows heat or electricity to pass through.
Insoluble	Unable to dissolve
Particles	A tiny piece

Core Knowledge

How to group materials based on their properties using more complex vocabulary.

Thermal insulators keep things warm. Thermal conductors allow heat to pass through.

When a substance dissolves into a liquid it becomes completely incorporated into it. The substance can only be recovered by evaporation of the liquid.

There are three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas. Heating or cooling can make a substance change from one state to another.

In a reversible change, materials can return to their starting state. In an irreversible reaction they cannot. Burning is an example of an irreversible reaction.

Certain conditions can speed up or slow down processes such as dissolving and evaporating

Materials that are not dissolved can be recovered by filtering.









