



Somerset Bridge Primary School  
Aspire - Brave - Care - Collaborate

# Science: Materials

## Autumn 2: Year 5

### Key Vocabulary



### Properties of Materials



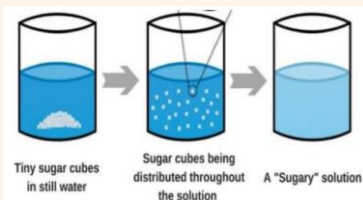
soluble	Able to be dissolved, especially in water – the opposite is insoluble.
transparent	See-through - the opposite is opaque.
electrical/thermal conductor	A material or device which allows electricity/heat to carry through.
insulator	A material that does not allow heat (or electricity) to travel through it.
flexible	Can be bent without breaking – the opposite is brittle.
magnetic	Capable of being magnetised or attracted by a magnet.

### Changing Materials



Materials that go through reversible changes can be returned to their original state. The most common is changes of state. Other reversible changes are:

Dissolving – some materials dissolve in a liquid and form a solution.



Mixing – mixtures of solids and liquids that are insoluble can be separated by using a filter.

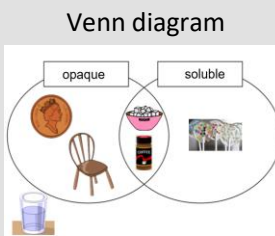


Irreversible changes result in the formation of new materials- you might see bubbles, smoke or a colour change.

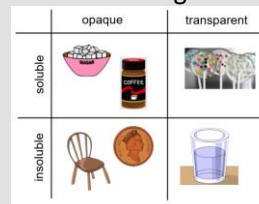
dissolve	This is when something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid.
solution	What is made when one substance dissolves into another.
reversible change	A change that can be reversed back to its original state.
irreversible change	This cannot be reversed back to its original state.
formation	When a new material is created.
fair test	When only one variable in an investigation is changed.

### Being a Scientist

We can show the different properties of materials using:

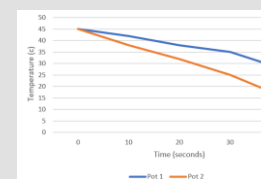


Carroll diagram



We can use a line graph to draw conclusions about the results of our experiments.

Line graph



solid



freeze  
melt

liquid



evaporate  
condense

gas

