

Changes of materials

Links



In Year 1 we learnt about how to describe objects based on their materials.

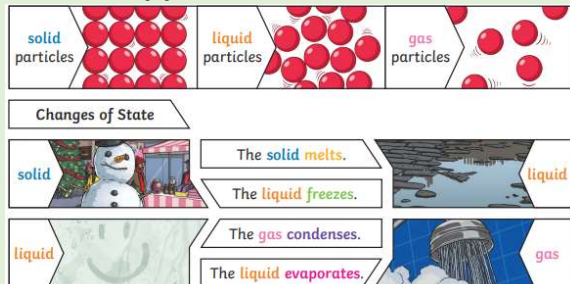
In Year 2 we learnt about the suitability of materials and how to change the shape of solids.

Key Knowledge - States of Matter

Solids - Solid particles are very close together, meaning solids, such as wood and glass, hold their shape.

Liquids - This state of matter can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed than solids and can move around each other. Examples of liquids include water and milk.

Gases - Gas particles are further apart than solid or liquid particles and they are free to move around. A gas fills its container, taking both the shape and the volume of the container. Examples of gases are oxygen and helium.



Key Vocabulary

materials - The substance that something is made out of, e.g. wood, plastic, metal.

dissolve - to mix completely with liquid

soluble - can be dissolved

insoluble - cannot be dissolved

reversible - a change that can be corrected

evaporation - when a liquid turns into a gas

condensation - when a gas cools and turns into a liquid

irreversible - impossible to reverse, turn back of change

Key Knowledge - reversible and irreversible changes

Key Knowledge
Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:

Sieving	Filtering	Evaporating
Smaller materials are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.	The solid particles will get caught in the filter paper but the liquid will be able to get through.	The liquid changes into a gas , leaving the solid particles behind.

