Key vocabulary	
thermal	Does not allow heat to pass
insulator	through it easily.
thermal	Allows heat to pass through it
conductor	easily.
electrical	Does not allow electricity to pass
insulator	through it.
electrical	Allows electricity to pass through
conductor	it.
dissolve	A solid that completely mixes in
	with a liquid and cannot be seen.
solution	A mixture of a liquid with a
	dissolved solid or gas.
soluble	Solids and gases that dissolve in
	liquids.
insoluble	Solids that do not dissolve in a
	liquid.
sieve	Separates solids of different sizes.
filter	Separates an insoluble solid that is
	mixed in a liquid.
evaporation	Separates a soluble solid and a
	liquid.
reversible	Changes that can be switched back
change	and are not permanent. E.g.
	dissolving, melting, freezing
non-	Changes that can not be reversed
reversible	back to their original state. E.g.
change	burning, rusting

Materials can be grouped together based on their properties. For example:

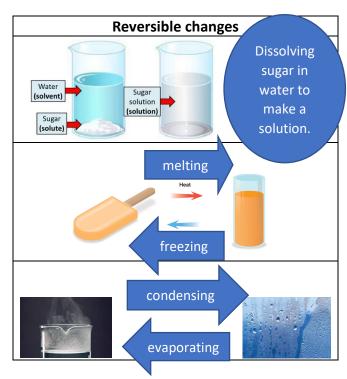
- hardness
- solubility
- transparency
- thermal conductivity
- electrical conductivity
- response to magnets

Properties and changes of materials - Year 5

Significant scientists **Spencer Silver** Spencer Silver is an American scientist who (born 1941) together with Arthur Fry was the inventor of Post-it notes in 1974. At the time, he was working to develop new classes of adhesives.

Joe Keddie

Joe Keddie is a professor of Soft Matter Physics at the University of Surrey. He is interested in the fundamental processes of soft matter, especially polymer thin films and nanoparticles.



Separating materials	
Sieving separates the stones and twigs from the soil.	
Filtering separates the sand from the mixture.	filter paper (salt, sand, water) filter funnel
Evaporating separates the dissolved salt from the water.	Mixture (salt and water)

