

Science

Changes of Materials

Year 5

Autumn 2

melting

The process of heating a **solid** until it changes into a **liquid**.

freezing

When a **liquid** cools and turns into a **solid**.

evaporating

When a **liquid** turns into a **gas** or vapour.

condensing

When a **gas**, such as water vapour, cools and turns into a **liquid**.

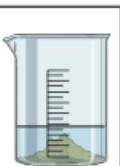
Dissolving

A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

Sugar is a soluble **material**.



Sand is an insoluble **material**.



Quiz

What does insoluble mean?

How can reversible changes be changed back?

Name 2 reversible changes.

What does evaporating mean?

Reversible

✓ **States of matter**



✓ **Solid + Liquid**



✓ **Solid + Solid**



✓ **Soluble solid + Liquid**



Irreversible

✗ **Burning**



✗ **Rusted metals**



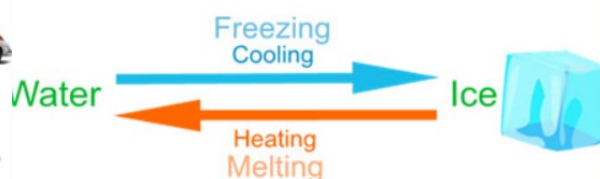
✗ **Heating food**



✗ **Mixed ingredients**

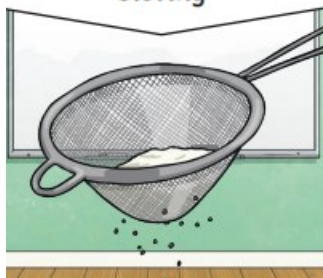


Reversible Changes



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

Sieving



Smaller **materials** are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.

Filtering



The **solid** particles will get caught in the filter paper but the **liquid** will be able to get through.

Evaporating



The **liquid** changes into a **gas**, leaving the **solid** particles behind.

Some changes are **reversible** (can be changed back) whilst others are **irreversible** (cannot be reversed).

A new material is always formed after an irreversible change .