



Brookfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Year 5: Science – Properties of materials

Science is the study of the world around us through observation, description, investigation and experimentation.

Key Facts:

- Different materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical conductivity, flexibility, hardness, insulators, magnetism, solubility, thermal conductivity, transparency.
- Metal saucepans conduct heat to warm food.
- Wooden spoons and plastic handles insulate heat so hands do not get burned.
- Some solids dissolve in water (SOLUBLE).
- Some solids do not dissolve in water (INSOLUBLE).
- Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving solids and liquids together, can be reversed by: sieving, filtering, evaporating.
- Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old materials eg. burning wood produces ash.

Where to look:



- BBC Bitesize
- Photographs
- Library



Things to find out about:



Different processes of separation.

General Scientific Words/Phrases:

Enquire, investigate, observe, explore, experiment, describe, record, analyse, compare, evidence, record

Key Vocabulary to use in this topic:

Word:

Definition:

Hardness

Resistance to scratching and pressure.

Magnetic

Material that is attracted to a magnet.

Force

When an object is acted upon by a pull or push motion in a specific direction.

Dissolve

To mix with a liquid and become part of the liquid.

Conductive

A material that allows heat and/or electricity to pass through it.

Thermal

Using or producing heat.

Evaporation

The process where a liquid changes into a gas.

Filtering

The separation of a mixture using a tool with small holes to separate particles.

Solvent

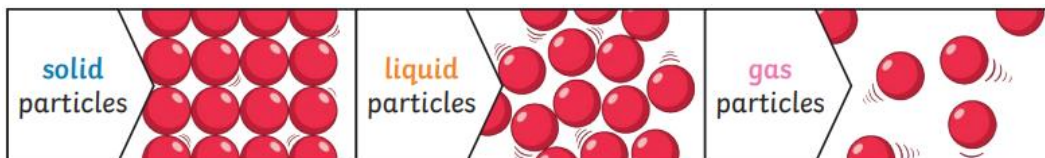
A substance that can dissolve in a solute, water is a solvent.

Substance

Any material, such as sugar.

Solute

A substance that can be dissolved in liquid.



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