Sir John Offley CE VC Primary School

'With God all things are possible'

KS2 year 5 properties and changes of materials

Question	**Answer**
What are some typical properties of everyday materials?	Hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets
What is a soluble material?	Soluble materials will dissolve in a solvent
What does dissolve mean?	When a solid is absorbed by a solvent
What is an insoluble material?	When a solid object cannot dissolve in a solvent
What is a solute?	A solid that can dissolve in a solvent
What is a solvent?	The solvent that a solute dissolves in
What is a solution?	The result of dissolving a solute in a solvent
Give an example of a soluble solid?	Salt or sugar (in water)
What does it mean if a solvent is saturated?	No more solute can be dissolved
How can dissolved salt be separated from water?	The water is evaporated leaving the solute behind
What is a reversible change?	A change that can be reversed (melting, mixing and dissolving)
What is an example of a reversible change?	Melting ice, a mixture of rice and tomatoes, a mixture of salt and water
What is an irreversible change?	A permanent change that cannot be reversed (often a chemical change)
What is an example of an irreversible change?	Baking a cake, vinegar mixed with bicarbonate of soda, and burning paper to ash
How could sand be separated from water?	Filtration, sieving and/or evaporation
What is filtration?	A technique used to separate an insoluble solids from a solvent
How to separate a mixture of sand, salt and small stone?	Sieving to remove small stones, mixture is then dissolved in water, filtering to remove insoluble sand, evaporation to recover salt from water