

What I already know

Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials

Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be

Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials

Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases

Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius

Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature

What I will learn

To revise and revisit my understanding of states of matter

To observe and understand the process of dissolving

To investigate whether a range of solids dissolve in water

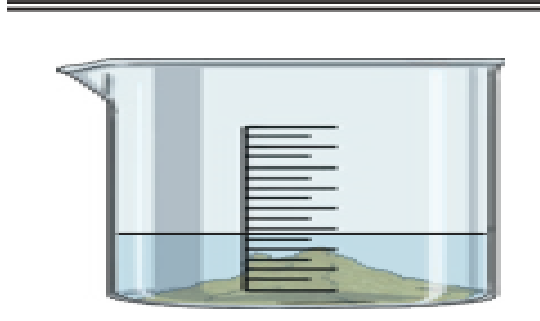
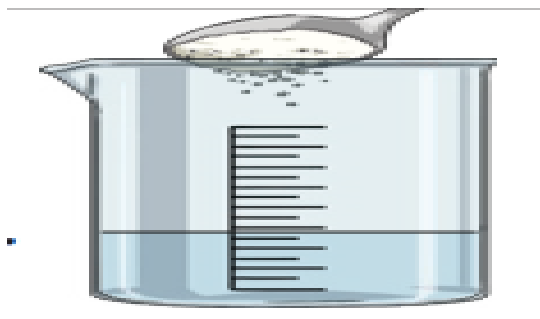
To investigate how temperature affects the speed of dissolving

To investigate how the size of a solid affects the speed of dissolving

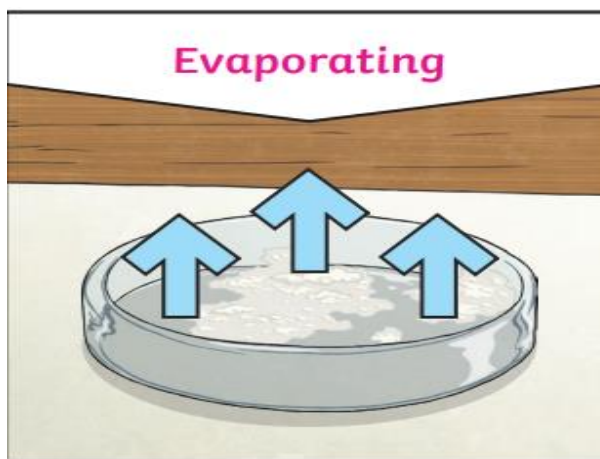
To explore and understand filtration

To investigate how a factor affects the speed of evaporation.

Dissolving



Evaporating



Vocabulary

Conductor-a substance or material that allows electricity to flow through

Insulator-a substance which does not readily allow the passage of heat or sound / a substance or device which does not readily conduct electricity.

Thermal-preserving heat

Change of state - a physical change in a matter

Mixture a substance made by mixing other substances together.

Dissolve -the process where a solute in gaseous, liquid, or solid phase dissolves in a solvent to form a solution

Solution -mixture of one or more solutes

Soluble- able to be dissolved, especially in water.

Insoluble- incapable of being dissolved.

Reversible change— This is when materials can be changed back to how they were before the reaction took place

Irreversible change- if it cannot be changed back again.

