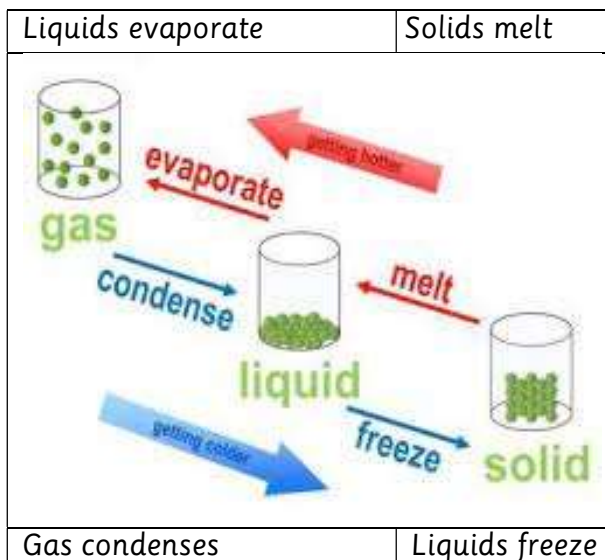


Vocabulary

hardness	The ability of a material to resist being dented
solubility	the ability to dissolve into another substance
transparency	an object or material allows light to pass through it, and you can see through it.
conductivity	allowing electricity or heat to travel through it
magnetic	the ability to attract or repel objects or materials
evaporation	when a liquid changes into a gas or vapour
condensation	when a gas changes into a liquid
dissolving	solid particles are mixed with a liquid and become see through
mixing	Combining two or more substances together
sieving	Separating smaller particles from larger particles
filtering	Separating solid particles from liquid

Changes of state



Key Knowledge

Materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical conductivity, flexibility, hardness, insulators, magnetism, solubility, thermal conductivity, transparency.



For example glass is used for windows because it is hard and transparent.

Reversible vs Irreversible



Reversible changes mean the materials can be changed back to how they were before the reaction took place. Whereas Irreversible changes can not be changed back to how they were before and have often resulted in a new product being made from the old materials.



Examples of irreversible changes are burning wood producing ash, mixing vinegar and milk producing casein plastic

Properties and changes of material