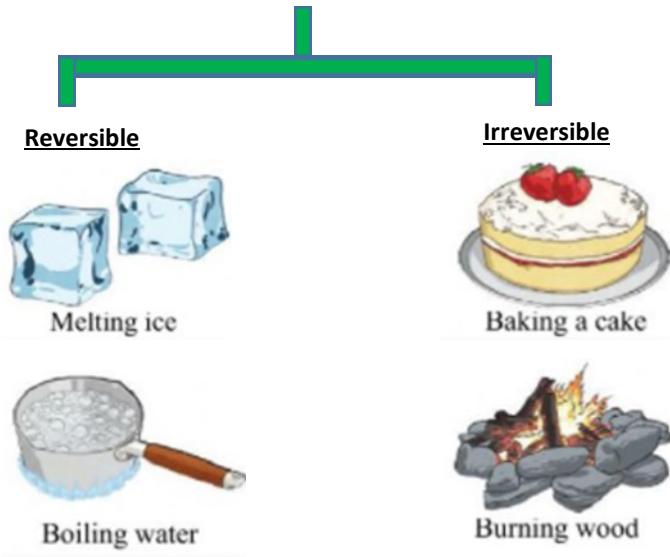


# Year 5: Properties and changes of materials

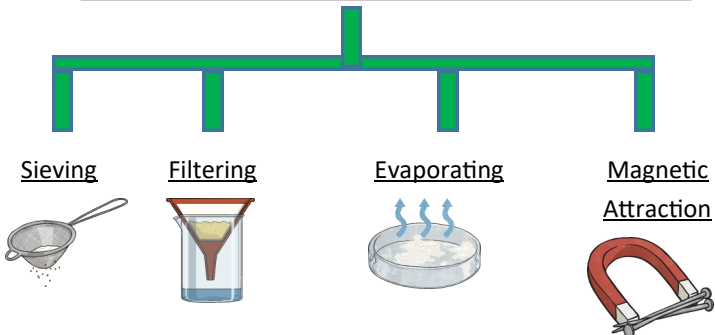
## Properties of Materials:

Materials can be grouped together according to their properties. Properties of materials refer to its appearance behaviour and structure.

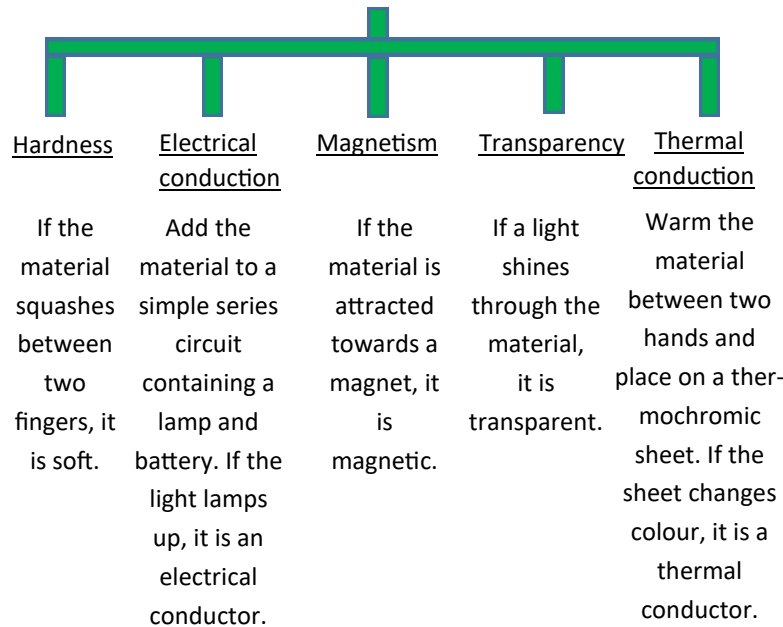
## Changes in Material:



## Separating Materials:



## Properties of Materials:



## Metals:

A metal is a solid material that conducts heat and electricity and is often hard, strong and shiny.

The properties of a material determines its used.

Electrical wiring, for example, is made from copper because it is a very good **conductor** of electricity.

Precious metals, such as gold (Au) and silver (Ag) are expensive and decorative , as well as malleable and non-magnetic so they are used to make jewellery.

## Key Vocabulary:



**Conductor:** A substance that allows electricity or heat to flow through it..



**Dissolve:** When a solute (normally a solid) is incorporated into a solvent (normally a liquid) to make a solution.



**Insoluble:** A substance that is impossible to dissolve.



**Irreversible change:** A permanent change that cannot be undone, such as changing milk to cheese.



**Insulator:** A material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them.



**Non-conductor:** A substance that does not permit electricity or heat to flow through it.



**Reversible change:** A change that can be undone, such as changing water into ice.



**Soluble:** A substance that can dissolve.



**Solute:** A substance that can be dissolved in a solvent.



**Solution:** A liquid into which a solid has been dissolved.



**Solvent:** A substance in which a solute dissolves.



**Transparency:** The degree by which you can see through something.