Year 5 Science: Everyday materials (half-term)

Learning to Recap (Year 2):

- Natural materials include: wood and clay
- Composite materials include: glass (made from sand and other materials)
- John Dunlop developed the use of rubber for bike tyres

New Knowledge and vocabulary

Properties	Features of materials including: **Solubility** - the ability to dissolve in water. For example, sugar is soluble but sand is insoluble. **Transparency -** how easily light can pass through an object. • **transparent** (can see through) • **translucent** (can partly see through) • **opaque** (cannot see through) **Electrical conductivity** - how easily electricity can pass through an object **Magnetism** - how strongly an object will pull towards a magnet.
Separation	From Latin *separare* meaning *'to divide'.* Separating materials means to split them into different materials. For example - **Filtering** - passing fine materials through a filter (such as filter paper) to separate. Coffee is often filtered. **Sieving** - separating larger materials (or liquids and solids) through a sieve. **Evaporating** - turning liquid into steam.
Reversible change	A change to the property of a material that **can** be undone. For example, when water is frozen it can be **reversed** by heating it back to water.
Non reversible change	A change to the property of a material that **cannot** be undone. For example, when cooking an egg, it cannot be **revered** back to its original form.

Coffee can be filtered through filter paper

Salt is soluble **because**....

Salt is soluble **but**....

Application of knowledge

Test a range of materials to determine their solubility in water. Use language of fair testing and variables.

Look at examples of everyday changes and determine if they are reversible or non reversible.

Some materials will dissolve in water - they are soluble