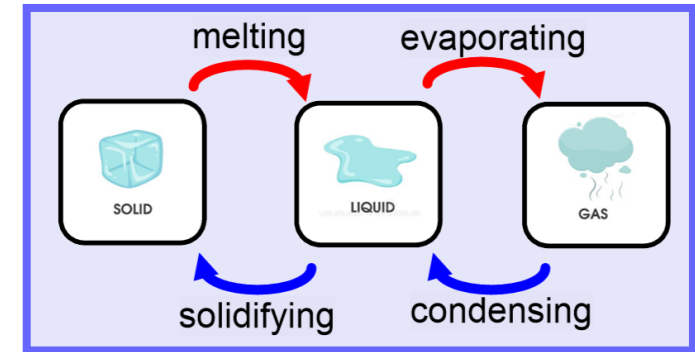
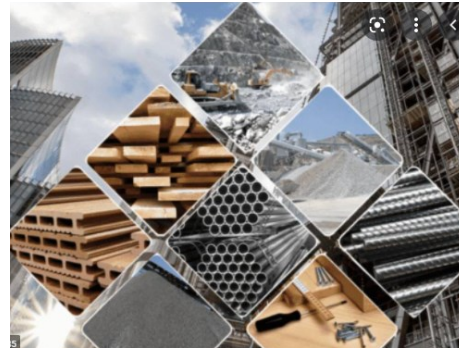


Year 5 Science – Materials

Key Vocabulary

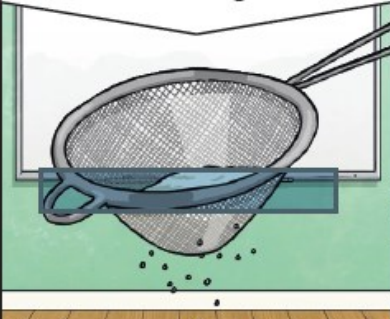

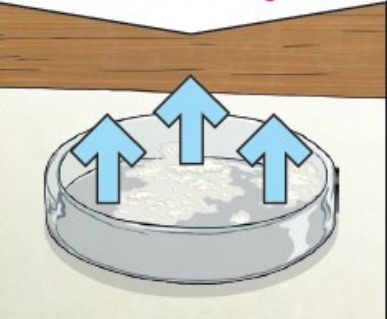
<p>soluble - a substance that dissolves in water.</p> <p>Sugar is soluble.</p>	<p>thermal conductor - a material that transmits (passes on) heat.</p> <p>Metal is a good thermal conductor.</p>
<p>transparent - allows light to pass through so that objects behind them can easily be seen.</p> <p>Windows are transparent.</p>	<p>insulator - a material that does not conduct heat or electricity.</p> <p>Rubber is a good insulator.</p>
<p>translucent - allows some light to pass through. You can see through it but not clearly (semi-transparent.-)</p> <p>A lamp shade is translucent.</p>	<p>water resistant - a material that blocks water. It is waterproof.</p> <p>The bag was made of water resistant materials.</p>
<p>opaque - Blocks light from passing through it so you cannot see through it.</p> <p>The wooden door is opaque.</p>	<p>magnetic - attracted by a magnet. Many metals are magnetic, such as steel.</p> <p>Paper clips are magnetic.</p>
<p>electrical conductor - a material that transmits (passes on) electricity.</p> <p>Metal wires are electrical conductors.</p>	<p>flexible - capable of bending easily, without breaking.</p> <p>The fabric is warm and flexible.</p>
<p>absorbent - able to soak up liquid easily.</p> <p>The sponge is very absorbent.</p>	<p>brittle - hard but likely to break easily under force.</p> <p>A snail's shell is brittle.</p>

A **material** is the substance that something is made out of.



Key Knowledge

Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:

<p>Sieving</p> 	<p>Filtering</p> 	<p>Evaporating</p> 
<p>Smaller materials are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.</p>	<p>The solid particles will get caught in the filter paper but the liquid will be able to get through.</p>	<p>The liquid changes into a gas, leaving the solid particles behind.</p>