<u>Prior Learning:</u> Things are manufactured using materials. The materials are chosen for their properties

<u>P.O.S – Properties and changes of materials</u>

Concept – Physics - energy transfer, forces

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Facts		Vocabulary
1.Materials can be grouped based on their		1. Change - changer (verb), from late Latin cambiare, from
properties:		Latin cambire 'barter'
a) Hardness		
b) Solubility		
c) Transparency		
d) Conductivity (thermal and electrical)		
e) Response to magnets		
2.	Definition of a solution;	Materials dissolve into a liquid:
a)	a liquid mixture in which the minor	
	component (the solute) is uniformly	
	distributed within the major component (the	+ -
	solvent).	
b)	If a material does not dissolve it is insoluble.	200 g g g
	If it does, it is soluble.	
	Dissolving:	
a)	When a solid dissolves, the solid (solute) and	in the second se
	the liquid (solvent) form a very close	
	intimate mixture called a solution.	Finnel
b)	This means that the atoms of the dissolved	Filter
	substance are between the molecules of the	paper
	liquid and cannot be separated by filtration.	Filtrate
c)	If you pour a solution of salt and water	Fridate
	through filter paper, both the water and the	
	salt will pass through the paper	
4.	How to recover a substance from a solution:	Filtering Sieving
	a) Sieving or filtering - a way to separate	
	two solids of different sizes (e.g. flour	
	and raisins).	
	b) Settling overnight	* * *
	c) Evaporation - A solid dissolved in a liquid	
	(solution) can be heated. Liquid	
	evaporates and leaves behind the solid	
	d) Dissolving, mixing and changes of state	Sugar dissolves in the water evaporates. Once all the water has water making a This means that it evaporated, the sugar is
	are reversible changes.	sugar solution. You becomes water left at the bottom of the cannot see the sugar vapour. The process beaker. This is because
	e) Some changes result in the formation of	but it is still there in will be quicker if the sugar cannot
	new materials, this kind of change is not	tiriy particles. water is heated. evaporate.
	usually reversible. For example:	Evaporation
	a) Burning	Evaporation
NA/a la att	b) Action of acid on bicarbonate of soda	
Websites:		
	/www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zcvv4wx	
https://littlebinsforlittlehands.com/balloon-baking-		
soda-vinegar-experiment-kids/		