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Properties and changes of materials



Key Vocabulary

Solid-	Firm shape or form that can be measured in length, width, and height not like a liquid or gas. Tightly packed molecules.
Liquid-	no defined shape, takes the shape of its container. Particles free to move over each other.
Gas-	easy to compress, expand to fill containers and occupy more space than liquids or solids.
transparent-	You can see through it
Soluble/ insoluble-	able to be dissolved /cannot be dissolved.
Conductor-	a substance that heat or electricity can pass
Filtering-	a device used to remove dirt or other solids
Evaporation-	turn liquid into a gas; pass away in the form of
Condensation -	small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface.
Reversible-	can be changed back e.g. ice to water.

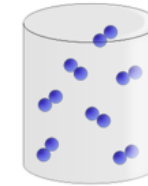


Key Facts

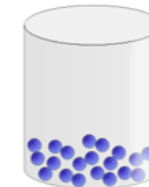


- Materials can be classified as solid, liquid or gas.
- Materials can change state through heat or chemical reaction.
- Materials can be mixed. Sometimes they can be separated too.
- Irreversible changes cannot be reversed.

Solid, Liquid and Gas



Gas- particles move freely and expand to fill container.



Liquid- no defined shape, takes the shape of its container.



Solid- firm shape with tightly packed molecules.

Reversible or irreversible?

Irreversible Changes

Often result in a new product being made from the old material.

For example **burning wood produces ash**



Reversible Changes

You can change it back to its original state.

