

Science	Year 5	Changes of materials
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Reversible changes



liquid chocolate
– cool –
solid chocolate



solid lolly
– heat –
liquid lolly



mixture of rice
and flour
– sieve –
both separated



dissolved sugar
– evaporation (heat) –
solid sugar

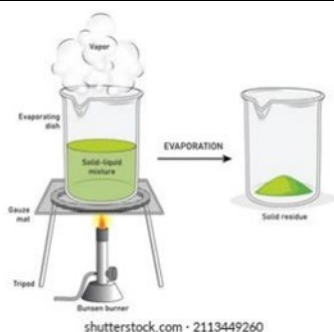
These are **PHYSICAL** changes – they **can** be reversed as no permanent change has been made.

Irreversible changes



These are **CHEMICAL** changes – they **cannot** be reversed as a new material has been made.

Evaporation

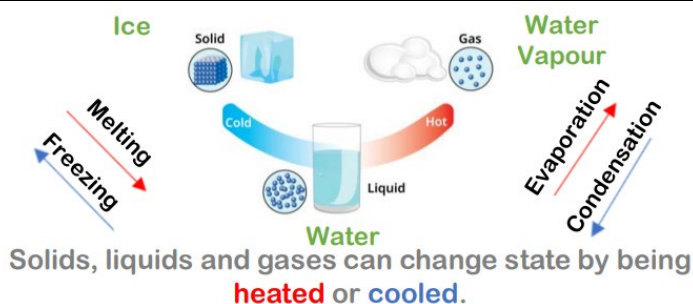


If a solid has **dissolved** in water (for example in a salt solution), **heating** it causes the water to **EVAPORATE**, leaving the solid (salt) behind.

Key vocabulary

 solute	A substance that can be dissolved in liquid
 solvent	A substance that can dissolve in a solute
 reversible	A change to a substance that can be undone or reversed
 evaporate	The process where a liquid changes to a gas
 chemical change	A type of change in which a new substance is formed
 corrosion	The reaction of a metal with oxygen

Changes of State



 fair test	An experiment that only changes one variable
 reaction	Process in which substances are converted into different substances
 combustion	An irreversible change where a fuel uses oxygen to burn and releases energy
 extinguish	To put out a fire