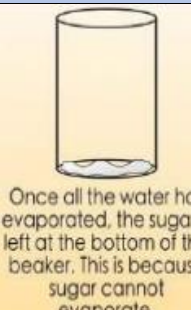
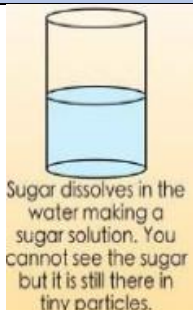
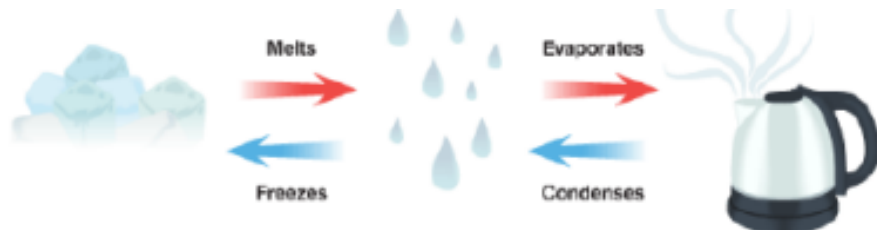


The Marist RC Primary School		Knowledge Organiser		
Year 5, Science Autumn		Properties and Changes of Material		
Builds on and leads to ...		Enquiry/skills		
Build on from Year 2 and 4... Identify what materials are made of and their suitability for everyday uses Understand some objects can be changed by squashing, bending Identifying what states of matter materials are and understanding evaporation and condensation Leads to in KS3 ... pH scale and defining acids and alkalis Chemical reactions as a rearrangement of atoms and representing them as formulae		- planning comparative, observation types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognizing and controlling variables where necessary - taking measurements with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate - recording data and results of increasing complexity using tables and line graphs - using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests - writing conclusions using causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results		
What will I know by the end of the unit?	Vocabulary			
- Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), magnetism - explain what dissolving is giving examples of soluble materials - To be to separate liquids and solids using filtering, sieving and evaporating - Use evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials - Explain what reversible and irreversible reactions are giving examples	property	A property is a quality of something like hardness, flexibility or absorbency. Materials have properties that help them serve specific purposes.		Assessment Task End of unit knowledge test. Scientific Working assessment planning an investigation controlling variables so it is fair
	conductor	A material which allows heat or electricity through.		
	insulator	A material which does not allow heat or electricity through.		
	permeable	Allowing liquids to pass through it.		
	absorbent	Able to soak up liquid easily		
	dissolve	When a solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid.		
	soluble	Material able to be dissolved especially in water		
	insoluble	Does not dissolve in a liquid		
	solution	A liquid mixture of two or more substances for example salt water		
	evaporation	The process of turning from liquid to vapour		
	reversible	Able to be reversed back to its original state.		
	irreversible	Cannot be reversed back to its original state		
	transparency	Property to see how easy it is to see through a material		
	flexibility	Property to see how easy it is to bend without breaking		
	solid	Solids keep their shape unless pushed or pulled		
	liquid	Liquids change their shape depending on the container they are in.		
	gas	Gases do not have a fixed shape and spread out to fill up whatever container they are in.		
Diagrams / Maps / Images				
 				

Assessment Task

End of unit knowledge test.
Scientific Working assessment planning an investigation controlling variables so it is fair