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| **How could you change materials?** |
| 1.Can we compare and group materials? |
| 2.What is dissolving? |
| 3.How can we separate and filter mixtures? |
| 4.How can we find reversible changes? |
| 5. Can I explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials? |
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| **Interesting Facts** |
| **Plastic was invented in 1907.It is a man-made material meaning it doesn’t exist in nature.** |
| **Steel is the most recycled material in the world** |
| **Plastic can take anywhere between 20 and 500 years to break down which is one of the reasons plastic is really bad for the environment** |
| **Wood has live, dying, and dead cells** |

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

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| Word | Definition |
| property | qualities or characteristics of a material or object, such as its texture, hardness, flexibility etc |
| condensing | when a gas, such as water vapour, cools  and turns into a liquid. |
| soluble | a substance that can dissolve in a liquid, like water |
| evaporation | when a liquid turns into a gas or vapour. |
| water vapour | water in its gaseous form |
| filtering | a process used to separate an insoluble solid from a liquid by passing the mixture through a barrier, such as filter paper, that allows the liquid to pass through while trapping the solid particles |
| irreversible change | a change where something cannot be changed back to its original state |
| condensing | when a gas, such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid. |
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| Useful Pictures/Diagrams | |
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