

Year 5 Spring 2 Science- Properties of Materials (Irreversible Changes)

Key facts

1. Everyday materials serve different purposes, comparative tests allow us to make decisions to decide which materials are best used for each purpose.
2. Some properties to consider when selecting materials for a purpose include flexibility, flammability, transparency, hardness, permeability, magnetic qualities,
3. Other factors to consider are accessibility, durability, longevity, when considering what purpose you need the material to serve.
4. For example, leather fabric tends to be a good choice for sofas as it is a very durable material and sofas are a type of furniture that is used frequently.
5. Any reaction, such as burning, that causes new substances to be formed is called a chemical change; such changes are irreversible.

Irreversible Changes

What is an Irreversible change?
An Irreversible change is a permanent change that cannot be undone.

The collage shows six examples of irreversible changes. 1. 'Baking a cake' shows a person mixing ingredients and a finished cake. 2. 'Metal rusting' shows a rusty metal can and a rusted metal object. 3. 'Mixing cement' shows a person mixing cement and a finished mortar. 4. 'Frying an egg' shows a raw egg and a fried egg. 5. 'Burning paper' shows a piece of paper and the resulting ash and smoke. 6. 'Mortar' shows a mortar and pestle.

Scientific skills

- Plan a fair test
- Make predictions
- Use my results to draw conclusions

Key Vocabulary

- irreversible
- insoluble
- soluble
- mixture
- dissolve
- particles
- evaporate
- condense
- sieve
- burning