



Year 5 Science - Choosing materials (chemistry)

Knowledge and skills
Empower
You to
Succeed

Cronton CE Primary School

Keys to
Success

Autumn Term



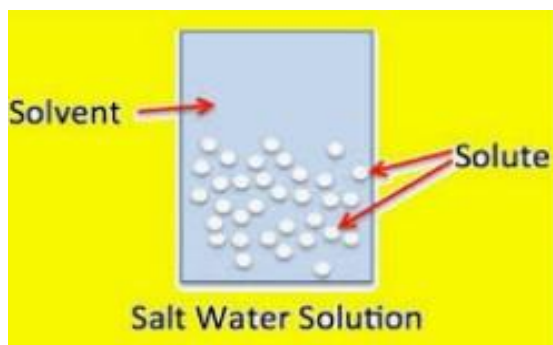
Vocabulary



Knowledge

How a solution is formed

- The solute is present in a solution even though you cannot see it - the particles of the solid are now too tiny to see.
- Several factors affect the rate at which a solid dissolves, such as temperature and particle size.
- There is a limit to the amount of solid that dissolves in a particular volume of water. The solution can become saturated.
- A solution is formed when a substance (the solute) is dissolved in another substance (the solvent) e.g. sugar or salt in water.



Reversible	Irreversible
Physical changes	Chemical changes
Dissolving	Burning
Mixing	Rusting
Changes of state e.g. freezing	Bicarbonate of soda with vinegar

- There are a number of ways to separate materials:

- o Sieving (e.g. flour and raisins)
- o Filtration (e.g. sand and water)
- o Evaporation (e.g. salt and water)
- o Magnetic attraction (e.g. paper clips and rice)

When we mix sand and water the sand doesn't dissolve. To get the sand back we could try sieving it but it would run through the big holes in the sieve. We need to use a filter. Filters have very tiny holes - so small that we can't see them.



Soluble - dissolves in water.

Insoluble - does not dissolve in water.

Evaporation - a way of separating a solute from a solvent. The liquid (solvent) evaporates leaving behind the solid (solute).

Variable - anything in an enquiry that can be changed or measured.

Independent variable - variable that is changed by the scientist.

Dependent variable - variable that is observed/measured.

Controlled variable - all other variables that are kept the same.

Refute - prove an idea to be wrong.