St John Fisher RC Primary School
Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – Summer Term Two – Materials

What we will be learning

Lesson 4-6
I know:
Lesson 4

- How to explain dissolving
- How to separate materials using filtering and sieving
- Some materials are soluble and some are insoluble
- The water in a solution will evaporate and this process can be speeded up by heat

Lessons 5 -6

- What reversible changes are
- That Irreversible changes occur through burning
- That Irreversible changes can happen when acid is added to a substance

Key Facts to Remember

- The three states of matter are solids, liquids and gases.
- Some changes can be reversed, such as dissolving, mixing and changes of state.
- Changes of state include freezing, melting, evaporation and condensation.
- If you can retrieve the substances that you started with, then the change is reversible.
- An irreversible change is when a change cannot be undone to get the same substances back again.
- Irreversible changes result in new substances being made.
- When a new substance is made, a chemical reaction has taken place.

Key Vocabulary and Glossary

Mixture	Two or more substances that can be easily separated.
States of Matter	The different forms that materials can take.
Dissolve	When a solution is made from a liquid and one other substance.
Reversible Change	When a change can be undone to get the same substances back again.
Reverse	To go back.
Reversible Change	When a change can be undone to get the same substances back again.
Irreversible Change	When a change cannot be undone to get the same substances back again
Chemical Reaction	A change where new substances are made.

Key Knowledge:

Irreversible changes (such as burning and reactions with acids) cannot be reversed, and they result in new substances being made.
When a new substance is made, a chemical reaction has taken place.
When a substance fizzes, a gas has been made.