

# Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

Subject: Science-Chemistry

Main Learning: Reversible and irreversible changes

## Key knowledge

Know about materials that can or cannot be changed back to their original form once an action has been taken

Know what a reversible change means

Know what an irreversible change means

Give examples of reversible and irreversible changes

Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from a solution

Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating

## Vocabulary

**dissolve**

To become broken up or absorbed by something, or to disappear into something else

**solubility**

Is a chemical property referring to the ability for a given substance to dissolve in a solvent

**filtering**

To pass a substance through a device which is designed to remove certain particles contained within

**melting**

A physical process that results in the transition of a substance from a solid to a liquid

**separating**

Separate, part, and divide mean to break into parts or to keep apart

**thermal**

Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect



### Prior Knowledge -

- Describe materials using scientific vocabulary - hard, soft, translucent, transparent, opaque, solid, liquid, gas, particles, energy.
- Identify and describe the particles in a solid, liquid, and a gas: explain why states of matter act in the way they do according to these particles and their 'make up'.