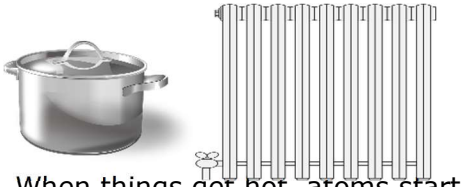
KEEPING

Thermal Insulators – Do not let heat travel through easily such as fabrics, wood and plastics. Can keep heat in or out.

Thermal Conductors – Lets heat travel easily through such as metals.



When things get hot, atoms start to vibrate. Heat produces energy. This could cause them to change state!

Separating Materials

SIEVING – A way to separate two solids of different sizes (e.g. flour and raisins).

FILTRATION – A mixture of liquids and solids which haven't dissolved can be filtered using paper with tiny holes (e.g. sand and water).

EVAPORATION – A solid dissolved in a liquid (solution) can be heated. Liquid evaporates and leaves behind the solid (e.g. salt and water solution).

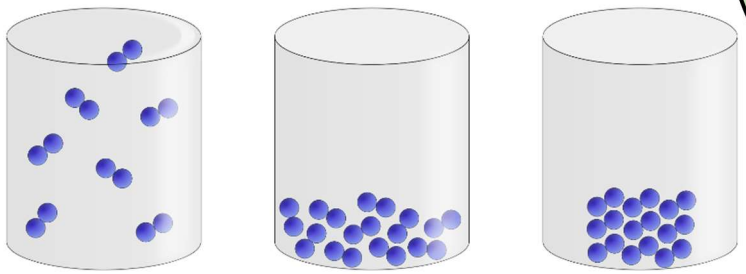
MAGNETISM – Metal attracts to the magnet, leaving behind the other solid (e.g. paper clips and matchsticks).

MATERIALS

Why is it useful to know the properties of materials?

Three states of matter

GAS: particles far apart and randomly arranged / move around
LIQUID: particles close but randomly arranged / move around
SOLID: particles very close together / vibrate around a fixed position

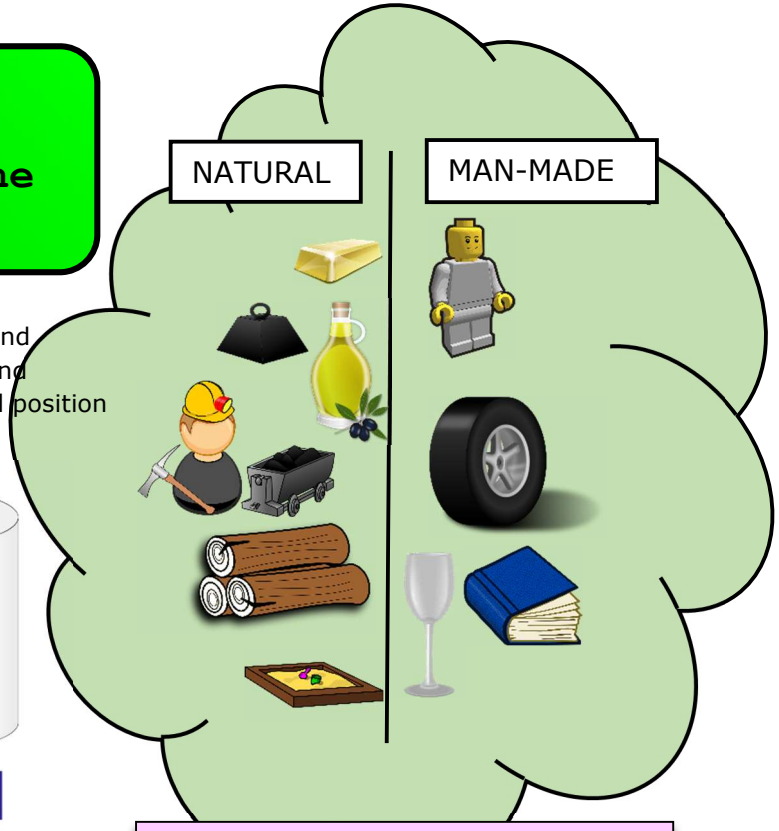


Gas Liquid Solid

Examples	Examples	Examples
Steam (water vapour)	Water	Ice
Hydrogen	Milk	Wood
Carbon Dioxide	Washing up liquid	Glass
Oxygen	Juice	Diamond

Three states of matter:

SOLID: particles close together / vibrate around a fixed position
LIQUID: particles close but randomly arranged / move around
GAS: particles far apart and randomly arranged / move around



DISSOLVING

Dissolving is when the particles of solids mix with particles of liquids, often appearing like it has disappeared but it has dissolved in the liquid to make a transparent solution (e.g. mixing sugar into water). It does not always need heat to occur. If a material does not dissolve it is insoluble. If it does, it is soluble.

MELT ING

Involves only solids which change into a liquid due to heat. They stay as the same material (e.g. ice to water).