

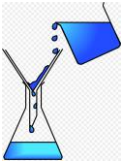
Properties and Changes of Materials

Melt



If a substance is melting it is changing from a solid to a liquid. For example, ice (solid), melts to become water (liquid).

Filter



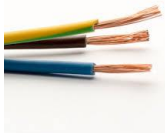
If you filter a substance you are separating it out. For example, a mixture of sand and water can be filtered. The sand has bigger particles so will be left on the filter paper and the water (with smaller particles), will pass through.

Transparency



A transparent material can be seen through. It allows light to pass through it. For example, glass is transparent.

Conductivity



A conductor allows electric current or heat to pass through it. Copper wire is a good conductor and has high conductivity.

Reversible

A reversible change is a change that can be undone or reversed. No new materials are produced during a reversible change. An example of reversible change is, the freezing of water to make ice.



Irreversible

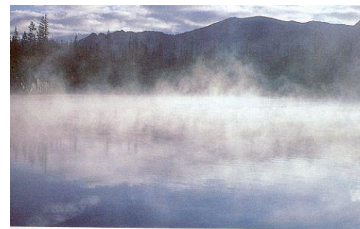
A change is called irreversible if it cannot be changed back again. In an irreversible change, new materials are always formed. An example of irreversible change is, burning wood.



Evaporate

If a liquid is evaporating it is changing from a liquid to a gas or vapour.

For example, on a warm day water can evaporate into the air.



Dissolve

When a substance is dissolving it is becoming part of a liquid. For example, salt and sugar dissolve in water. The salt and sugar do not disappear!



Magnets

A magnet is a rock or a piece of metal that can pull certain types of metal toward itself. The force of magnets, is called magnetism. Some magnetic materials include iron, nickel and cobalt. These magnetic materials are attracted to magnets.

Solubility

Solubility is the ability of a substance (the solute), to mix into a liquid (the solvent). It measures the highest amount of substance mixed into a liquid solvent while they are both at equal amounts.

Hardness

If something is hard, it cannot be scratched or dented easily. For example, Diamond is one of the hardest materials on Earth.



Sieve

If you are sieving a substance you are using a utensil with meshes or holes to separate finer particles from coarser ones, or solids from liquids.

