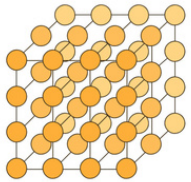
Science

Knowledge Organiser
Year 5
Spring 1

States of Matter

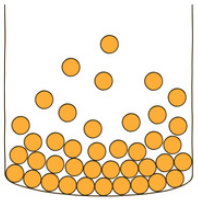
SOLID



Solids are objects that keep their shape and do not flow. The molecules of solids are very close to each other.

States of Matter

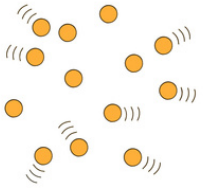
LIQUID



Liquids do not have their shape but can take the shape of its container. The molecules of liquids are slightly farther apart from each other.

States of Matter

GAS

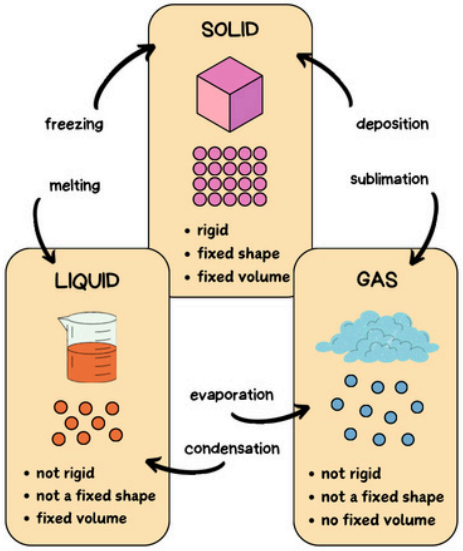


Gases can move around freely. Gases do not have their shape. Molecules of gas are very far apart from each other.

Key Vocabulary

- thermal insulator/conductor
- electrical insulator/conductor
- change of state
- mixture
- dissolve
- solution
- soluble
- filter
- sieve
- reversible/irreversible
- burning
- rusting
- new material
- insoluble

CHANGING STATES



REVERSIBLE

A change where matter can return to its original form is known as a reversible change.

For example:

- Melting
- Freezing
- Boiling

These are physical changes.

IRREVERSIBLE

A change where matter cannot return to its original form is known as an irreversible change.

For example:

- Rusting
- Burning
- Cooking

These are chemical changes.

Choosing the right material for the job

The properties of materials are the characteristics that define them. It is what makes them good at the jobs they do.

Properties	Materials
hard	plastic
soft	rock
rough	glass
smooth	metal
shiny	fabric
dull	wood
absorbent	rubber