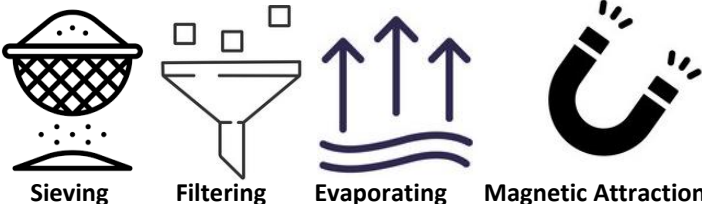
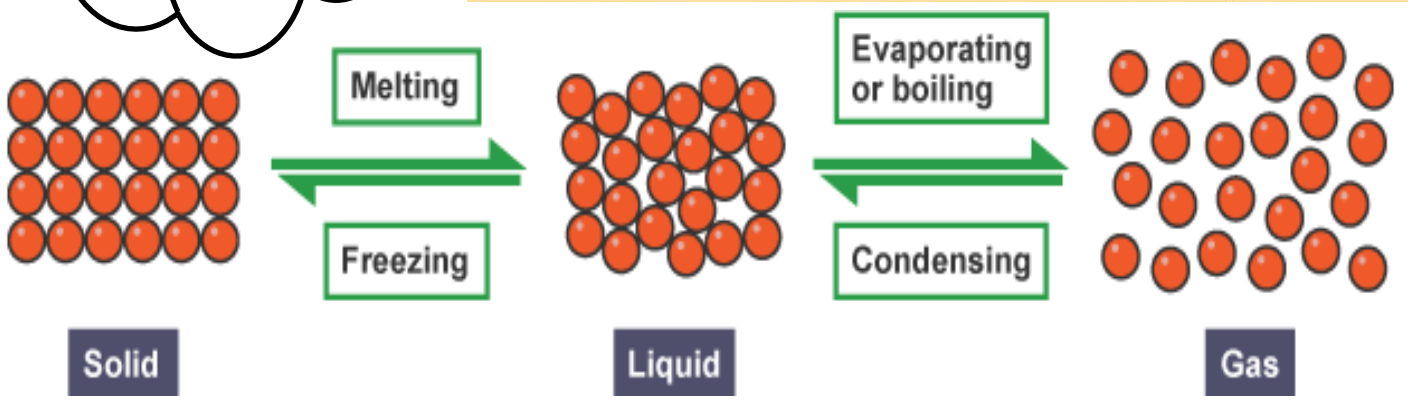
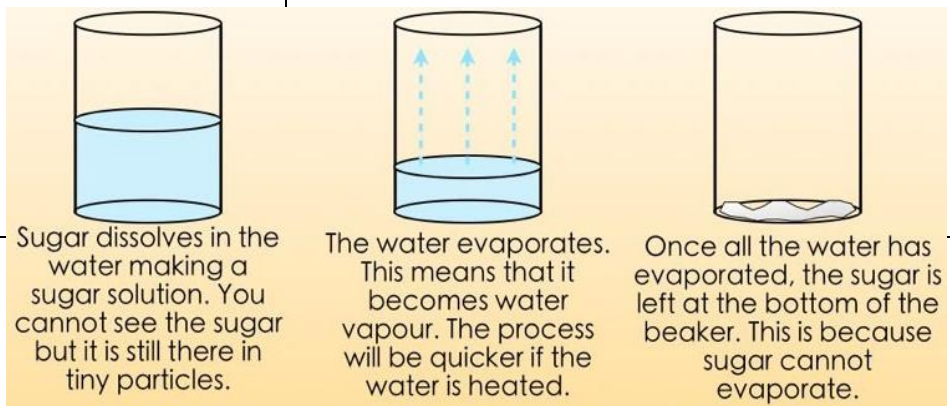


**Materials**

**Key Knowledge**

<b>Reversible</b>	When something is able to be reversed back to its original state	<b>Dissolve</b>	When something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid
<b>Irreversible</b>	When something is not able to be reversed back to its original state	<b>Soluble</b> <b>Insoluble</b>	Substance which dissolves in a liquid Substance which does not dissolve
<b>Insulator</b>	A substance or material which does not readily allow the passage of heat, electricity or sound	<b>Evaporation</b>	The process of turning from liquid to vapour
<b>Conductor</b>	A material or device which allows heat or electricity to carry through	<b>Flexible</b>	Something that is capable of bending easily without breaking
<b>Magnetic</b>	A material which is attracted to a magnet	<b>Melting</b>	Heating a solid until it changes into a liquid
<b>Transparent</b> <b>Opaque</b>	Allows light to pass through Does not allow any light to pass through	<b>Freezing</b>	When a liquid cools and changes into a solid
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Methods to Separate Mixtures</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Sieving      Filtering      Evaporating      Magnetic Attraction</p>		<b>Gas</b>	An air-like fluid substance which expands freely to fill any space available
		<b>Liquid</b>	A substance that can flow freely and can be measured by volume e.g. water or oil
		<b>Solid</b>	Firm and stable in shape, not a liquid or fluid

**How could you separate a mixture of salt, sand, paperclips and rice?**



**Scientific Inquiry**

How can we separate mixtures? Are all changes reversible? Explain why materials been chosen for a particular purpose.