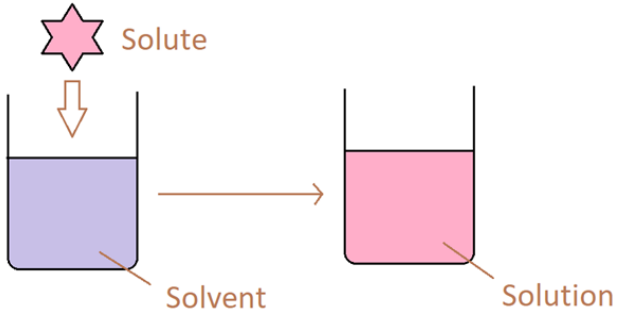
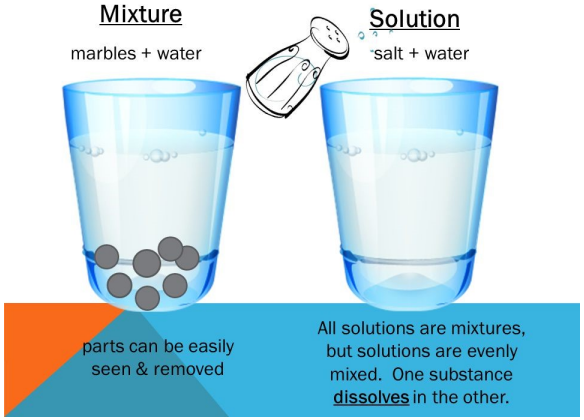
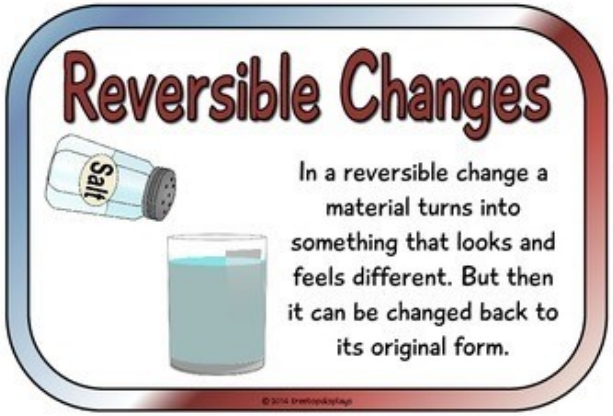
Knowledge Organiser: Materials — Eagles Base — Science: Spring B

Key definitions

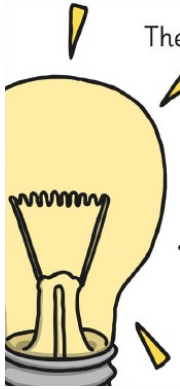
Conductor	A material or device which allows heat or electricity to carry through
Dissolve	When something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid
Evaporation	The process of turning from liquid to vapour
Flexible	Capable of bending easily without breaking
Gas	An air-like fluid substance which expands freely to fill any space available
Insulator	A substance which does not readily allow the passage of heat or sound
Irreversible	Cannot be reversed back to its original state
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but can be measured by volume e.g. water or oil
Magnetic	Capable of being magnetised or attracted by a magnet
Material	The matter from which a thing is or can be made from
Opaque	Not able to be seen through, not transparent
Reversible	Able to be reversed back to its original state
Solid	Firm and stable in shape, not a liquid or fluid
Soluble	Able to be dissolved, especially in water
Thermal	Relating to heat
Transparent	Allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen





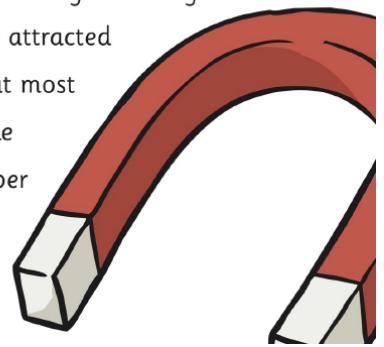


Fun Facts



The material with the highest known melting temperature is a metal called tungsten, which melts at **3387°C.** Tungsten wire is used to make the filaments of electric light bulbs and television tubes.

Not all metals are magnetic. Any metal with iron in it will be attracted to a magnet, but most other metals, like aluminium, copper and gold, are not magnetic.



Burning is an irreversible chemical change. When you burn wood, the carbon in the wood reacts with oxygen in the air to create ash and smoke, and energy in the form of light and heat.