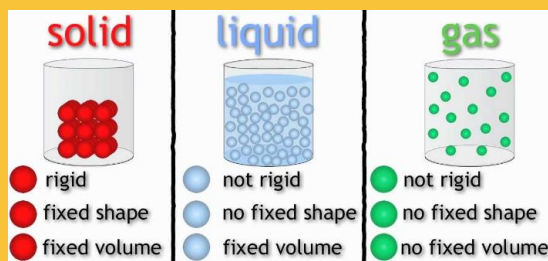
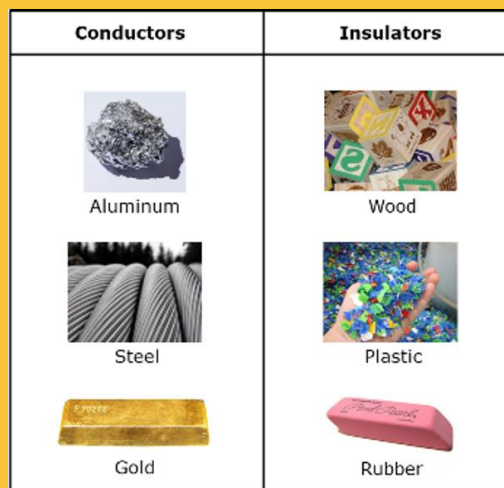


## Key Vocabulary:

Word	Definition
material	The substance that something is made out of.
property	What a material is like e.g. hard, soft.
solid	A state of matter which holds its shape e.g. wood and glass.
liquid	Liquids are another state of matter that can flow and take the shape of the container.
gas	Gas is the third state of matter and is free to move around.
flexible	Bending easily without breaking.
permeable	A material that allows liquid or gases to pass through it.
thermal	Designed to keep you warm by preventing heat to escape.
evaporate	When a liquid turns into a gas or vapour.
condense	When a gas, such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid
conductor	A conductor is a material that heat or electricity can easily travel through.
insulator	An insulator is a material that does not let heat or electricity through.

## Images:



## What I should already know:

- Materials have names and properties.
- Different materials have different uses.
- Materials can be compared and grouped based on their states of matter.
- States of matter can be observed through heating, freezing, evaporation and condensation.

## Key Facts:

- Different materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties.
- Metals are good conductors as they let heat or electricity easily pass through.
- Some materials are thermal insulators as they do not easily let heat or electricity pass through.
- It is possible to change between solid, liquid and gas through heating, cooling, condensing and evaporation.
- The properties of the material will be different when changing between states. (colour, state texture, hardness, smell, temperature).
- Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old materials.
- If it is not possible to get the material back easily, it is likely that it is not there anymore and something new has been made (irreversible change).