



Chemistry

Key Vocabulary

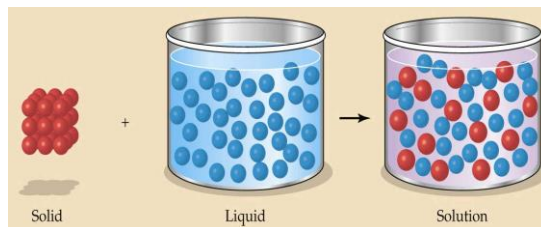
1	absorbency	A material or substance that can soak up a liquid and retain it.
2	construction	The act of building something, typically a large structure, using specific materials.
3	durability	A material that can withstand 'wear and tear' or damage.
4	thermal insulator	A material, which does not conduct heat very well so we can use them to control heat or keep things hot or cold.
5	thermal conductor	A material, which allows heat to pass through them easily.
6	saturated	When a solid is dissolved in a liquid it becomes a solution . A saturated solution is when it cannot dissolve anymore.
7	polymer	A molecule, made from joining smaller molecules (monomers). Plastics, rubber and fabric fibres are made of polymers.
8	Comparative test or fair test	An observation or investigation that requires one variable to be controlled, and the other to be measured.

In this unit, our BIG Question is...

What are things made from and why?

PART TWO

A solution is...



Making Predictions

Fair Tests

I think... because...

I expect to see... because...

I predict... because...

The variable we will control is...

The variable we will change is...

The variable we will measure is...

Sticky Knowledge

(From our previous unit and Year 1 and 2)

1	Material	All objects are made of materials e.g. wood, plastic, metal, rubber, fabric.
2	Property	Materials have characteristics or properties that make them suitable purposes.
3	Metals	Not all magnetic, some are suitable for wires (copper - an electrical conductor); all are suitable for cooking equipment (thermal conductors).
4	Plastics	Can be malleable, flexible, impermeable, transparent or opaque, depending on their use.

Famous Scientist

Chien-Shiung Wu

A Chinese-American female physicist.

- In 1956 discovered that particles can 'decay'
- She discovered '**radioactive decay**' -weak particles' atoms lose energy
- In 1957 won the Nobel Prize for her work



