

Year 5 Properties and Changes of Materials

Match the state of matter to the picture that shows how the particles behave.

solid



liquid



gas



Fill in the gaps by writing the name of the state of matter next to the correct description.

L_____ are materials that take the shape of their container. They can flow or be poured.

S_____ are materials that keep their shape unless force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or squishy.

G_____ are materials that do not have a fixed shape but do have a fixed mass.

Explain why the properties of these materials make them suitable for their uses.



A glass window: _____



A copper saucepan: _____

Write the meaning of these properties of materials.

permeable _____

absorbent _____

Complete the sentences with the name of the change of state being described.

When a solid is heated and it changes into a liquid, it is said to be _____.

When a liquid cools and changes into a solid, it is said to be _____.

When a liquid changes into a gas or vapour, it is said to be _____.

When a gas cools and changes into a liquid, it is said to be _____.

Give an example of when a material wouldn't be suitable for certain uses due to its properties.

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Put a circle around all the materials that will dissolve in water.

coffee granules



sugar



pepper



salt



sand



jelly cubes



olive oil



Give an example of an irreversible change.

What is the scientific term given to a material that dissolves in water?

S _____

Fill in the missing word in this sentence.

A _____ change is when a material changes state but can change back to its original state.

Reversible changes can be reversed in several ways. Underneath each picture, write the method that is being used.


