Water is an example of a chemical compound - when two or more elements join together to form molecules. Water is 2 Hydrogen (H) atoms + 1 Oxygen (O) atom = H2O

Knowledge Organiser **Changes of Materials**

5 ways to compare a physical and chemical change.

A 'mixture' in a scientific sense, can always be broken down into its component parts.

Lesson Sequence

ROCKET WORDS Learn these words and their definitions.			
Key Word	Definition		
separate	To split or divide a substance into its distinct elements		
solution	A mixture of two substances, the solute and the solvent		
solute	A substance that is dissolved in liquid.		
solvent	A substance that dissolves a solute, such as water.		
irreversible	Impossible to change back to a previous condition or state.		
compound	A substance formed when two or more chemical elements are bonded together.		
physical change	A change in material in which no new substances are formed		
chemical change	A change that results in the creation of few chemical substances.		

5 ways to compare a physical and chemical change.				
Property	Physical Change	Chemical Change		
Explanation	Molecules are rearranged but the actual type of molecules stay the same.	The type and make-up of the molecules is changed and a new substance is formed.		
Change	A temporary change that is easily reversed, and no new substance is formed.	A permanent change that is irreversible, with a new substance always being formed.		
Energy	No energy is produced, and very little or no energy is absorbed.	Energy is produced, in the form of light or heat (for example) and energy is also absorbed.		
Effects	Only has an effect on physical properties of a substance or object i.e. shape, size.	Changes both physical and chemical properties of a substance or object.		
Examples Freezing or boiling water, melting wax		Burning wood, eating food, rusting of metal.		

Property	Physical Change	Chemical Change	
Explanation	Molecules are rearranged but the actual type of molecules stay the same.	The type and make-up of the molecules is changed and a new substance is formed.	Understand the actions of filtering, sieving and evaporating
Change	A temporary change that is easily reversed, and no new substance is formed.	A permanent change that is irreversible, with a new substance always being formed.	Discover how to dissolve something in a solution Understand that some changes are not reversible
Energy	No energy is produced, and very little or no energy is absorbed.	Energy is produced, in the form of light or heat (for example) and energy is also absorbed.	Explore permanent chemical change
Effects	Only has an effect on physical properties of a substance or object i.e. shape, size.	Changes both physical and chemical properties of a substance or object.	Know the difference between physical and chemical change Know the difference between
Examples	Freezing or boiling water, melting wax	Burning wood, eating food, rusting of metal.	6 Rhow the difference between elements, compounds and mixtures

Filtering

- **Brewing coffee**
- Cleaning a swimming pool
- **Vacuum Cleaning**

Evaporating

- **Body sweat**
- The water cycle
- Salt / crystal extraction

Sieving

- **Removing impurities** during cooking
- Sieving sand during building
- Mining for minerals





