



Could you be the next CSI Investigator? Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge	Texts
			Anglo Saxons History Detectives Exploring Anglo Saxon Times
Reversible	Capable of being reversed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group materials based on their properties (e.g. hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity, [electrical & thermal], and response to magnets Know and explain how a material dissolves to form a solution Know and show how to recover a substance from a solution Know and demonstrate how some materials can be separated (e.g. through filtering, sieving and evaporating) Know and demonstrate that some changes are reversible and some are not Know how some changes result in the formation of a new material and that this is usually irreversible 	How did some of the materials from the Sutton Hoo Hoard survive being buried for hundreds of years whilst others did not? Rivets survived but wood didn't. Shields and swords survived. Coins No body
Irreversible	Incapable of being reversed		
Reaction	a chemical process in which substances act mutually on each other and are changed into different substances, or one substance changes into other substances.		
Carbon Dioxide	a colourless, odourless gas		
Chemical	relating to chemistry, or the interactions of substances as studied in chemistry.		
Filtration	the action or process of filtering something		
Evaporation	the process of turning from liquid into vapour.		
Condensation	the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid.		
Dissolving	become or cause to become incorporated into a liquid so as to form a solution.		
Soluble	able to be dissolved, especially in water.		
Insoluble	incapable of being dissolved.		