

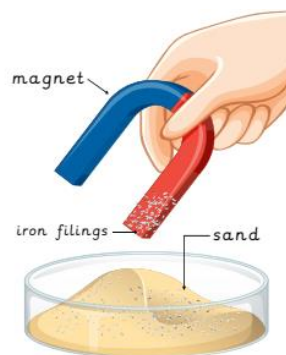
## Key Learning

- Explaining methods of separating of different materials.
- Research mixtures and what substances are made from
- Observe solutions, describing changes and appearance. Suggest how to change solutions, measuring the changes that have taken place.

## Filtering



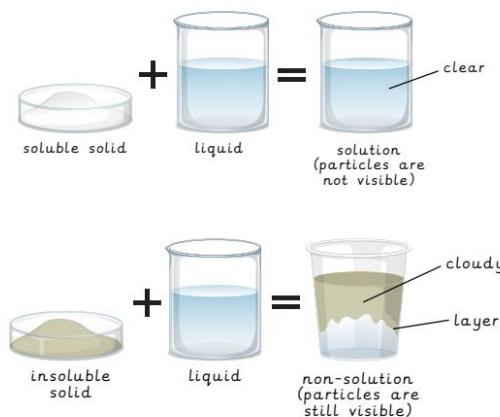
## Magnetic Attraction



## Working Scientifically

Plan and carry out experiments. Identify and observe changes, explaining them using scientific vocabulary.

solution	some substances can dissolve in a liquid to make a solution. Dissolving is when a substance spreads evenly throughout a liquid. Some examples of substances that are soluble (will dissolve) in water are: salt, sugar and tea. Some examples of substances that are insoluble (will not dissolve) in water are: sand and flour.
dissolve	a solid becoming (or caused to be) incorporated into a liquid so as to form a solution.
evaporate	separates solutions. The solution is heated until the liquid evaporates. The dissolved substance will crystallise as the liquid evaporates. Salt flats form because of evaporation.
filtering	used to separate mixtures containing a liquid and undissolved solids, such as sand and water. The mixture passes through a filter or filter paper. The gaps in the filter are small enough to let the liquid through but not the solid.
solution	a liquid mixture in which the solute is uniformly distributed within the solvent
mixture	forms when two or more substances are mixed and remain present. The different parts of a mixture can be separated. Some examples are air, sand, gunpowder, fizzy drinks, soil and seawater.
magnets	used to separate mixtures of solids where the particles are similar sizes (so sieving is not practical) and one of the substances is magnetic, such as iron.



**Sieving:** used to separate mixtures of solids which are different sizes, such as soil. A series of sieves with increasingly small holes separate out the particles from largest to smallest.

