

Dissolving and Solubility (Chemistry)

Year 6, Summer Term

<i>You will be taught</i>	<i>You should know</i>
how to separate solid particles of different sizes by sieving [e.g. <i>those in soil</i>]	how to carry out simple experiments to separate solid particles of different sizes
that some solids [e.g. <i>salt, sugar</i>] dissolve in water to give solutions but some [e.g. <i>sand, chalk</i>] do not	the terms soluble, insoluble, solute, solvent, solution ; factors affecting the rate of dissolving everyday substances in water, i.e. the temperature of the solvent, particle size of the solute and stirring; the concept of fair testing to compare rates of dissolving in water; that a solution contains at least two substances: water and the dissolved substance; how to draw and interpret bar charts and line graphs using data from dissolving experiments
how to separate insoluble solids from liquids by filtering	how to carry out simple filtration experiments and decanting as another simple method of separating a solid from a liquid; the terms filtrate and residue
how to recover dissolved solids by evaporating the liquid from the solution	how to carry out simple evaporation experiments, e.g. evaporation of a salt solution; that salt solutions should not be dried completely when heated
to use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated.	how to take an investigative approach to separate a variety of mixtures.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/activities/reversible_irreversible.shtml