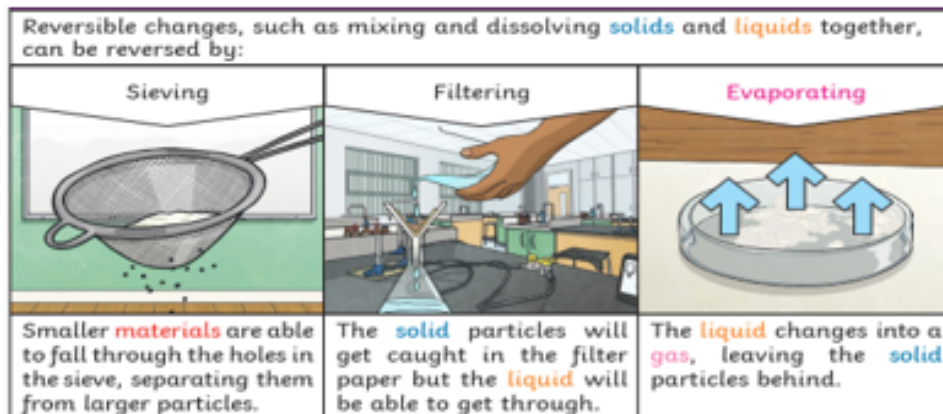
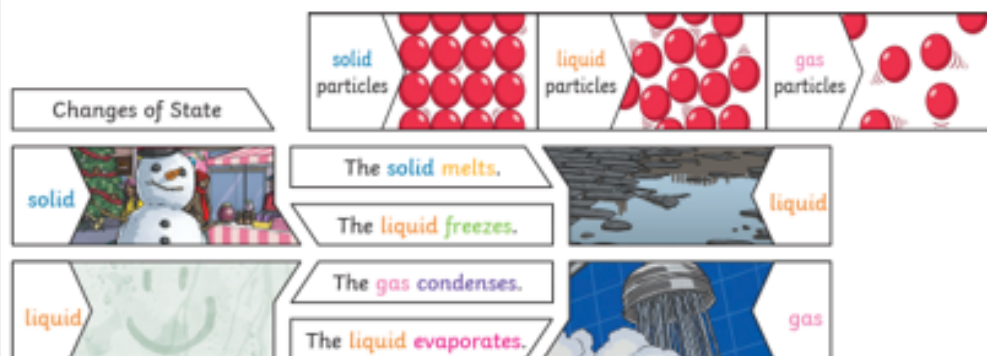




Key Vocabulary	
materials	The substance that something is made out of, e.g. wood, plastic, metal.
solids	One of the three states of matter. Solid particles are very close together, meaning solids , such as wood and glass, hold their shape.
liquids	This state of matter can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed than solids and can move around each other. Examples of liquids include water and milk.
gases	One of the three states of matter. Gas particles are further apart than solid or liquid particles and they are free to move around. Examples of gases are oxygen and helium.
melting	The process of heating a solid until it changes into a liquid .
freezing	When a liquid cools and turns into a solid .
evaporating	When a liquid turns <u>into a gas</u> or vapour.
condensing	When a gas , such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid .
conductor	A conductor is a material that <u>heat</u> or electricity can easily travel through. Most metals are both thermal conductors (they conduct heat) and electrical conductors (they conduct electricity).
insulator	An insulator is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them. Wood and plastic are both thermal and electrical insulators.
transparency	A transparent object lets light through so the object can be looked through, for example glass or some plastics.
solubility	How well a <u>solid dissolves</u> in a liquid.
insoluble	When a solid it cannot dissolve

Different **materials** are used for **particular jobs** based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, insulators, magnetism, solubility, **thermal conductivity**, **transparency**.



Dissolving
A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

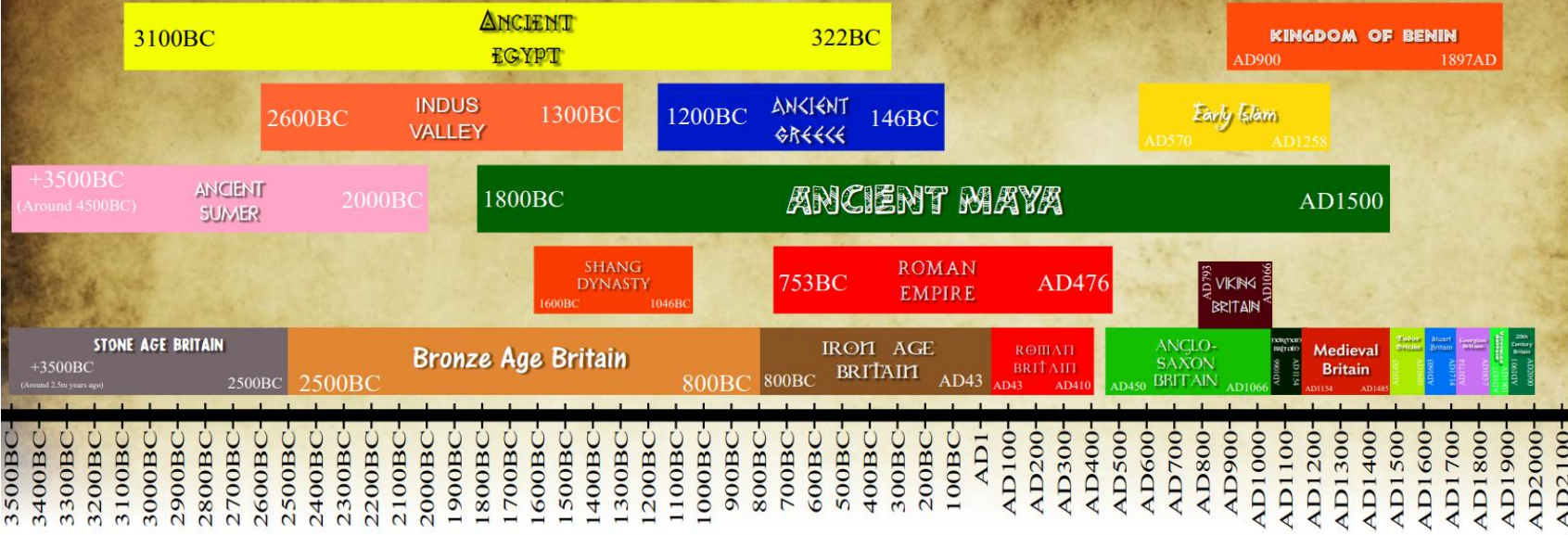
Sugar is a soluble **material**.

Sand is an insoluble **material**.



Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old materials (reactants). eg. burning wood produces ash, rust (metal and air), a cake.

KS2 WORLD HISTORY TIMELINE



Key Vocabulary	
ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
Athenian	People from the Greek city of Athens.
city state	A small area that ancient Greece was divided into which had its own government, laws and army.
civilisation	The people, culture and way of life of a certain area.
democracy	A fair political system where adults vote for an elected government who then make decisions on how to run the country.
empire	A group of countries that is ruled by one ruler or country.
honour	To show respect and admiration for someone or something.
Persian	People from the area of Persia.
philosopher	Someone who studies the idea of right and wrong, the value of things and knowledge.
Spartans	People from the Greek city of Sparta.

Key individuals:

Philosophers: Plato, Socrates, Aristotle.
 Scientists/mathematicians: Euclid, Archimedes, Pythagoras
 Doctor - Hippocrates
 Poet - Homer
 Law-maker - Solon
 Historian – Herodotus
 Leader - Alexander the Great
 Athletes: Cynisca of Sparta, Theagenes of Thasos

Greek Gods and Goddesses

- The **ancient** Greeks believed that their gods and goddesses controlled everything and should be respected and **honoured**.
- Temples and shrines were built as places of worship.
- Festivals were held to celebrate the gods and goddesses and people would make offerings to them in the hope of being granted good fortune.
- It is believed that the 12 most powerful gods lived on Mount Olympus.
- Stories were told about the gods and goddesses and included heroic quests and scary beasts.

