

BLACKROD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Project Reflection – Summer 1

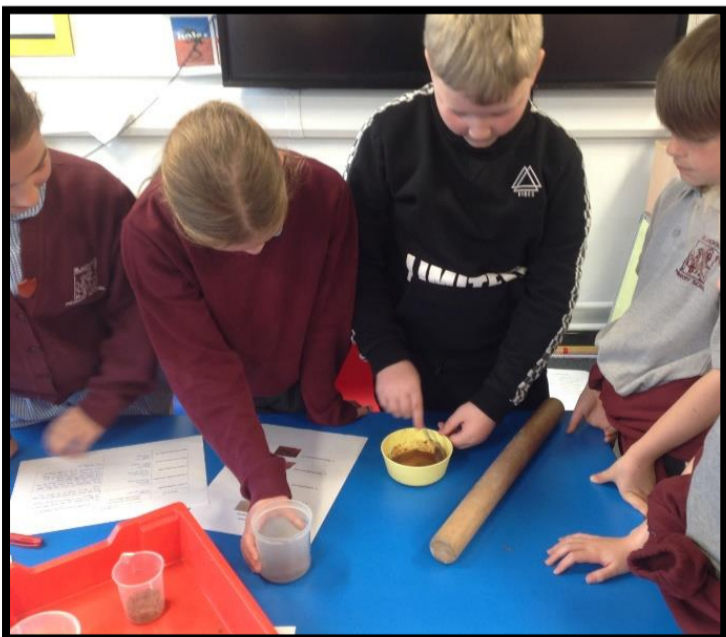
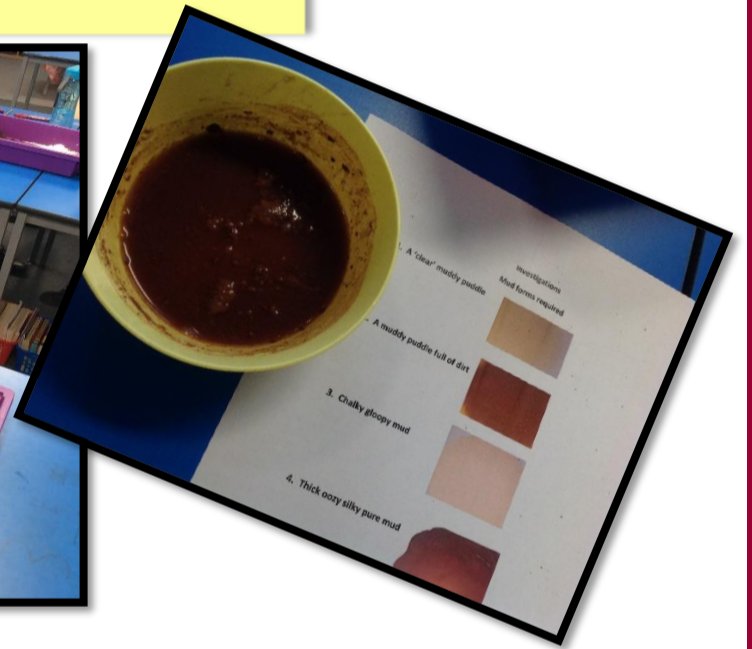
Science – Special Effects – Materials

Mud, Glorious Mud!

We started our project by investigating the properties of soluble and insoluble materials to make special effects mud!

We investigated which solvents and solutes were best for each type of mud.

Some types of mud needed a lumpy texture so we decided to use insoluble materials.



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States of matter

Next we investigated solids, liquids and gases. We used drama to explore their behaviour. We realised that solids have strong bonds and a fixed volume and shape; liquids have weaker bonds and a fixed volume but can change shape and gases have no fixed shape or volume. We loved 'adding heat energy'!



Home Learning Links

[What are the states of matter? - BBC Bitesize](#)

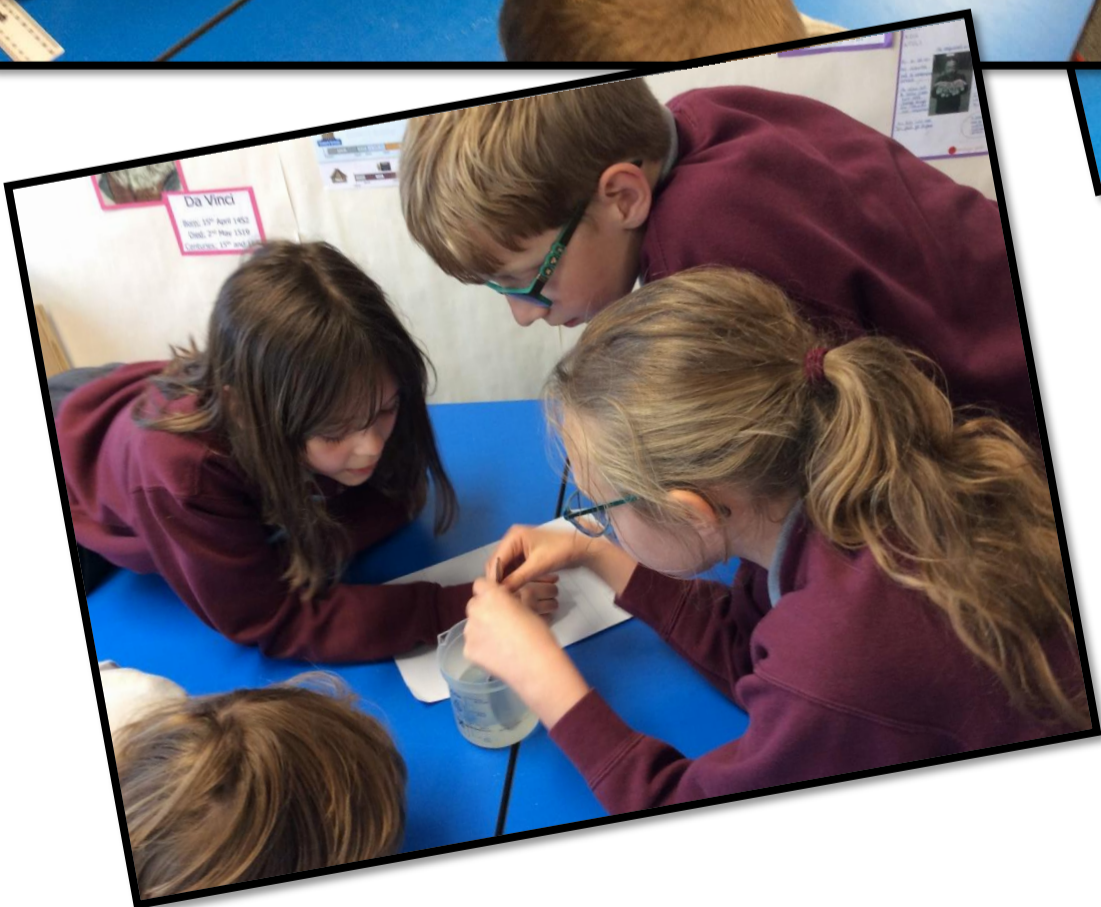
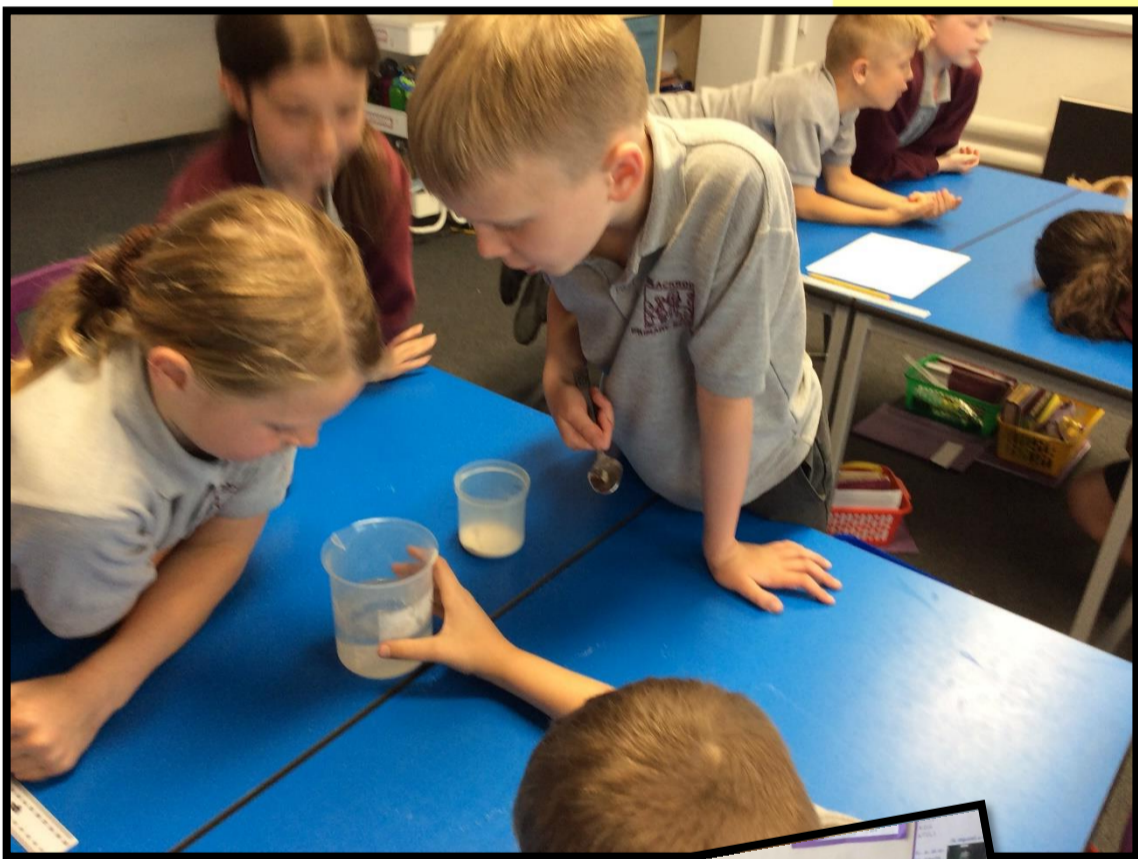
[What are freezing and melting? - BBC Bitesize](#)

[What is evaporation and condensation? - BBC Bitesize](#)

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Dissolving Sugar

We then did an investigation, finding out how much sugar we could dissolve in different solvents. We chose our question, decided on the variables and had to work out how to make sure it was a fair test. We then wrote up our results and evaluated our investigation.



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Planning

Our question is... How sugar dissolves

We could change			We could measure/observe		
The order you put the solute and solvent in.	The type of sugar (solute).	The type of liquid (solvent).	How many spoonfuls of sugar	What colour the liquid turns	
What you mix it with	what you mix it in	The amount of solute and solvent			
We will change			We will measure/observe		
The type of sugar			What colour the liquid turns		
We will keep these the same...					
The order you put the solute and solvent	The type of liquid (solvent)	What you mix it with	What you mix it in	The amount of solute and solvent	
When I change:			What will happen to:		
The type of sugar			if it changes colour		
Why?					

A graph to show if the liquid changes colour with different sugar

My graph shows what colour the water changed when I put the different coloured sugars in the water.

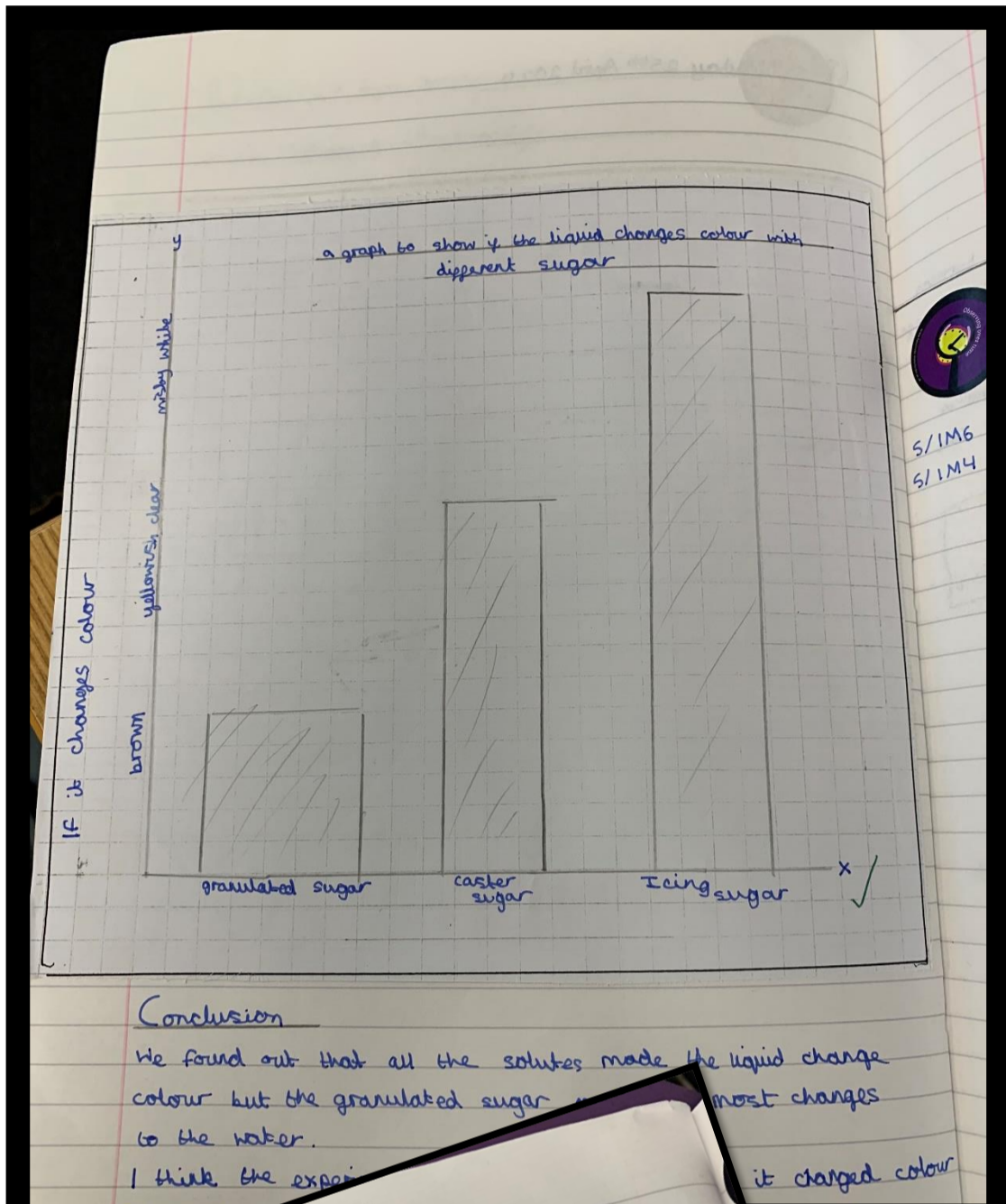
What went well was that every sugar made a different colour.

Next time we will change what liquid we put in

Monday 25th April 2022

change The type of sugar	observe If it changes colour
granulated sugar	It changed from colourless to brown
Caster sugar	It changed from colourless to clear-yellow
Icing sugar	It changed from colourless to misty white

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Conclusion

We found out that all the solutes made the liquid change colour but the granulated sugar most changes to the water.
I think the experiment it changed colour
I could

Conclusion

We found out that every different type of solute changed the solvent a different colour and the granulated sugar had the most effect.

I think the experiment was effective because the results were different and none of them stayed colourless.

I could improve this experiment by making sure the amount of sugar we put in the liquid because we didn't really focus on the amount. We also didn't keep the amount of solvent we put in.

We focused on the colour because we didn't know we were doing a graph so it was quite hard to do the graph.

things that are kept the same are actually kept the same.
Also, I think next time I would change it to the amount of sugar / spoonfuls you can put into the solvent because then we would actually be able to measure it on the graph!

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Candle Burning

NTS! These candles are NTS

Candle lit	Size of candle
A (1hr 15min)	14cm
B (1hr)	16cm
C (45min)	17cm
D (unlit)	20cm

Why is candle burning irreversible

Candle burning is when the wick of a candle is lit. It is irreversible because when the wax burns it doesn't seem to go anywhere but it actually turns into gas!

Burning

A candle burning is an irreversible change. The flame causes the wax to burn and the wick keeps the flame in place. When it burns the wax turns to gas.

Candle lit	Size of candle
A (1hr 15min)	14cm
B (1hr)	16cm
C (45min)	17cm
D (unlit)	20cm

5/1/16
5/1/14

Tuesday 26th April 2022

Irreversible changes (oxidation and burning)

Burning

This is an irreversible change and we know this because when you light a candle the wax starts to burn and turns into a gas. This is because as the solid particles heat up they turn into a gas and fill up the room however, some particles will turn into a liquid and run down the side.

Candle Lit	Size of Candle
A. (1hr 15min)	14cm
B. (1 hour)	16cm
C. (45min)	17cm
D. (unlit)	20cm

Some people think it is just the wick that burns but it's the wax.

Oxidisation and Rust

Rust is the chemical reaction cause when 3 materials; metal (iron), oxygen and water. It is the brown, crumbly material.