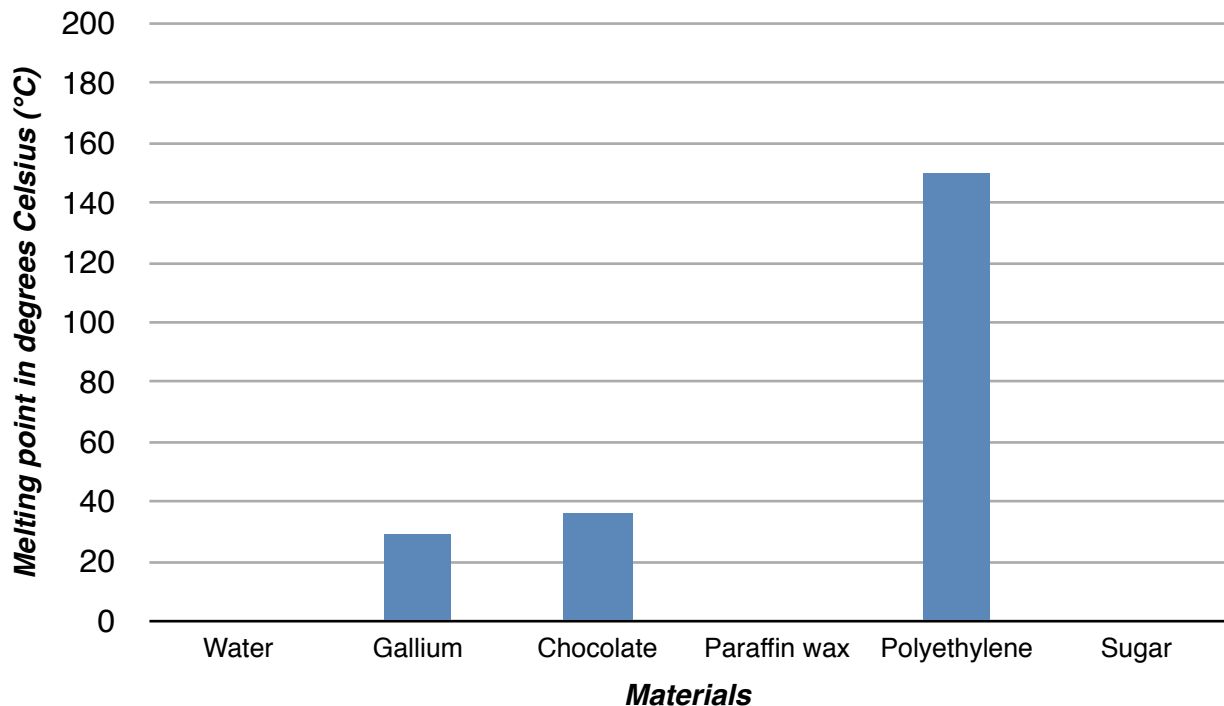


Name: _____ Date: _____



Look at the bar chart below. Three of the bars are missing! Use the information on the Material Fact Cards to help you finish the bar chart.

Bar chart to show the melting points of different materials



Use the Materials Fact Cards and the bar chart to help you answer these questions:



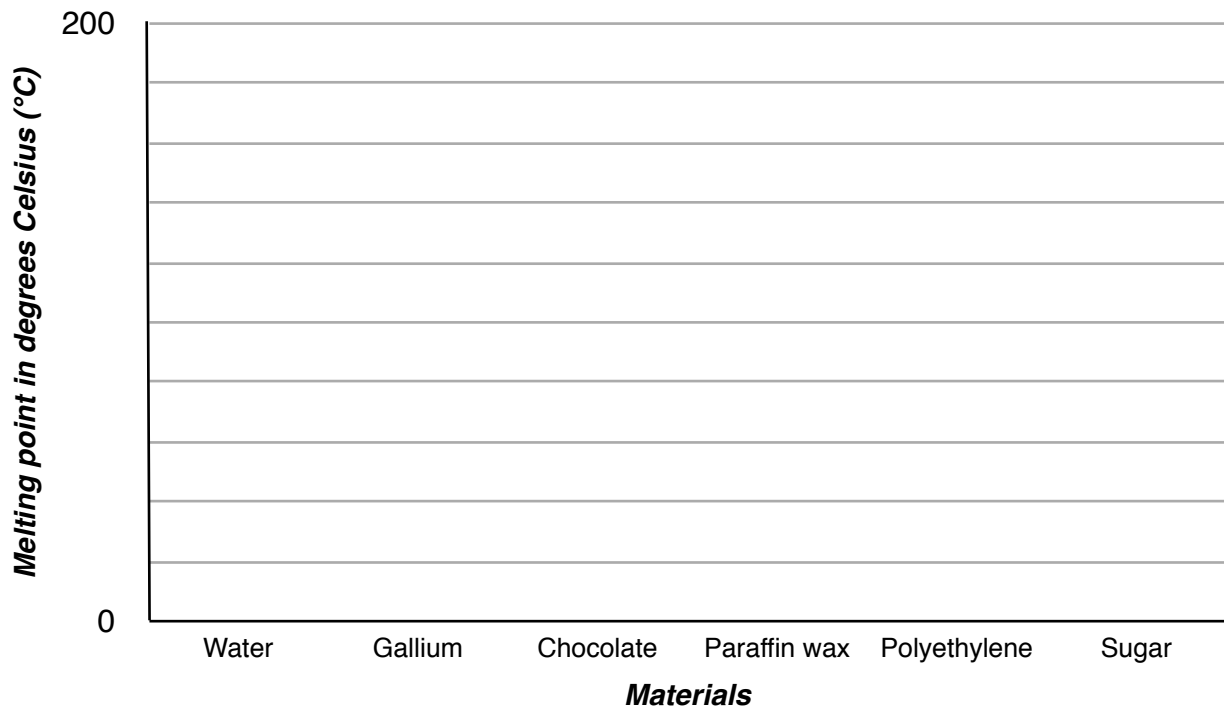
- Which material has the highest melting point?
.....
- Which material has the lowest melting point?
.....
- Which is the only material that is not a solid at room temperature?
.....
- Which two materials have the closest melting points?
.....
- Which two materials have melting points the furthest apart?
.....
- Why is it useful that polyethylene has a high melting point?
.....
.....

Name: _____ Date: _____



The bars and the scale are missing from this bar chart! Use the information on the Material Fact Cards to help you finish the bar chart.

Bar chart to show the melting points of different materials



Use the Materials Fact Cards and the bar chart to help you answer these questions:



1. Which two materials have the closest melting points?
.....
2. Which two materials have melting points the furthest apart?
.....
3. Which is the only material that is not a solid at room temperature?
.....
4. After water, which material would melt soonest if heated?
.....
5. Why is it useful that chocolate has a low melting point?
.....
6. Why is it useful that polyethylene has a high melting point?
.....

Paraffin wax



State at room temperature (22 °C)

Solid

Properties

Soft, can be moulded easily, can be coloured with dye

Melting point

65 °C

Uses

Candles, crayons, coating cheese, lubricant

Polyethylene (a type of plastic)



State at room temperature (22 °C)

Solid

Properties

light, flexible or rigid depending on thickness, can be moulded easily

Melting point

150 °C

Uses

Carrier bags, bottles, insulating electrical wiring

Gallium

(a type of metal)



State at room temperature (22 °C)

Solid

Properties

conducts electricity, expands when heated

Melting point

29 °C

Uses

Computer chips, solar panels, batteries, thermometers

Water



State at room temperature (22 °C)

Liquid

Properties

safe to drink, other materials can mix or dissolve in it

Melting point

0 °C

Uses

Drinking, cooking, washing and thousands more!

Sugar



State at room temperature (22 °C)

Solid

Properties

Can be poured, safe to eat, dissolves in water, sweet!

Melting point

186 °C

Uses

Sweetening and preserving food

Chocolate



State at room temperature (22 °C)

Solid

Properties

Can be moulded when melted, delicious!

Melting point

36 °C

Uses

Easter eggs, bars, cakes, sweets