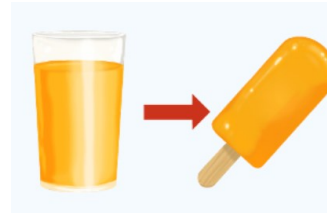
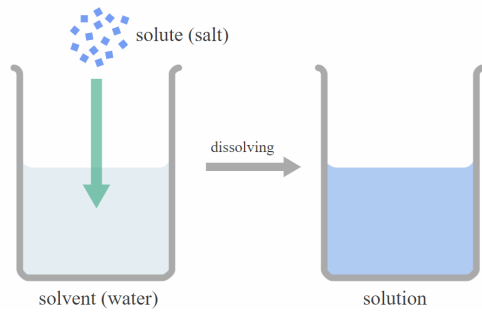


Can toast ever become bread again?

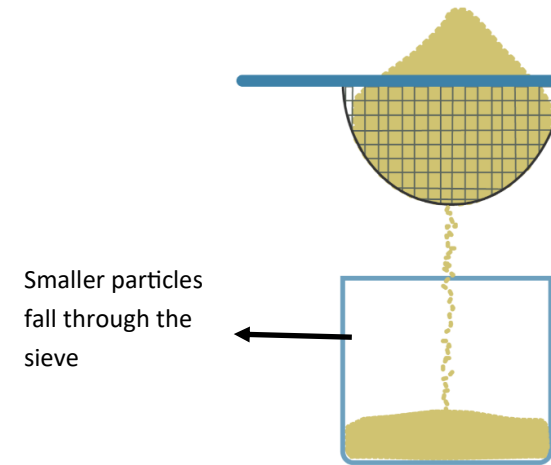
Science

Soluble

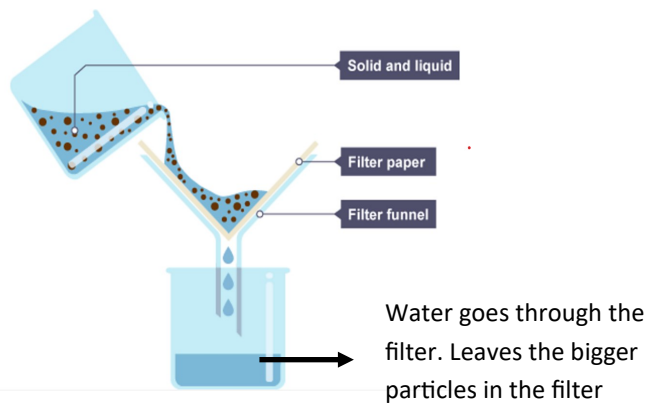


**Reversible
Change/ Physical
Change—can be
changed back**

Sieving

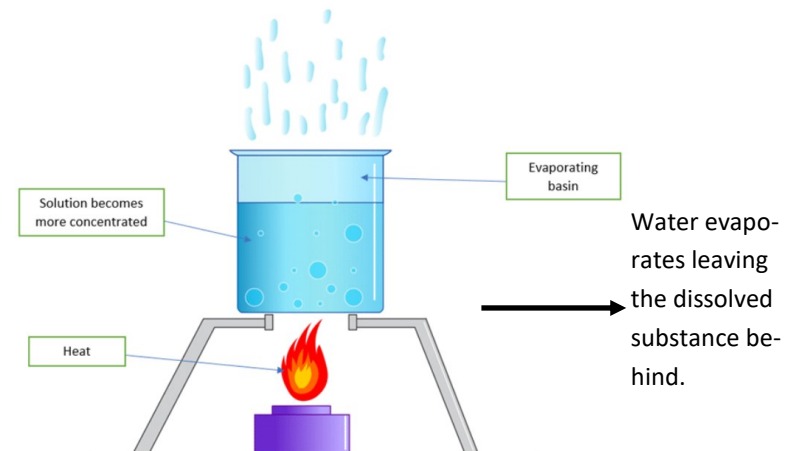


Filtering






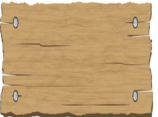








**Irreversible
Change/ Chemical
Change—cannot
be changed back**

Evaporation



Science Vocabulary








 Soluble	When something can dissolve.	
 Insoluble	When something cannot dissolve	
 Rigid	Does not bend easily	
 Flexible	Bends easily	
 Thermal conductor	Allows heat to pass through	
 Thermal insulator	Heat does not pass through easily	



Nicholas Appert

Nicholas Appert was a French sweet maker and inventor who, in the early 19th century, invented airtight food preservation. Appert, known as the "father of food science".

Design Technology Vocabulary

 Seasonal	 Food	 Vegetable	 peeler
		 puree	
		Zest	
	 Dice	 Preserve	

Preserving

Preserving food can be done by lots of different methods including;

- sugaring—adding sugar e.g. jam
- pickling— adding acidity such as vinegar e.g. chutney
- salting—adding salt
- canning - airt tight containers