



States of Matter

Statutory Requirements:

- Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases
- Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature

Working Scientifically:

- Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying (non-statutory)
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas
- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- Making systematic and careful observations and where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

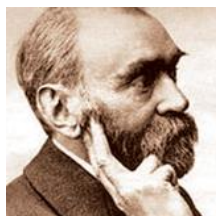
Key Vocabulary:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| ➤ states of matter | ➤ temperature |
| ➤ solid | ➤ independent variable |
| ➤ liquid | ➤ dependent variable |
| ➤ gas | ➤ controlled variable |
| ➤ volume | ➤ melting point |
| ➤ pouring solid | ➤ the water cycle |
| ➤ oobleck | ➤ precipitation |
| ➤ flow | ➤ atmosphere |
| ➤ freezing | ➤ global warming |
| ➤ melting | ➤ water vapour |
| ➤ boiling | ➤ petri dish |
| ➤ condensation | ➤ observations |
| ➤ evaporation | ➤ data |
| ➤ condensation | ➤ conclusion |
| ➤ thermometer | |
| ➤ stopwatch | |
| ➤ beaker | |

Key Learning Steps:

1. Explore solids, liquids and gases
2. Think differently - solids, liquids and gases
3. Change states
4. Use equipment
5. Plan - melting experiment
6. Investigate - melting experiment
7. The water cycle
8. Plan - evaporation experiment
9. Investigate - evaporation experiment
10. Evaluate - evaporation experiment

Key Scientists:



Classic

Alfred Barnhard Nobel
(1833-1896)

Swedish chemist, engineer and inventor of dynamite



Contemporary

Spencer Silver (1941 - 2021)

Inventor of non-drying glue used on post-it notes.



Contemporary

Jeffrey Karp

Inventor of medical glue used instead of stitches.