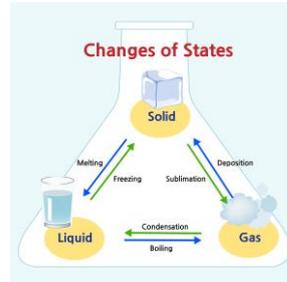


Topic Intent

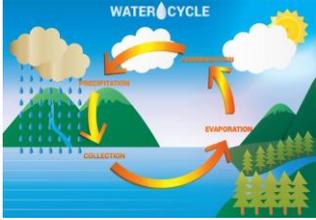
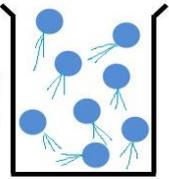
Pupils will learn the names of the different states of matter. They will conduct investigations to deepen their understanding of the behaviour of solids, liquids and gasses. Children will look at the water cycle enabling them to explain the roles of condensation and evaporation.



Key Skills

- I can explore a variety of everyday materials and develop simple descriptions of the states of matter (solids hold their shape; liquids form a pool not a pile; gases escape from an unsealed container).
- I can ask a range of questions and answer by using a variety of ways.
- I can set up my own simple investigations.
- I can make careful observations.
- I can use different equipment to measure accurately in standard units
- I can gather, record, classify and present data in different ways including drawings, label diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.

Key Knowledge

Changing states	Matter can change from one state to another if it is heated or cooled – solid, liquid and gas
The water cycle	The water cycle is a complete journey that water makes, from one place to another and from one state to another 
Solids hold their shape	<p>Why do solids hold their shape?</p> <p>Particles in a solid are packed closely together.</p>  <p>The particles can only vibrate, or move back and forth, in a very small space.</p> <p>This explains why solids hold their shape!</p>
Liquids form a pool not a pile	<p>Liquids</p> <p>Liquids have a definite volume but don't have a definite shape. Liquid forms to the shape of its container.</p> 
Gas will escape from an unsealed container	 <p>GAS</p> <p>molecules widely separated, move at great speed</p>

Key Vocabulary

matter	Objects that take up space and have a mass and called matter. Everything around you is made up of matter.
solid	a solid holds its shape and has a fixed volume.
liquid	a liquid fills up the shape of the bottom of a container. It forms a pool and also has a fixed volume.
gas	a gas can escape from an unsealed container. It fills up the space that it is in and does not have a fixed volume.
evaporation	Changing from a liquid to a gas.
condensation	Changing from a gas to a liquid
temperature	Degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch.
Celsius	a scale of temperature on which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees under standard conditions.
molecules	the very tiny particles that make matter
reversible	Capable of being reversed so that the previous state is restored.
irreversible	Not able to be undone or altered - a chemical change has occurred.

For Further Information

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zsgwxxs>