






## Year 4: States of matter

Key vocabulary	
<b>Boiling point</b>	When a liquid reaches the temperature at which it turns into a gas.
<b>Evaporation</b>	When water changes from a liquid to vapour.
<b>Freezing</b>	When a liquid becomes cold enough to turn into a solid.
<b>Gas</b>	Fills all the available space as the molecules are not bound together.
<b>Liquid</b>	Takes the shape of a container; the molecules are loosely connected.
<b>Melting</b>	When heat is applied, a solid melts into a liquid.
<b>Melting point</b>	The temperature at which it melts when you heat it.
<b>Solid</b>	Holds its own shape as the molecules are fixed
<b>State change</b>	Whether a material is a solid, liquid or gas.
<b>Temperature</b>	A measure of how hot or cold it is.

Key Knowledge	
<b>Preceding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. (Y2)</li> </ul>
<b>Current</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matter is the name we give to anything that has mass and occupies a volume.</li> <li>Matter is made up of particles called atoms that are too small to be seen by the human eye.</li> <li>The way the atoms are arranged determines whether a material is a solid, a liquid or a gas.</li> <li>A solid is made of tightly bound particles. It is rigid and has a definite.</li> <li>A solid cannot be compressed and will not change shape unless a force is exerted upon it.</li> <li>A liquid is made of particles that are very close together and have more freedom to move around.</li> <li>A liquid has no fixed shape. Liquids can flow and take the shape of their container.</li> <li>The particles that make up a gas are not bound together. They are free to move and spread out.</li> <li>A gas has no fixed shape and will expand to fill the entire space available to it. Unlike a solid or liquid, gases can be compressed.</li> <li>On Earth, water exists in all three states: as solid ice and snow, as liquid water, and as gaseous water vapour in the air.</li> <li>The water on Earth is constantly being recycled.</li> </ul>

Scientific Enquiry	
<b>Observing over time.</b>	<p>How does the level of water in a glass change when left on the windowsill?</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Water cycle in a bag.</p> 
<b>Pattern seeking</b>	<p>Is there a pattern in how long it takes different sized ice lollies to melt?</p> 
<b>Comparative tests</b>	<p>Do all liquids freeze at the same temperature?</p> 
<b>Fair tests</b>	<p>How does the surface area of a container of water affect how long it takes to evaporate.</p> 
<b>Research</b>	<p>How does the water cycle work in nature?</p> 