

# Bishop Bronescombe C of E Primary School



Topic: States of Matter

Year 3/4

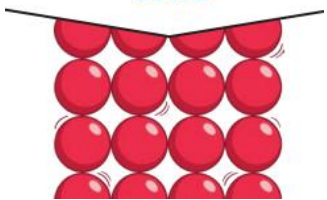





Strand: Science

## Your child should already be able to:

- Explain that shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
- identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.
- describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

## Key Knowledge:

- There are three states of matter
- 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 (°C)

Solid	Liquid	Gas
		
Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.	Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily.	Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.
		

## 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.