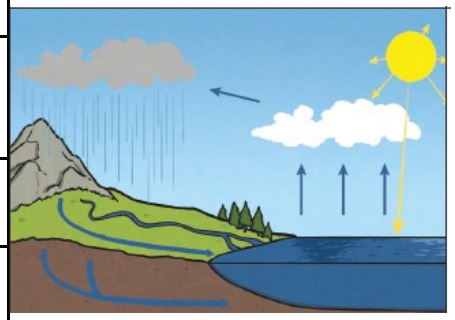
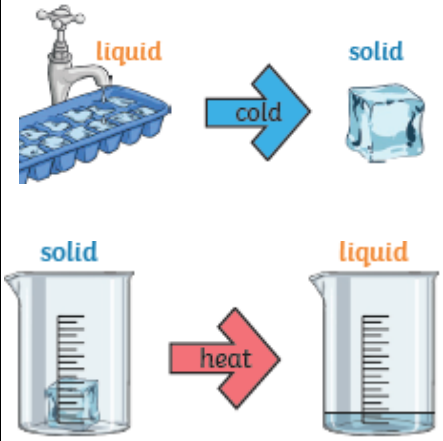
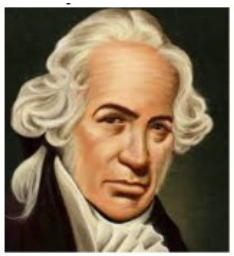
Science - Solids, Liquids and Gases Year 4 - Autumn 1

Key Vocabulary	
States of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
Solid	Materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy.
Liquid	Liquids take the shape of the container. This can flow or be poured.
Gas	Gases spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. they do not have a fixed shape.
Water vapour	This is water that takes the form of a gas. When water is boiled, it evaporates into water vapour.
Melt	This is when a solid changes to a liquid.
Evaporate	Turning a liquid into a gas.
Condense	Turning a gas into a liquid.
Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall form a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.







Daniel Fahrenheit – inventor of the thermometer

Possible careers: science teacher, Nano scientist

What key knowledge will I have by the end of this unit?

- Materials can be divided into solids, liquids and gases.
- Heating causes solids to melt into liquids and gases to evaporate into gases.
- Cooling causes gases to condense into liquids and liquids to freeze into solids.
- Materials change state depending on the temperature.
- Changes of state for water – link to the water cycle.

What key skills will I have by the end of this unit?

- Recognise different ways to answer a question
- Ask questions that can be tested through investigations
- Uses a wider range of equipment for example data loggers, thermometers
- Decide what to change and what to measure or observe
- Identify elements of a fair test in an enquire setup by someone else
- Recognise that predictions are tested through enquiries
- Understand and follow simple safety rules

In KS1:	In Year 3:	In Year 4:	In Year 5:	In Year 6
• Identify, name and describe different materials • Compare and group them according to their properties	• Investigate properties of materials - flexibility, absorbency			• Make changes to materials • Investigate solids, liquids and gases