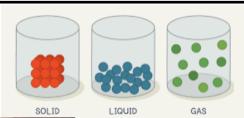
Science Knowledge Organiser States of Matter (Term 5)

Year 4

Our learning

In our science lessons this term, we will be learning about states of matter. This is part of the **chemistry** aspect of science. Through our learning we will be considering the cause and effect of simple scientific processes.

We will learn how materials can exist in different states of solid, liquid or gas. We will link this to the water cycle.





When a kettle boils, some of the water evaporates (changing in state from liquid to gas)



Condensation forms on a window when the temperature outside is much colder than the temperature inside.

Information

A material can be a solid, a liquid or a gas.

Some materials change when they are heated and cooled. If water is heated it turns into a gas, if it is cooled it turns to ice (freezes).

A solid keeps its shape and its volume stays the same.

A liquid's volume also stays the same but changes in shape to fit the container it is in. A liquid can be poured and keeps a level horizontal surface.

A gas has no definite volume and fills all available space.

Water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius and boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Vocabulary

Matter - Anything that has weight and takes up space

State- All matter is either a solid, liquid or a gas (3 main states)

Volume - The space taken up by a solid, liquid or gas

Evaporation— When a liquid is heated and changes to a gas

Condensation - When a gas cools and becomes a liquid (e.g. water vapour)

Particle- A tiny piece of matter

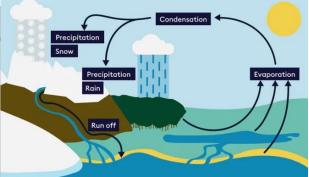
Temperature- A degree of hotness or coldness the can be measured using a thermometer

Degrees Celsius - A unit of measurement for temperature

Freezing- A change of state from liquid to solid.

As a scientist I will...

- Identify changes, patterns, similarities and differences in data to help form conclusions.
- Make systematic and careful observations.
- Take accurate measurements using standard units.



The Water Cycle

