States of Matter

Skills

- Record findings using simple scientific language, labelled diagrams and tables.
- Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations.
- Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.
- Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support findings.

Key vocabulary

solidboiling

liquid - melting point

gas - independent variable

- freeze - dependent variable

- states of matter

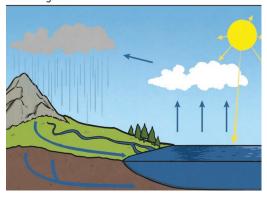
temperature(degrees Celsius)

- condensation
- evaporation
- melt
- volume

Working Scientifically:

- To set up a simple fair test to answer a scientific question.
- I can ask relevant scientific questions.

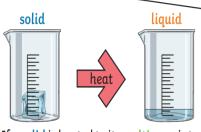
Condensation and evaporation occur within the water cycle.



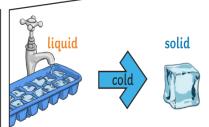
Must—know knowledge:

- 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.
- Measure or research temperature at which this happens in degrees °c.
- Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle.
- Associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.

When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they change state into a solid or a gas. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the boiling, melting or freezing point.



If a solid is heated to its melting point, it melts and changes to a liquid. This is because the particles start to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.



When freezing occurs, the particles in the liquid begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a solid structure.

Experiment:

Enquiry Question:

How does the temperature of the water affect the time it takes for ice to melt?