Science Progression of Knowledge and Skills States of matter

Key to understanding this document: Black = National Curriculum objectives Red = Knowledge/Skills to be taught Green = Resources to be used

At The Discovery School we understand the importance of our children knowing more, remembering more and doing more. With this in mind, we teach the children the knowledge they require, ensuring they have opportunities for the retrieval of knowledge and the chance to apply new skills during their

learning.										
Area of	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year</u>	Year	<u>Year</u>	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
<u>Learning</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>						
States of matter	Explore the natural world around them, making observati ons and drawing pictures of animals and plants.	we best you	100		Working scientifically: Making systematic and careful observations. Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. SM1: Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. Show different states of matter by using balloons. In some of the balloons make sure you have frozen water. In other balloons fill with liquid water. Just fill the remaining balloons with gas by blowing into them. Ask the children to feel each of the balloons and decide what a solid is, a liquid and a gas is. Children could act out the different states of matter. Demonstrate how solid particles are all close together and moving slowly. As they become liquids, they remain in close contact but move around more. Finally, as gases, they move around quicker and in a random fashion. Children are given a selection of materials which they must decide if they are solid, liquid or gas. Children could then present their results in a Venn diagram and use this to answer questions about their findings.					
	Know some				013					
	similaritie s and				The					

difference Working scientifically: Setting up practical enquiries, comparative and fair s between tests. the Making systematic and careful observations. natural Using a range of scientific equipment. world Gathering and recording data using a table. around SM2:Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or them and cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens contrastin in degrees Celsius (°C). Children to come up with their own chocolate experiment to see what temperature they think chocolate will melt. Children to decide the environm melting point of different types of chocolate. ents, Children carry out their own investigation to answer the question 'Do all drawing liquids freeze?'. Children can plan and set their own investigation and on their draw conclusions from their results. experienc es and Working scientifically: what has Setting up a simple practical enquiries. been read Making systematic and careful observations. Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific in class. ideas and processes. Recording findings using simple scientific language and a table. Understand some SM3: Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the important water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. processes Show children a video of the water cycle e.g. bbc bitesize and changes Children observe the features of the water cycle by placing some in the natural plasticine mountains and warm water in a clear bowl. Cover the top of world around the bowl with cling film. Onto the cling film place ice wrapped in cotton them, wool (clouds). including the Children can investigate how different liquids evaporate at different seasons and rates. Leave out dishes of different liquids, eg water, vinegar, lemon juice, changing salty water and tea for the children to observe. Duplicate some and cover

	matter.				nything, why? Amount of liquid left and other observations						
			Liquid used for test	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	(Table taken		
			£ 62	covered lemon juice uncovered covered vinegar uncovered						from STEM website)	
		-								= Website)	
		- 2		covered salty water							
		100		uncovered covered water uncovered							
Key		1 1		States of matter						- 1	
/ocabulary		27 /		Liquid							
				Solid						7 PC	
		1		Gas						(3.2)	
				Evaporation							
		+		Condensation							
		121	196	Water cycle							
		: a - in		Particles						1	
				Freeze						Miles .	
				Melt						15.3	
Key		(C)		Balloons						Name of Street	
Resources		100	100	Ice						1	
		-	100	Lemonjuice						Phospie	
		7.7		Vinegar							
		Co-		Thermometers						2	
		132	7	Data loggers							
				Plasticbowls							
				Clingfilm							
				Plasticine							
				Mirrors							