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 Learning	<u>E</u>	Year 1	Year 2	<u>Year 3</u>	Year 4	<u>Year 5</u>	Year 6
States of matter			Chort in	Mox and supplied	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.		

Working scientifically: Setting up practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Making systematic and careful observations. Using a range of scientific equipment. Gathering and recording data using a table. SM2: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). Children to come up with their own chocolate experiment to see what temperature they think chocolate will melt. Children to decide the melting point of different types of chocolate. Children carry out their own investigation to answer the question 'Do all liquids freeze?'. Children can plan and set their own investigation and draw conclusions from their results. Working scientifically: Setting up a simple practical enquiries. Making systematic and careful observations. Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. Recording findings using simple scientific language and a table. SM3: Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. Show children a video of the water cycle e.g. bbc bitesize Children observe the features of the water cycle by placing some plasticine mountains and warm water in a clear bowl. Cover the top of the bowl with cling film. Onto the cling film place ice wrapped in cotton wool (clouds).

		Children can inverse rates. Leave out salty water and them. What hap Can you smell ar	gar, lemon juice, some and cover					
	1.0	for test	Monday	Tuesday	left and other Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	(Table taken
	10	covered lemon juice						from STEM
	7	covered vinegar uncovered covered salty water uncovered water uncovered uncovered water uncovered water uncovered uncovered water uncovered uncovered uncovered uncovered uncovered uncovered uncovered uncovered uncovered						website)
Key	2 // 100	States of matter			F. 175.			07
Vocabulary	1.0	Liquid Solid						
	101	Gas						
	(Q+)) F	Evaporation						1
		Condensation						Stringer .
	7	Water cycle						(7)
	(Q)	Particles Freeze						-
	85	Melt						and the same of th

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Key		Balloons
Resources		Ice
		Lemon juice
		Vinegar
		Thermometers
	100	Data loggers
	(4)	Plastic bowls
	26.0	Clingfilm
	7.00	Plasticine
	150	Mirrors

