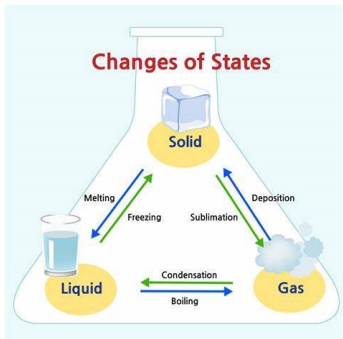
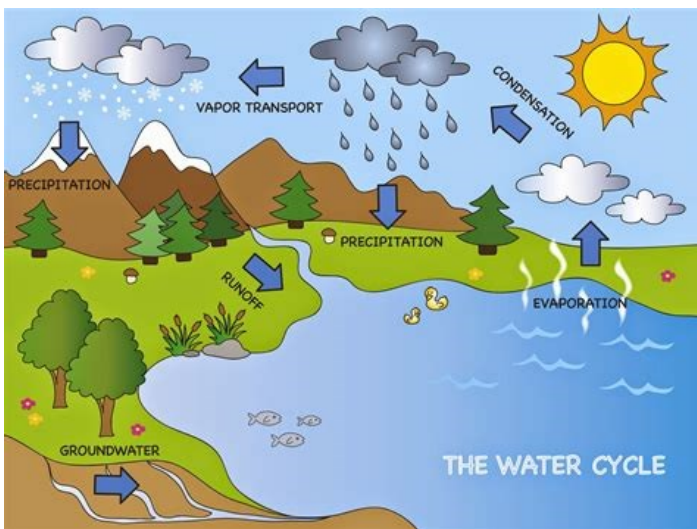




What I should already know:
Some materials are used for certain purposes because of their properties

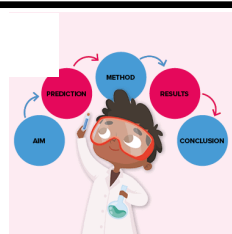
By the end of this unit I will know:
The characteristic properties of solids, liquids and gases, by exploring typical materials and classifying examples, such as powders and viscous liquids.
Materials can change their state by freezing and heating.
The names of some common gases.
The water cycle shows how water can change in to three different states.



YEAR 4: In a State
Science: Chemistry



Working Scientifically
Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.
Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.
Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.
Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.
Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.



Investigation:
How can we dry washing without a tumble drier?
What makes a difference to how fast ice melts?



Vocabulary	
Boil	To heat a liquid up so that it turns into a gas
Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid gets so hot it becomes a gas
Condensation	When a gas cools to become a liquid
Cooling	Lowering the temperature of something
Degree Celsius	The scale based on 0° for the freezing point of water and 100° for the boiling point of water
Evaporation	When a liquid changes to a gas at a temperature below the boiling point. It happens at the surface
Freezing point	The temperature at which a liquid becomes a solid
Gas	The state of matter where particles move about freely with no fixed shape or volume
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but is of a constant volume, having a consistency of water or oil
Melt	To heat a liquid so that it turns in to a liquid
Melting point	The temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid
Precipitation	Rain, sleet, snow, dew, etc, formed by condensation of water in the atmosphere
Properties	The way in which an object behaves
Solid	Something that is hard or firm, holds its shape and can be measured
Temperature	The degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object
Thermometer	An instrument for measuring the temperature of a substance or object
Water cycle	The process by which water on the earth evaporates, then condenses in the atmosphere and then returns to earth in the form of precipitation
Water vapour	Water has a gas disperses in the air below boiling point
Viscous	Having a thick, sticky consistency between solid and liquid