

Key Vocabulary

Cool, empty, flow, heat, horizontal, space, vertical, temperature, volume, boiling point, change of state, compress, evaporate/evaporation, freeze, freezing point, gas, liquid, solids, melt, melting point, water vapour, steam, ice, rain, solidify, snow, rain, expand, condense/condensation.

Working Scientifically

Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.

Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.

Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.

Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.

Diagram: Evaporation



Must – know knowledge

Solids, liquids and gases are called **the three states of matter**. These three states all have distinct sets of properties that allow humans to identify them.

Solids retain their shape unless a force is applied to them, for example, to cut or shape them. They have constant volume.

Liquids, when poured from place to place, take the shape of the container they are in but do not change in volume. Liquids cannot be compressed.

Gases change in shape and volume to fill the space they are in. Gases can be compressed.

Melting is the change from a solid to a liquid caused by heating.

Freezing or solidifying is the change from a liquid to a solid caused by cooling.

Evaporation is a change from a liquid to a gas.

Diagram: States of matter



Experiments: What is evaporation and how does it help to get things dry?