

LKS2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: STATES OF MATTER

What I have already learned in Science:

I have learned to describe the simple physical properties of everyday materials. To find out how the shapes of solid objects can be changed.

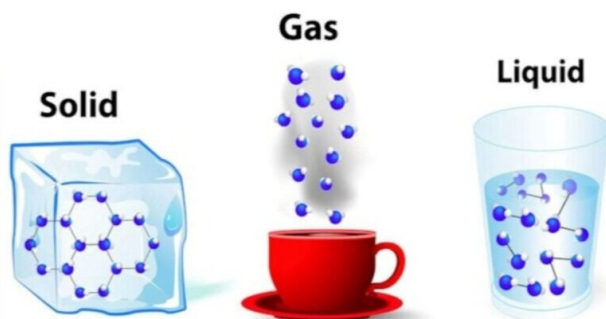
Key Vocabulary & Scientific terms

States of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
Particles	The smallest possible unit of matter.
Solids	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them.
Liquids	Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up.
Gases	Something that does not have a fixed state. They are often invisible and can move around freely.
Evaporation	Turn a liquid into a gas.
Condensation	Turn a gas into a liquid.
Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.
The Water Cycle	The continuous movement of water within the Earth.

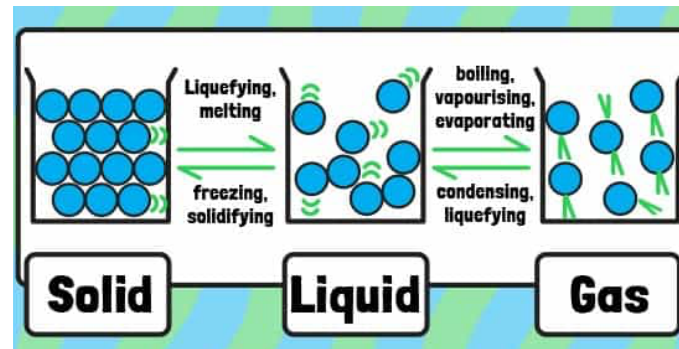
Core Knowledge - By the end of this unit, I will be able to:

1. Understand that materials can be classified into different states: solids, liquids and gases.
2. Answer questions about gas using evidence from scientific enquiries and to record findings using drawings.
3. Understand, through practical tasks, that materials change state why they are heated or cooled.
4. Ask a question about evaporation and set up a practical enquiry that will provide the scientific evidence to answer it.
5. Identify the main stages of the water cycle and define key words related to the cycle.
6. Know that water moves in a cycle due to changes in temperature causing the water to change from one state to another.

The three States of Matter:



Changing States:



The Water Cycle:

