

							Year 4 - Science Spr 2 States of Matter	
Key Facts						Diagram/Investigations		
Name/Picture	Why significant	Descento		hala af Malla	-	STATE OF MATTER	CLE	
Antoine Lavoisier 1743 – 1794	Most noted for his discovery of the role oxygen plays in combustion. He recognized and named oxygen (1778) and hydrogen (1783).	Property	Solid Liquid Gas	SOLID LIQUID GAS	Precipitation			
		Shape	Fixed	No fixed shape	No fixed shape			
Robert Boyle 1627-1691	Boyle discovered that the volume of a gas decreases with increasing pressure and vice versa—the famous Boyle's law	Volume Ability to	Fixed	Fixed	No fixed volume	ССОСТ	Collection	
		squash/ compress	Can't be compressed Can't be	Can't be compressed Can be	Can be compressed Can be	Melting Eva	aporation	
John Dalton	In 1803 he proposed matter is made up of atoms that are indivisible and	Ability to pour and flow	poured and it doesn't flow	poured and it does flow	poured and it does flow	Solid Solidification Liquid Col	ndensation Gas	
1766 - 1844	indestructible.							
				rning:			lor Learning:	
 Know that different Know that freezing Know that condensat Know that sublimati Know that Know that 	things are made of the second second second the second second second second the second second second second the second second second second the second second second second the second second second second second the second second second second second the second second second second second second second second second second the second s	of particle cates ange state into liqui n into gase ns into a g c of water nd our worl pration, wa	these are organised of a variety of every e reverse process is called the reverse process is called quid state, this is called the water cycle to the air in a process called	e the simple physical properties veryday materials how the shapes of solid objects cerials can be changed by g, twisting and stretching.				

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key word	Definition				
bond	joined securely to something else				
condensation	turn a gas into a liquid.				
evaporation	turn a liquid into a gas				
precipitation	liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.				
boiling point	the temperature at which a liquid boils and turns to vapour				
melting point	the temperature at which a given solid will melt				
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.				
Solid	a substance which is firm and stable and has 3 dimensions				
liquid	a substance that flows freely but is of constant volume				
gas	a substance which will expand freely to fill a whole container and has no fixed shape or volume				
thermometer	an instrument for measuring and indicating temperature				
water cycle	the cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land				
transpiration	the exhalation of water vapour in plants				
sublimation	When a substance changes from a solid to a gas, without going through the liquid change				