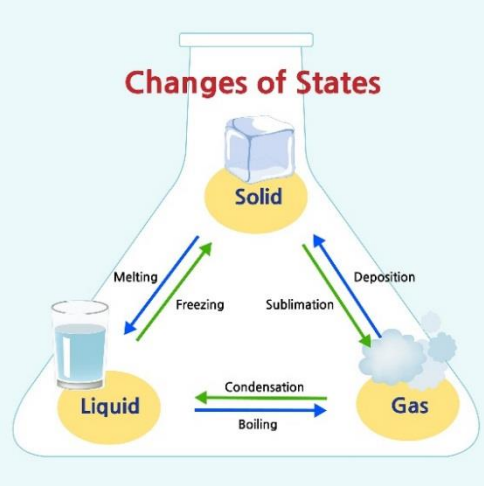
Tydd St. Mary Church of England School
Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Solid – Something which can hold its shape
Liquid – Something that takes the shape of the container (can flow)
Gas – is where the matter does not have a fixed shape, it can spread out and change shape.
Material – The matter an object can be made from
Evaporation – The process from turning liquid into vapour
Condensation – The conversion of gas to a liquid
Melting – Process of changing a solid into a liquid
Freezing – Process of changing a liquid into a solid
Particles – A minute portion of matter
Molecules – A group of atoms bonded together
Vaccines – substances that prevent the spread of disease
Germ – tiny organisms that cause disease
Antiseptic – Killing or preventing the growth of germs

Key Information

- Heating, cooling, evaporating and condensation are ways in which a material can change state
- Ice, wood and sand are examples of solids
- Water, honey and milk are examples of liquids
- Steam, helium and oxygen are examples of gases
- You add or reduce energy to change a state of matter
- Magnets, sieves and water (evaporation) can help separate materials
- Some changes in state are permanent
- Pasteur, Lister and Jenner are significant people in the area of medicine



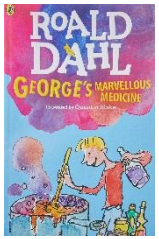
Enquiry Skills

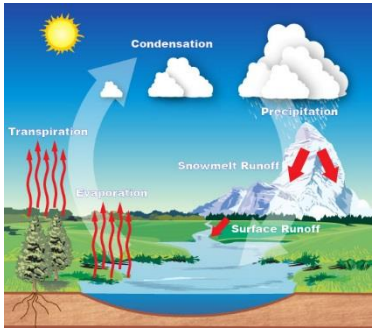
In this unit the pupils will:

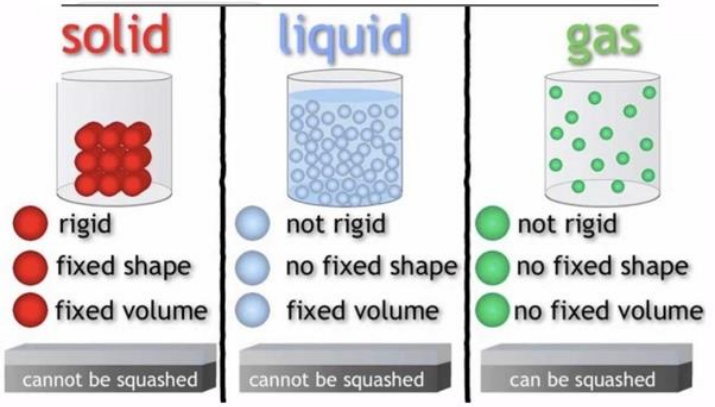
- Give reasons for sorting, grouping and classifying states of matter
- Identify and describe a variety of solids, liquids and gases
- Investigate how long states of matter need to make a change
- Research and investigate a variety of ways to change a state of matter

Medicine

Kingfishers: States of Matter







Edward Jenner is famous for contributions to vaccines

Louis Pasteur developed vaccinations for some diseases

Joseph Lister developed the use of antiseptic in surgery