

CHEMISTRY: MATERIALS AND STATES OF MATTER					
KEY STAGE 1		LOWER KEY STAGE 2		UPPER KEY STAGE 2	
YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
Everyday Materials	Uses of Everyday Materials	Rocks	States of Matter	Properties and changes of Materials	
Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.		Recognise that soils are made from rock and organic matter.			
Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.	Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.			Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, woods and plastic.	
Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials	Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.	Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius.  Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.	Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.  Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.  Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.	

				Explain that some changes result in the formation of new material, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.	
Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.		Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.	Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.	Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.	