



Science: What is a chemical change?

Phase: KS2

Strand: Chemical Change

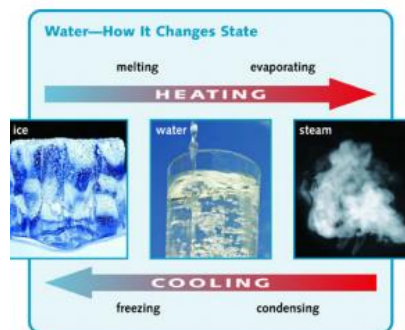
What I should already know?

We have studied materials and compared and grouped them based on similarities and differences. We have developed our observation and predicting skills when conducting a scientific experiment.

Top 10 Vocabulary

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|---------------------|--|
| Chemical Change     | An acropolis is a fortified citadel within a larger city. It is usually located on top of a hill and at the centre of the city |
| Solid               | These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft and squashy.               |
| Liquid              | Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up.           |
| Gas                 | Gases can spread out to completely fill their container or room they are in.   |
| Condensation        | Turn a gas to a liquid.  |
| Evaporation         | Turn a liquid into a gas.  |
| Precipitation       | Liquids or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.  |
| Irreversible Change | When something can not be changed back to its original form.   |
| Reversible Change   | Are changes that can be undone or reversed.  |

Changes of state – water



What will I know by the end of the unit?

We will explore states of matter and compare and group materials into solid, liquids and gas. We will learn about chemical changes and if a change is irreversible or reversible. We will know how to plan a fair test.

Top 10 Facts

1. Particles in a close solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.
2. Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other.
3. Particles in a gas are spread out and can know around quickly in all directions.
4. When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they change state into a solid and a gas.
5. If a solid is heated to its melting point, it melts and changes to a liquid.
6. When freezing occurs, the particles in the liquid begin to slow down as they get colder.
7. Evaporation occurs when water turns into water vapour.
8. Condensation is when water vapour is cooled down and turns into water.
9. Exothermic reaction is a chemical reaction that releases energy through light or heat.
10. Endothermic reaction is a reaction which results in a decrease in temperature.

There are three states of matter.

