|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Materials | | | | |
| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
| Everyday Materials  distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made  identify and name a variety of everyday materials  describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials  compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties | Uses of Everyday Materials  identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, for particular uses  find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching |  | States of Matter  compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases  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 (°C)  identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature | Properties and changes of Materials  compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties,  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  give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic  demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes  explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda |