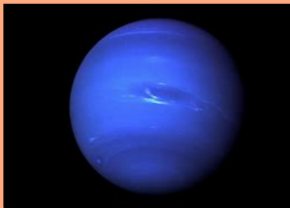


Starter

Discuss the answers to the following questions in pairs.



Which planet is this?

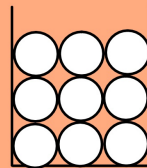


Which is the largest planet in our solar system?



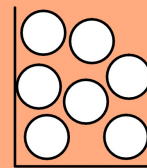
Recap - States of Matter

Solids



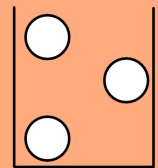
- tightly packed
- rigid
- fixed shape
- fixed volume

Liquids



- loosely packed
- not rigid
- no fixed shape
- no fixed volume

Gases



- loosely packed
- not rigid
- no fixed shape
- no fixed volume

Temperature and Thermometers

Today I am learning to

- understand the effect of temperatures on objects.
- understand the temperatures at which changes occur.

I will be successful if

- I can describe the effect of temperature on objects.
- I can understand how thermometers work.

Key Vocabulary

- melting
- freezing
- temperature
- thermometers
- reversible
- solids
- liquids
- gases

Temperature

Temperature refers to the amount of heat (how hot or cold something is). For example, if you have a high temperature, you are considered to be hot. If the temperature is low outside, it can be considered cold.

Temperature can be measured in fahrenheit (°F) or celsius (°C), although we use celsius more commonly today.




Discuss the answers to these two questions in your pairs. Why do you think this happens?

- What happens when you leave ice cubes out in the sun?



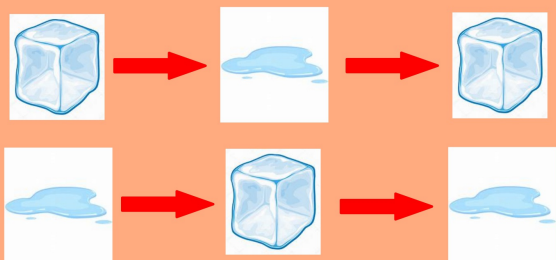
- What happens when you put ice pops in the fridge?



BBC Bitesize  [Link 1](#)

Melting and freezing are reversible changes.

This means that ice (water in solid form) can melt to water (in liquid form). If this water is frozen again, it turns back into ice (solid form). This is an example of a reversible change.



Freezing point of
water = 0°C




Boiling point of
water = 100°C

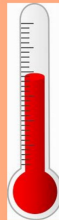



Thermometers

What can you use a thermometer for?

How do thermometers work? 

[Link 2](#)



Thermometer song!! 

[Link 3](#)

Main Activity

Now complete the *Science - Task sheets* document that have been attached to the home learning email.

Temperature and Thermometers

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