Staplegrove Church School

Knowledge and Skills Progression in Science

Properties and Changes of Materials

| Year | Knowledge | Skills | Unit |
|-------|---|---|--|
| group | | | |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | Materials can be grouped according to their basis | Compare and group even day materials by their | |
| 5 | physical properties. Properties include hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and magnetism. | properties, including hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and magnetism. | |
| | Reversible changes include heating, cooling, melting, dissolving and evaporating. Irreversible changes include burning, rusting, decaying and chemical reactions. | Identify, demonstrate and compare reversible and irreversible changes. | |
| | A material's properties dictate what it can be used for. For example, cooking pans are made from metal, which is a good thermal conductor, allowing heat to quickly transfer from the hob to the contents of the pan. | Describe, using evidence from comparative or fair tests, why a material has been chosen for a specific use, including metals, wood and glass. | Properties and Changes of Materials |
| | Some mixtures can be separated by filtering, sieving and evaporating. Sieving can be used to separate large solids from liquids and some solids from other solids. Filtering can be used to separate small solids from liquids. Evaporating can be used to separate dissolved solids from liquids. | Separate mixtures by filtering, sieving and evaporating. | |
| | Some materials (solutes) will dissolve in liquid (solvents) to form a solution. The solute can be recovered by evaporating off the solvent by heating. | Explain, following observation, that some substances (solutes) will dissolve in liquid (solvents) to form a solution and the solute can be recovered by evaporating off the solvent. | |
| 6 | | | |