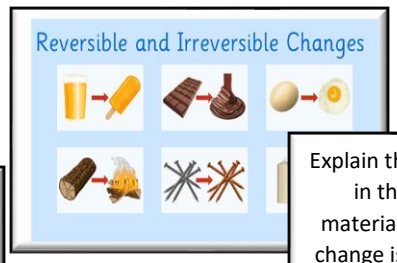
CHEMISTRY

Ambition - Community - Equality

Year 7

Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes

Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating



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.

Year 6

Properties and Changes in Materials- What is a river's journey?

Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution

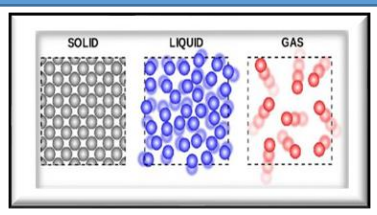
Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets

Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic

Year 5

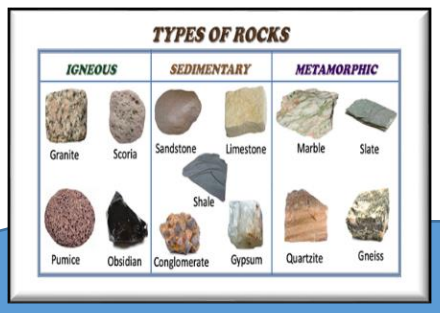
Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.

States of Matter- Why was Britain invaded by Saxons and Vikings?



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)



Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock

Year 4

Rocks- How do natural disasters affect the world?

Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties

Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

Year 3

Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses

Everyday Materials- Why should I go to Sheldon?

Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.

Everyday Materials-

How do we know Birmingham and London are cities?

Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.

Year 2

Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.

Say about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.
Talk about the features of the immediate environment.
Make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

Early learning goal- The World

Year 1

Nursery & Reception

CHEMISTRY