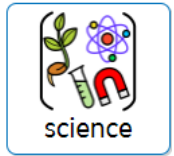




Making connections- How does the flow of liquids compare?



Prior learning: They can compare and group materials on whether they are solids, liquids or gases and know what evaporation, condensation and the water cycle are. They know and can use classification keys and that environments can change. They understand how to use a switch and some common conductors and insulators. They know are sounds are made and travel and know the simple functions of parts of the digestive system in humans.

What we are learning				
Lesson 1: (K) To revise the units of 'States of matter' and 'Classifying and changing habitats'. (WS) To plan a comparative test.	Lesson 2: (K) To revise the unit of 'Electricity and circuits'. (WS) To gather and record data.	Lesson 3: (K) To revise the units of 'States of matter' and 'Sound and vibrations'. (WS) To conclude and evaluate the investigation.	Lesson 4: (K) To revise the unit of 'Digestion and food'. (WS) To observe carefully and apply these observations to problem solve.	Lesson 5: (K) To revise the unit of 'States of matter'. (WS) To report on my findings.

Key vocabulary		
bar chart	It is a graph that shows totals or amounts in the height of a bar.	bar chart
conclusion	It is the final result of something.	conclusion
predict	A statement of what you think might happen.	predict
trustworthy	Something you can trust or believe in.	trustworthy
variable	Is something that can be changed or take on a different value.	variable

Matter takes up space and can be weighed. There are three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas.

Solids have a fixed shape and volume. The shape can be changed by applying a force.	Liquids have a fixed volume but not a fixed shape. They will flow when poured and take the shape of the container they are in.	Gases do not have a fixed shape or volume. They will spread out to fill a container.
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Animals **without backbones** are classified as **invertebrates**. They include the following groups:

worms	snails and slugs	insects	spiders

Sound is made by **vibrations**. When something vibrates, it moves the air around it, creating a **sound wave**. Sound waves can travel through different mediums (solids, liquids and gases) to our **ears**, allowing us to hear sounds.

Sound waves travel fastest and farthest through solids, then liquids and slowest through gases.

The human digestive system

Mouth: teeth are used for cutting and grinding and saliva softens and breaks up food.
Oesophagus: carries food from the mouth to the stomach.
Stomach: breaks up food using acid.
Small intestine: breaks up food and absorbs nutrients into the blood.
Large intestine: absorbs water into the blood.