Chemistry- Materials progression: Year 1 – Year 6

Year 1 Everyday Materials	Year 2 Use of everyday materials	Year 3	Year 4 States of Matter	Year 5 Properties and changes of materials	Year 6
distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made	identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses		compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases	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	
identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock	find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching		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)	know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution	
describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials	Classify and group materials based on their uses		identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature	use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through	

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				filtering, sieving and evaporating	
compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties				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	