Uffington School

Preparing for the Future; Living Life in all its Fullness

Our Vision

We are a family-orientated school where everyone is welcome, a place where we strive to provide the best possible education in a caring Christian environment; an education that allows everyone to flourish and have the confidence to make a positive contribution. We seek to develop the individual strengths of everyone within our school community, where each unique personality can be recognised and valued.

Our Christian values underpin everything we do: Thankfulness, Kindness, Forgiveness, Fairness, Friendship, Trust, Hope and Inclusion are key priorities for all pupils and adults in our school.

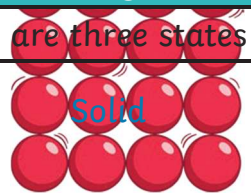
The Uffington School Curriculum Drivers

Preparing for the Future	**Living Life in all its Fullness**
• Developing a positive work ethic • Fulfilling potential • Aspiration • Resilience • Taking responsibilit	• Embracing opportunities • Learning beyond the classroom • Fostering curiosity • Celebrating difference • Making a positive contribution

Key Vocabulary	
states of matter	Materials can be one of three states:solids,liquidsorgases.Some materials can change from one state to another and backagain.
solids	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
liquids	Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured.
gases	Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in.Theydonothaveanyfixedshape but they do have amass.
water vapour	This is water that takes the form of a gas. When water is boiled, it evaporates into a watervapour.

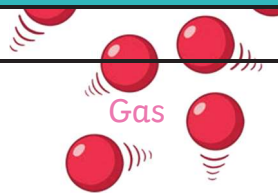
Key Knowledge

There are three states of matter.



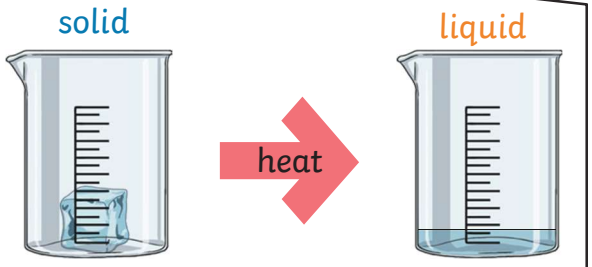
Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.

Particles ina liquid are close together but can move around each othereasily.

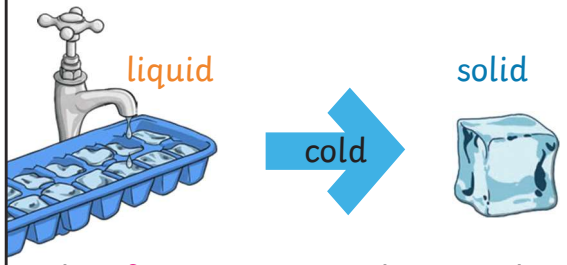


Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.

When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they changestate into a solid or a gas. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the boiling, melting or freezingpoint.



Ifasolidisheatedtoitsmeltingpoint, it melts and changes to a liquid.This is because the particles start tomove faster and faster until they are able to move over and around eachother.

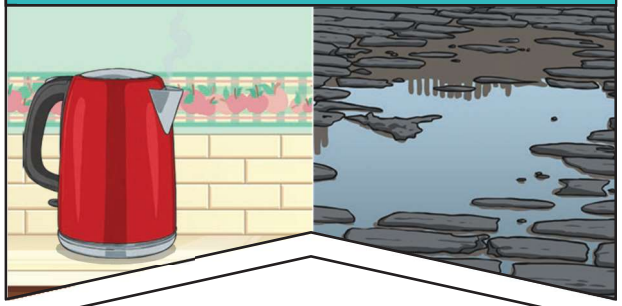


When freezing occurs, the particles in the liquid begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a solid structure.

Key Vocabulary

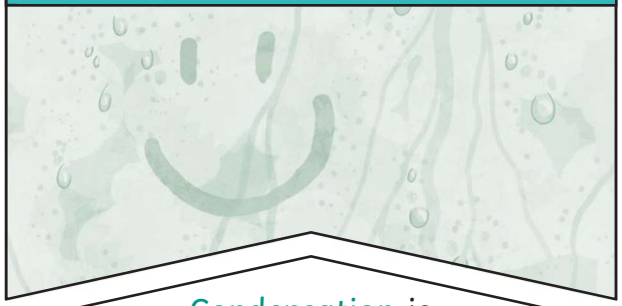
melt	This is when a solid changesto aliquid.
freeze	Liquid turns to a solid during the freezing process.
evaporate	Turn a liquid into a gas.
condense	Turn a gas into a liquid.
precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

Evaporation



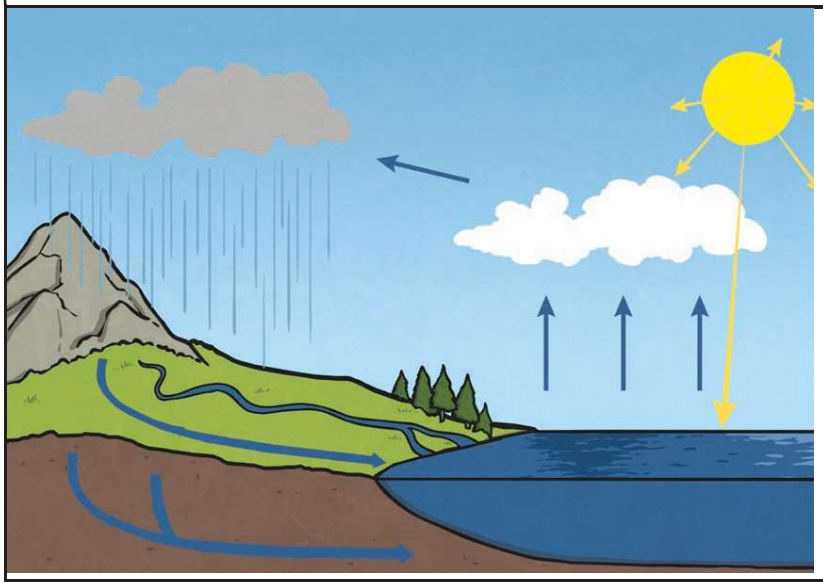
Evaporation occurs whenwaterturnsintowatervapour. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle evaporating in the warmair.

Condensation



Condensation is when water vapour is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The water vapour in the air cools when it touches thecoldsurface.

Condensation and evaporation occur within the water cycle.



1. Water from lakes, puddles, rivers andseasisevaporatedbythesun's heat,turningitintowatervapour.
2. This water vapour rises, then cools down to form water droplets in clouds(condensation).
3. When the droplets get too heavy, theyfallbacktotheearthasrain, sleet,hailorsnow(precipitation).