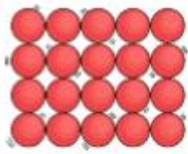


States of Matter

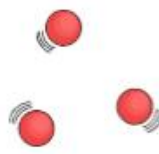
Year 4



Solid



Liquid



Gas

Key Vocabulary

Condensation: Water vapour cools, becomes liquid and the water droplets join together.

Evaporation: Heat causes water to change into gaseous water vapour, which rises.

Freeze: When a liquid turns to a solid.

Freezing point: The temperature at which a liquid becomes a solid.

Gas: Materials that spread to completely fill the area that they are in. They do not keep their shape.

Liquid: Materials that take the shape of the container that they are in and can flow when poured.

Melting: When a solid changes to a liquid.

Melting point: The temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid.

Particles: A very small unit of matter.

Precipitation: Water droplets that fall from the sky (rain, sleet, snow, hail).

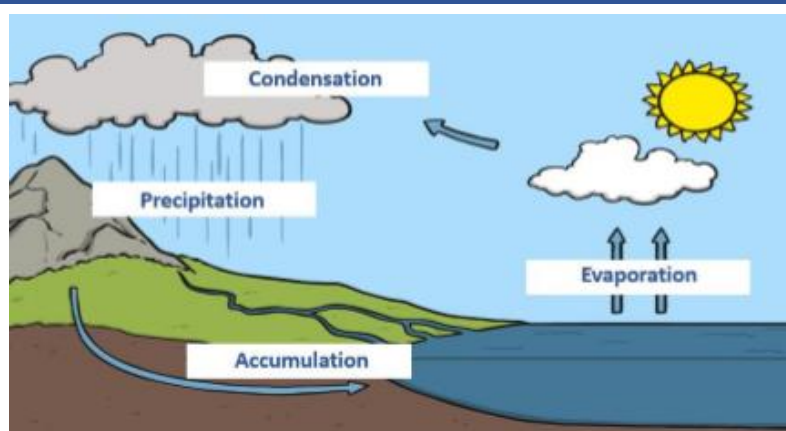
States of matter: Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases.

Temperature: The measure of how hot or cold something is.

Thermometer: The instrument to measure temperature.

Water cycle: The process where water moves around the Earth and changes shape.

Water vapour: Water that takes the form of a gas.



Key Questions

What is a solid/liquid/gas?

What are the differences between solids, liquids and gases?

Can we group materials into the three states of matter?

Do gases weigh anything?

Why do materials change shape?

What happens when materials change state?

What is the water cycle?

Can temperature change states of matter?

Do materials change at different temperatures?

