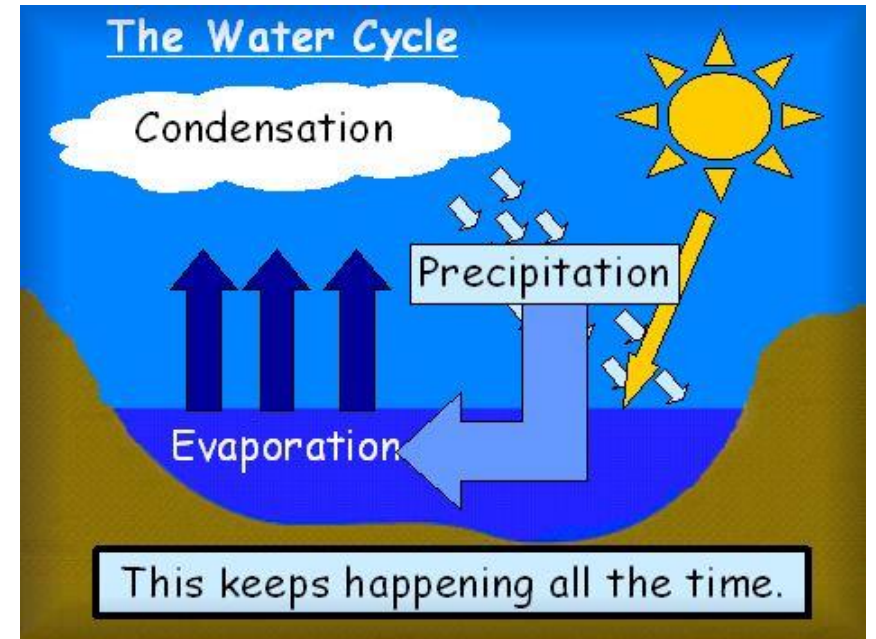
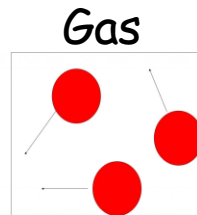
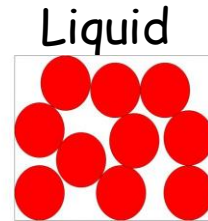
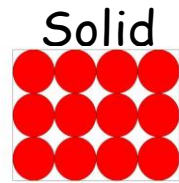


States of Matter

| Topic Word | Definition |
|---------------|--|
| solid | Something that is hard. |
| liquid | Something that can be poured. |
| gas | A substance that can move around freely. |
| particles | The tiniest little bit of a material or substance. |
| properties | The features of something. |
| evaporation | When a liquid turns into a gas. |
| condensation | When a gas turns into a liquid. |
| precipitation | Water falling from the sky as rain. |
| freezing | When a liquid cools and becomes a solid. |
| melting | When a solid is heated and becomes a liquid. |
| boiling | When a liquid is heated and becomes a gas. |

| Tier 2 Word | Definition |
|-------------|---|
| research | To study and find out more about something. |
| evident | clearly seen or understood; obvious |
| justify | To explain what you think with reasons. |



Key Facts

Solids are hard. They can only change shape if pushed or pulled.

Liquids can be poured. They take the shape of the container they are in.

Gases spread out and move around the room in the air.

Materials can change state when heated or cooled.

Water can take the form of all three states: solid – ice, liquid – water, gas – water vapour

The water cycle is the process of water evaporating to become water vapour (clouds in the sky), then condensation occurs when the water vapour turns back to water and falls from the sky as precipitation (rain). The water gathers on the ground in puddles and lakes, then evaporates again.

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius.