

Year Four - States of matter

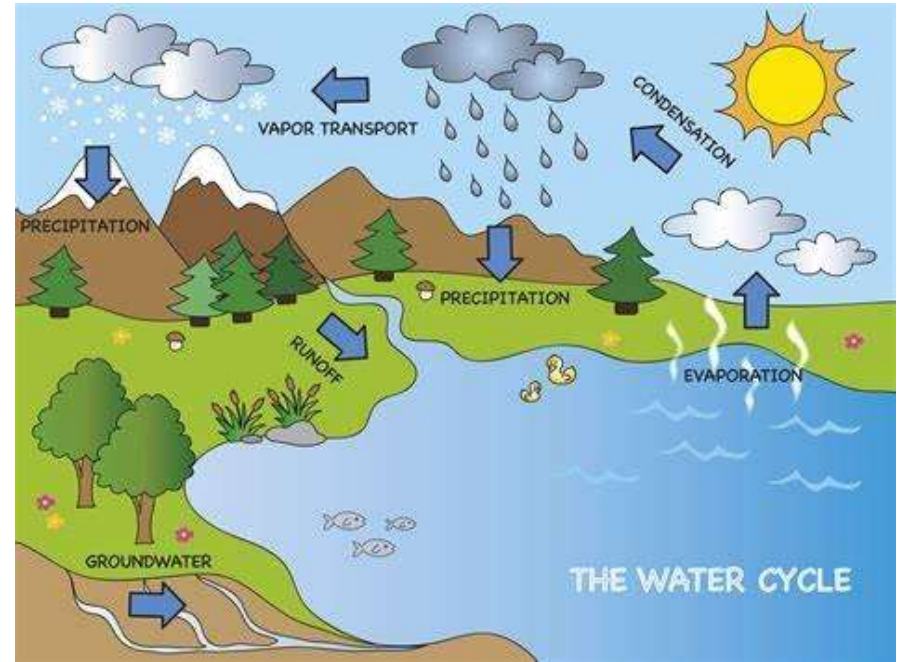
Key Vocabulary

Solid	Materials which keep their shape unless a force acts on them, always using up the same amount of space.
Liquid	Materials which take the shape of their container, can change shape and can flow or be poured.
Gas	Materials that can spread out completely to fill their container or room. No fixed shape.
Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.
Condensation	When a gas turns into a liquid.
Melting	When a solid turns to a liquid.
Freezing	When a liquid turns to a solid because of a lower temperature.
Precipitation	Rain, snow, hail or sleet
Run- Off	Water then moves across the surface of the land and combines to form lakes, rivers, seas and oceans.
Infiltration	Water that moves deep into the soil

Stem Sentences

- "The **temperature** the temperature the **speed** the evaporation rate"
- "I order to make my investigation a fair test I will -----"
- "My results are **accurate** / **inaccurate** because -----"

The Water Cycle



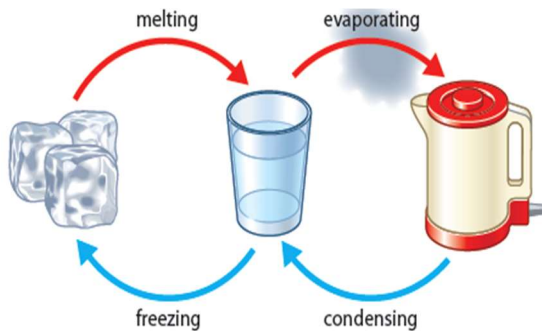
Equipment



Thermometers are used to measure temperature.

The unit of measure is degrees Celsius (°C)

Changing States of Matter

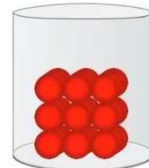


Solid

- Hard
- Difficult to compress
- Keep their shape independently

You can hold solids in your hands.

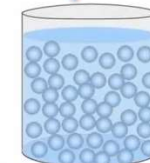
solid



Liquid

- Pool don't pile
- Take the shape of their container
- You cannot hold liquids in your hands - it all drains away!

liquid



Gas

- They usually cannot be seen
- They fill their containers
- They escape from unsealed containers
- They spread out to fill all the space available.

You cannot hold gas in your hands - it floats away!

gas

