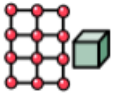
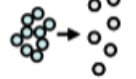
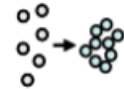


Vocabulary		
Solid	Materials which keep their shape unless a force acts on them, always using up the same amount of space.	
Liquid	Materials which take the shape of their container, can change shape and can flow or be poured.	
Gas	Materials that can spread out completely to fill their container or room. 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	

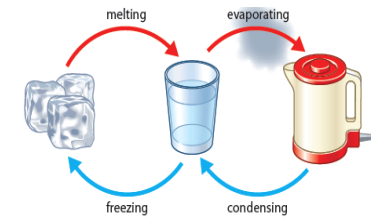
Knowledge

- Objects are made of particles - these are organised differently in different states.
- In a solid, they are close together but don't move past each other. In a liquid, they are close to each other but not as much as they are in a solid so they have more room to move. In a gas, particles are widely spaced and randomly arranged, meaning they can be easily squashed. The particles in a gas are free to move in any direction

- We can describe states of matter using their common properties

- solids hold their shape
- liquids pool not pile
- gasses escape from an unsealed container

- Some materials change state when the temperature changes, when solids turn to liquids this is called melting. The melting point of water is 0 degrees.
- When liquids turn to a solid this is called freezing, for something to freeze it must be below 0 degrees.
- When liquids turn into gases, this is called evaporation. Evaporation happens when a liquid is heated.
- When a gas turns into a liquid, this is called condensation. Condensation happens when a gas is cooled.



The water cycle

- Water continuously moves around the Earth, this is called the water cycle.
- The sun evaporates water into water vapour, when the water vapour cools down, it condenses, turning back into a liquid and falls to earth as precipitation: rain, snow, hail or sleet. The water then moves across the surface of the land and combines to form lakes, rivers, seas and oceans.

