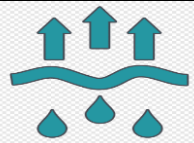
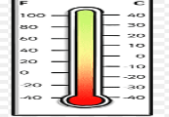
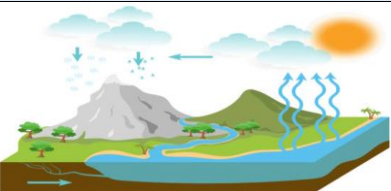
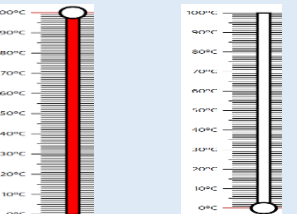
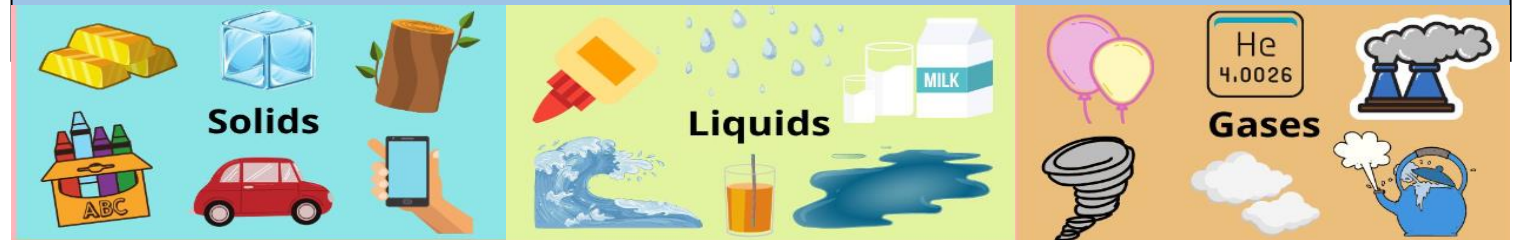


	States of mater	A material that something can be – i.e. a solid, liquid or gas.
	Particle	An extremely tiny piece of matter.
	Melting	A process where a solid changes into a liquid when heat is applied.
	freezing	A process where a liquid changes to a solid when an item is cooled.
	Boiling	An unnatural, rapid process where a liquid is changed to a gas.
	evaporation	A natural process where a liquid is changed into a gas.
	condensation	The reverse of evaporation. A natural process where a gas is changed into a liquid by cooling.
	temperature	The amount of heat in something. It is measured in Degrees Celcius (°C).
	Water Cycle	The path that all water follows as it moves around the Earth in different states (see diagram to the right)
	Transpiration	Evaporation of water from the leaves of a plant.
	Precipitation	Water released from the clouds in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail.
	Boiling/ freezing points of water	The boiling point of water is 100°C. The freezing point of water is 0°C.

States of matter- Year 4

There are 3 states of matter: *Solids*, *liquids* and *gases* – what are their properties?

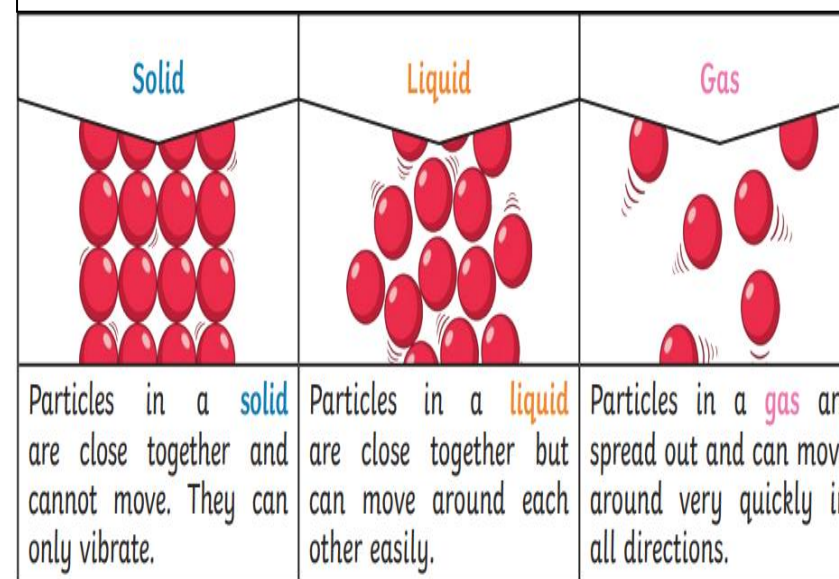


- Stay in same place and cannot be held.
- Keep their own shape.
- Take up same amount of space.
- Can be cut or shaped.

- Can flow or be poured easily.
- Not easy to hold.
- Change shape depending on their container.
- Take up same space even when shape changes

- Often invisible.
- Do not have a fixed shape.
- Can spread out to fill up whatever container they are in.
- Can be compressed (squeezed) easily.

What are the particles in a solid, liquid and gas like?



How does water change state when it is **heated** or **cooled**?

