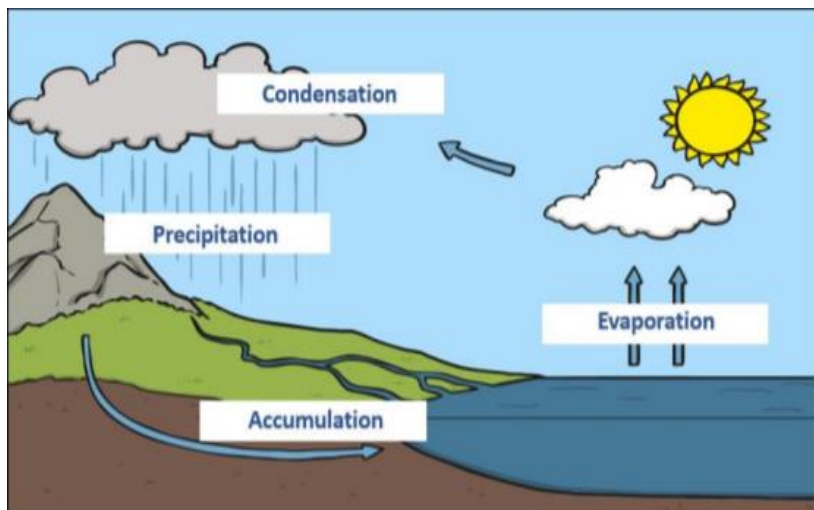


SCIENCE - STATES OF MATTER

Vocabulary		
Solid Materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them.	Liquid Materials that take shape of the container that they are in and can flow and be poured.	Gas Materials that spread to completely fill the area that they are in. They do not keep their shape.
Temperature The measure of how hot or cold something is.	Thermometer Instrument used to measure temperature.	Celsius The common scale in the UK for measuring temperature.
Melting point The temperature at which a solid melts and becomes a liquid.	Freezing point The temperature at which a liquid becomes a solid.	Particle Particles are what materials are made from. They are so small that we cannot see them with our eyes. The properties of a substance depend on what its particles are like, how they move and how they are arranged.
Water cycle The on-going process by which water on the earth evaporates, then condenses in the atmosphere, and then returns to earth in the form of precipitation.	Evaporation Heat from the sun causes water to evaporate. This happens even on cloudy or cold days. The liquid water turns into gaseous water vapour which rises. The changing from liquid to gas.	Condensation The water vapour in the air rises and as it does so it cools down. Eventually, it cools enough for the water vapour to condense and form droplets of water. The droplets clump together to form clouds. The changing from gas to liquid.
Precipitation The water droplets become large enough and heavy enough to fall back to the surface of the Earth. These droplets of water fall in the form of rain, sleet, hail or snow.	Accumulation When water falls back to Earth as precipitation, the water may fall on oceans, lakes, rivers or on the ground. Water that falls on the ground is either absorbed into the soil or it runs over the ground and collects in the oceans, lakes and rivers.	



The Water Cycle

State	Particle arrangement	Particle properties
Solid		Particles are closely packed in a regular pattern. They vibrate on the spot.
Liquid		Particles are close but random. They can move over each other.
Gas		Particles are spread out and can move rapidly in all directions.