

States of Matter - Science Knowledge Organiser

Tier Three Vocabulary

Air: a mixture of invisible, odourless tasteless gases that surrounds the Earth.

Boiling Point: the temperature where a liquid changes into a gas.

Condensation: the change that happens when a gas turns into a liquid. It is the opposite of evaporation.

Temperature: the measure of the warmth or coldness of an object or material.

Degrees Celsius: a temperature scale used to tell how hot or cold something is.

Cooled: to become or cause something to become slightly colder.

Evaporation: the change that happens when a liquid turns into a gas.

Freeze: when a liquid changes state into a solid.

Freezing point: the temperature at which a liquid becomes a solid.

Gas: a gas has no particular shape and can drift easily from one area to another, for example hot air filling a room.

Ice: when liquid water or water vapor becomes cold enough, it changes into solid water (ice).

Liquid: liquids aren't firm: they flow and can be poured easily.

Matter: anything that takes up space.

Melting point: the temperature a solid melts at.

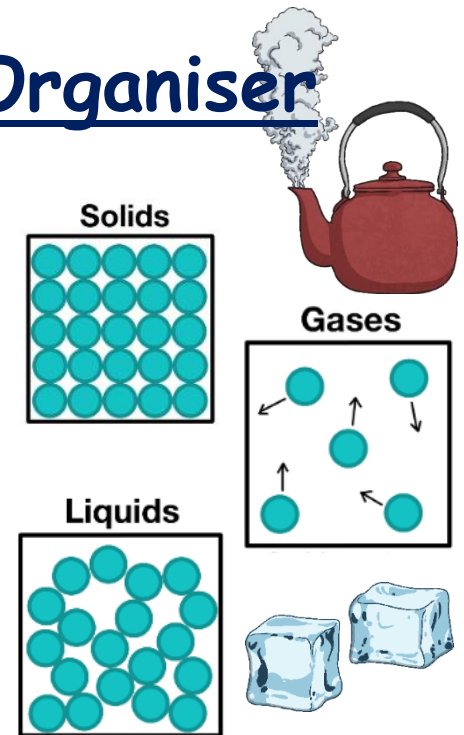
Melting: the physical process that occurs when a solid changes into a liquid after heat is applied to it.


Solid: solids keep their shape and don't flow or spread out by themselves. In solids, the particles sit close together.

Solidify: to change or make something a liquid or gas to a solid.


State: whether something is a solid, liquid or gas.

Temperature: the measurement of how hot or cold something is.








5 Types of Scientific Enquiry



There are 5 types of enquiry to answer science questions.

- 1 Observing over time:**
Observe or measure how something changes overtime
- 2 Grouping and classifying:**
Identifying features that allow things to be organised into groups
- 3 Noticing patterns:**
Observe and record phenomena, carry out surveys or collect data from secondary resources and then identify patterns.
- 4 Research:**
Research and gather scientific findings to answer questions or help explain events
- 5 Comparative and fair testing:**
Observe and measure the effect that changing one variable has on another whilst attempting to keep the other variables constant