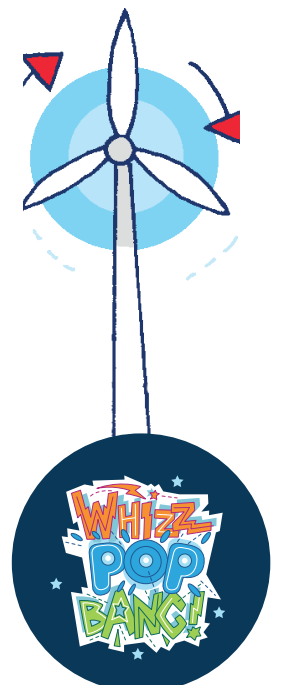
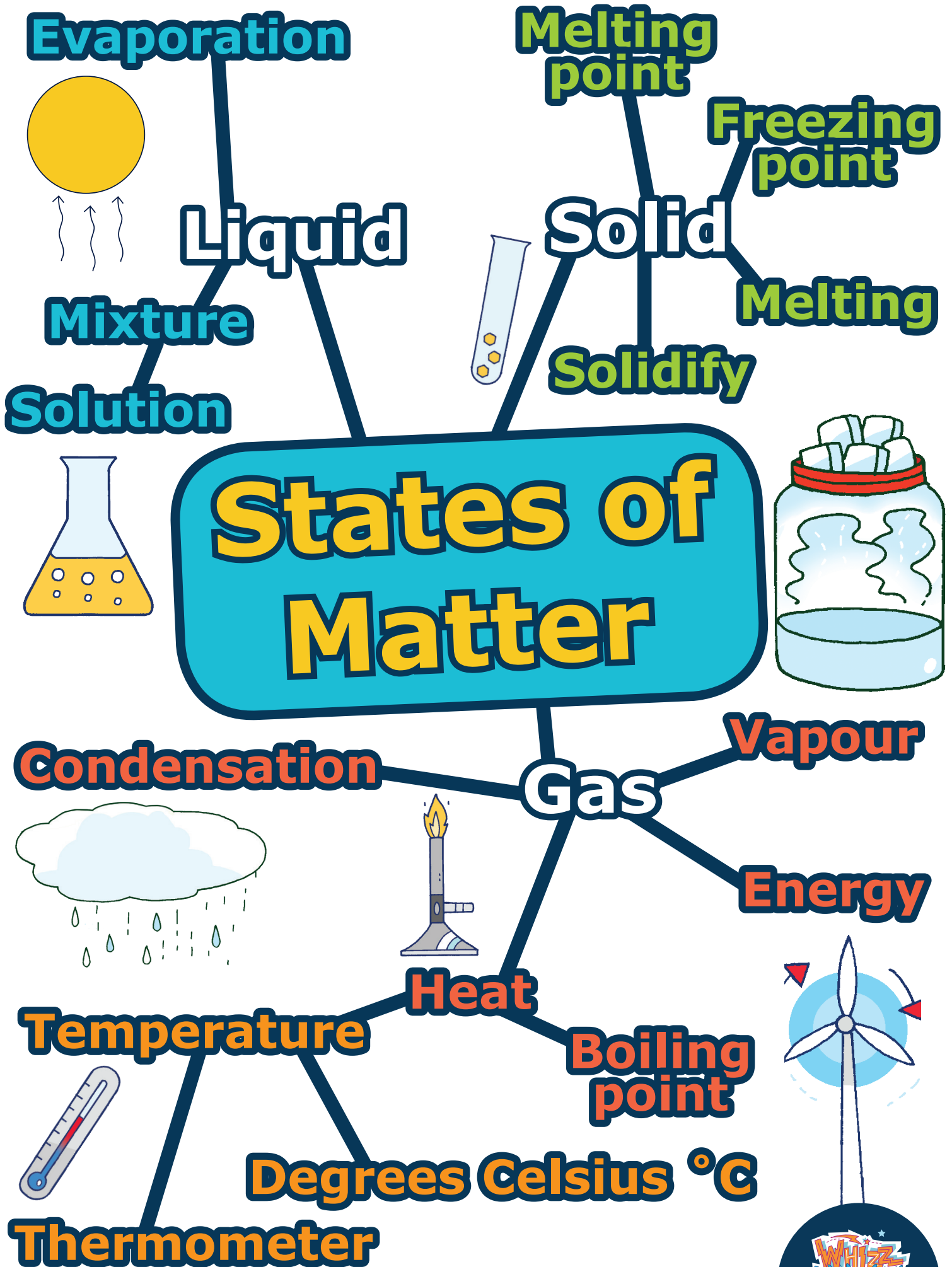


States of Matter

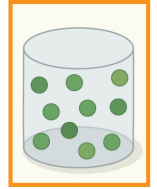


States of matter vocabulary definitions

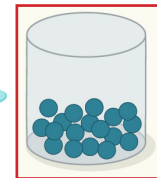
| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Boiling point | The temperature at which a liquid changes into a gas as it heats up. |
| Condensation | The process of change from a gas to a liquid. |
| Degrees Celsius (° C) | A measurement of temperature. |
| Energy | The capacity to perform work. |
| Evaporation | The change from a liquid to a gas. |
| Freezing point | The temperature at which a liquid changes into a solid as it cools. |
| Melting | To turn from a solid into a liquid, for example, ice melts to become water. |
| Melting point | The temperature at which a solid changes into a liquid as it heats up. |
| Mixture | A mixture is when two or more substances are combined, but each substance keeps its physical properties. A mixture can be reversed, or separated, after being combined. |
| Solidify | To turn into a solid. |
| Solution | A liquid mixture where one substance has been dissolved into another. |
| Temperature | A measure of how warm or cold something is. It is often measured in degrees Celsius (° C). |
| Vapour | A gas or extremely small drops of liquid suspended in the air. This is normally caused by the heating of a liquid. |

Three States of Matter

Gas



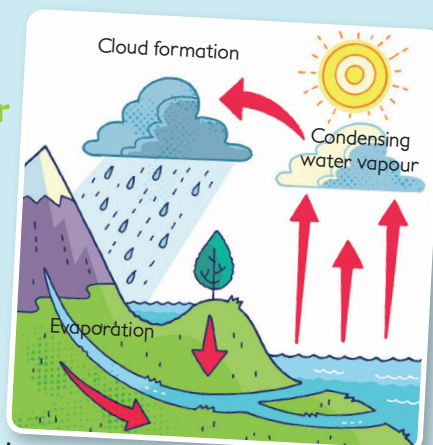
- **Gases** can be squashed and are often invisible.
- **Gases** do not have a fixed shape. They spread out and change their shape and volume to fill up whatever container they are in.



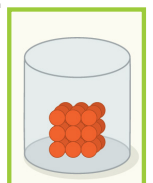
- **Liquids** can flow or be poured easily.
- **Liquids** change their shape depending on the container they are in.
- Even when **liquids** change their shape, they always take up the same amount of space – their volume stays the same.

The Water Cycle

Heat from the sun **evaporates** water from rivers, lakes and oceans. **Condensation** is the process of cooling a **vapour** and turning it into liquid. When water vapour rises, it cools and condenses to form clouds. A cloud is a mass of tiny water droplets in the atmosphere. These droplets become so big and heavy they fall down as rain into rivers, lakes and oceans.



Solid



- **Solids** keep their shape.
- **Solids** always take up the same amount of space.
- **Solids** can be held, cut or shaped.
- Even though they can be poured, sugar, salt and flour are all **solids**. Each grain of sugar, for example, keeps the same shape and volume.

