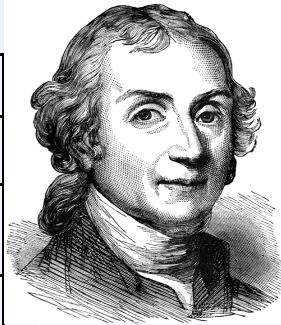


Science Year 4 - Autumn 2: States of Matter

Key vocabulary to learn and use in my learning

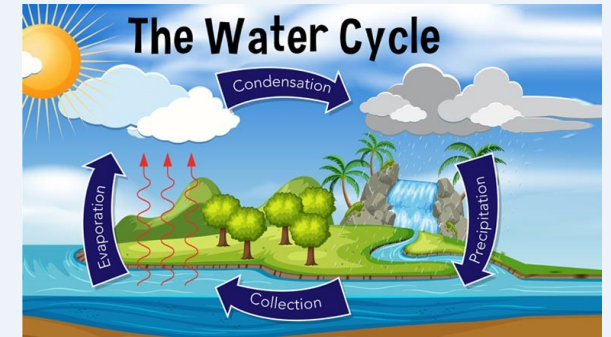
Word	Definition
solid	A firm and stable shape.
liquid	A substance that flows freely, but has a fixed volume.
gas	A substance that moves freely and will expand to fill the shape or container it is in.
degree celsius	Unit of measurement for temperature.
boiling point	The temperature at which liquid boils.
freezing point	The temperature at which liquid turns to
condensation	Water that collects as droplets on a cold surface.
evaporation	The process of liquid turning into vapour.
water cycle	The way in which water moves around the world.
precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet or snow.



Joseph Priestley (March 1733– February 1804). He was a Chemist who is credited with discovering oxygen by isolating it into its gaseous state. He also discovered hydrochloric acid, nitrous oxide (laughing gas), carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide.



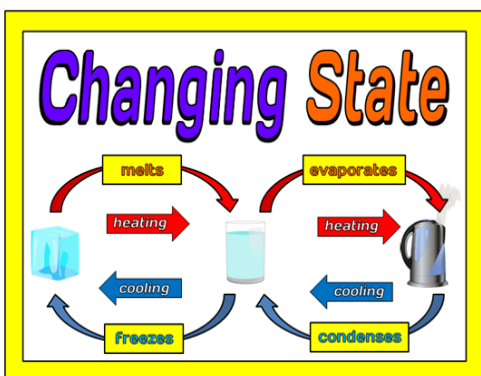
Water vapour rises into the sky, and as it cools it turns back into liquid **water** to make clouds - the **process** of condensation. The wind blows the clouds over land and they drop their **water** as rain, sleet or snow.



Key knowledge to learn

There are three states of matter.

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.	Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily.	Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.



Substances change state by heating or cooling them. Some solids can change into a liquid by heating and then into a gas and the process reverses when cooling.

