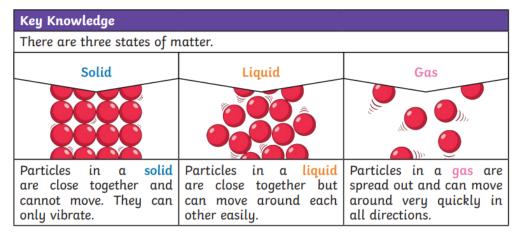
## **STATES OF MATTER – WOODPECKER CLASS**

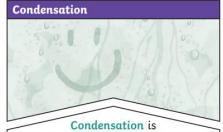
Key Vocabulary	
States of	Materials can be one of three states: Solids,
Matter	liquids or gases. Some materials can change
	from one state to another and back again.
solids	These are materials that keep their shape unless
	a force is applied to them. They can be hard,
	soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same
	amount of space no matter what has happened
	to them.
liquids	Liquids take the shape of their container. They
	can change shape but do not change the amount
	of
	space they take up. They can flow or be poured.
gases	Gases can spread out to completely fill the
	container or room they are in. They do not have
	any fixed shape but they do have a mass
water	This is water that takes the form of a gas. When
vapour	water is boiled, it evaporates into a water
	vapour.
melt	This is when a solid changes into a liquid.
	,
freeze	A liquid turns into a solid during the freezing
<i>g</i> 1 5525	process
	<u>'</u>
evaporate	A process that turns a liquid into a gas.
condense	A process that changes a gas into a liquid.
precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as
1-1 1-1	rain, sleet, hail or snow.
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<u>Links to previous learning</u>: plants in our school environment, rivers and mountains, extreme survival, Ancient Egypt



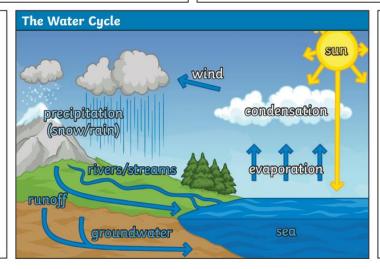


Evaporation occurs when water turns into water vapour. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle evaporating in the warm air.



when water vapour is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The water vapour in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.

Clouds
form when
warm,
moist air
is cooled.
When it is
cooled, it
condenses
into tiny
water
droplets
which
appear
as clouds.



Heat from the sun evaporates water, which rises, condenses in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.