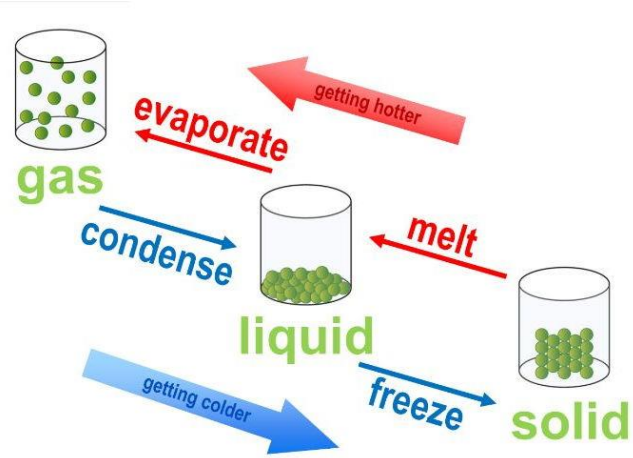
Science – States of Matter – Year 4

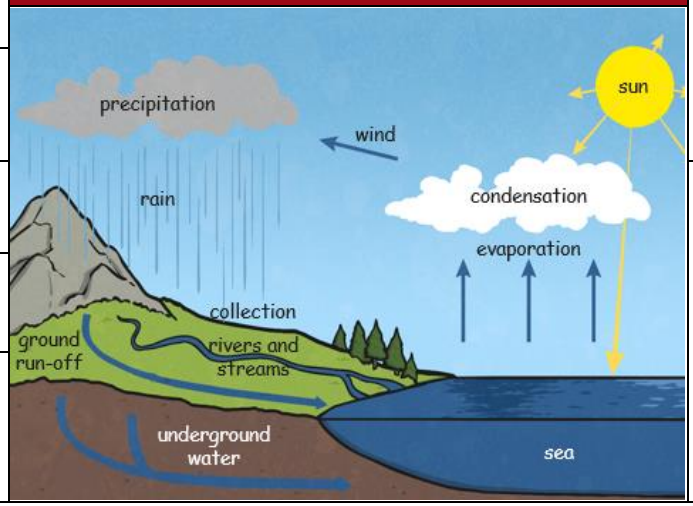
Vocabulary Top Ten:

collection	water from precipitation collects in rivers, lakes, seas and underground
condensation	changing state from gas to liquid caused by cooling
evaporation	changing state from liquid to gas caused by heat
freezing point	the temperature at which a liquid becomes a solid
melting point	the temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid
particle	a very small piece or amount
precipitation	water in the form of rain, snow or hail falls from clouds in the sky
properties	a quality or characteristic
volume	the amount of space filled by something
water cycle	the continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of earth

Changes of State



Water Cycle



Properties:

Solids:

- Solids stay in one place and can be held.
- Solids keep their shape. They do not **flow** like liquids.
- Solids always take up the same amount of space. They do not spread out like gases.
- Solids can be cut or shaped.
- Even though they can be poured, sugar, salt and flour are all solids. Each **particle** of salt, for example, keeps the same shape and volume.

Examples include ice, wood and sand.

Liquids:

- Liquids can flow or be poured easily. They are not easy to hold.
- 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.

Examples include water, milk and honey.

Gases:

- Gases 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.
- Gases can be squashed.

Examples include **oxygen** and **helium**.

freezing



melting



condensation



evaporation

