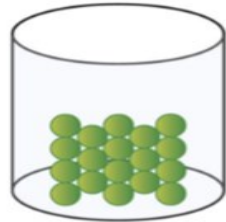


## Sticky Knowledge:

- To know how to compare and group materials.
- To know that some materials change state.
- To know some changes are irreversible.
- To know and explain the water cycle.
- To know how to set up fair and comparative testing.
- To know how to gather, record and present data.

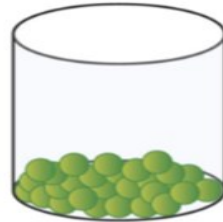
## States of Matter



### Solid

Rigid, fixed shape, fixed volume.

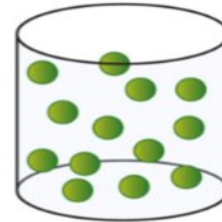
Wood, iron, copper, plastic



### Liquid

Not-rigid, no fixed shape, fixed volume

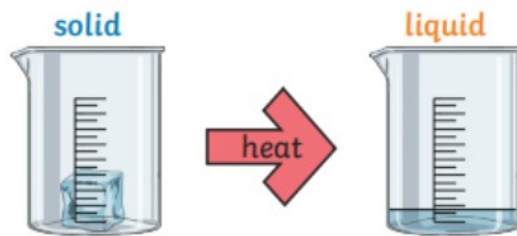
Water, milk, blood, oil



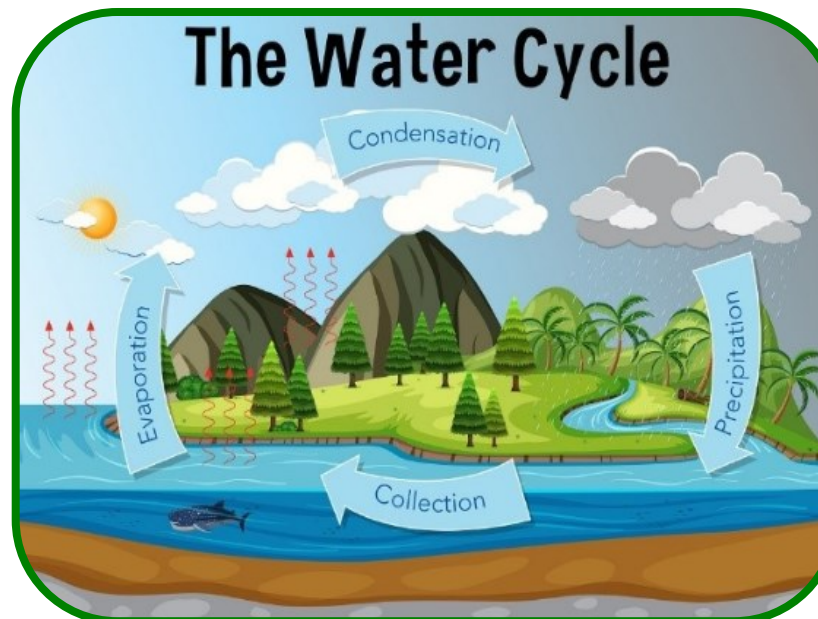
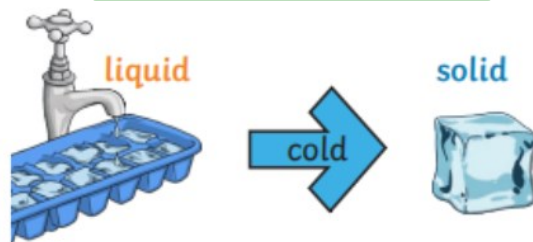
### Gas

Not-rigid, no fixed shape, no fixed volume

oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen,



Changing states of Matter



## Glossary

States of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, 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 vapour	This is water that takes the form of a gas. When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour.
Melt	This is when a solid changes to a liquid.
Freeze	Liquid turns to a solid during the freezing process.
Evaporate	Turn a liquid into a gas.
Condensation	Turn a gas into a liquid.
Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud