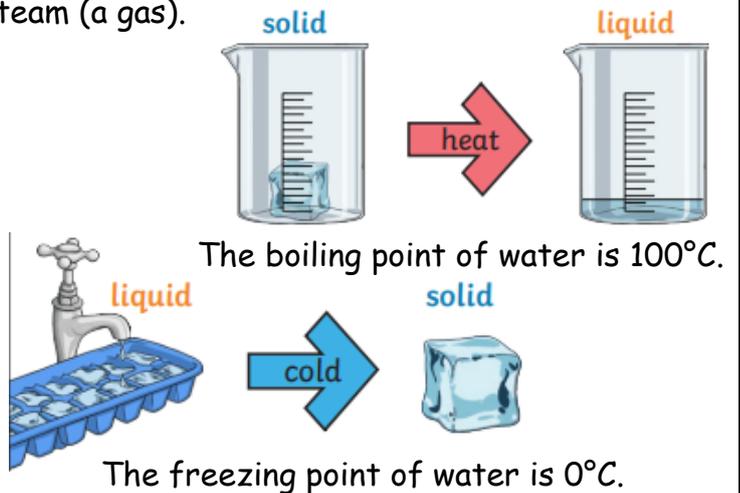
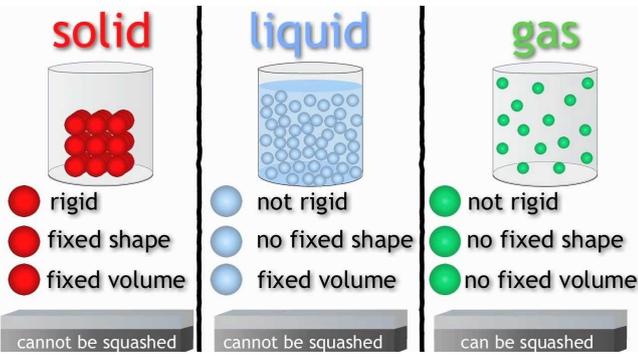


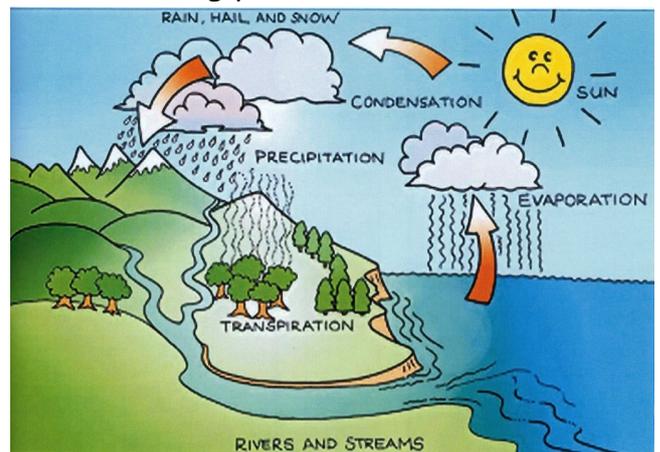
## Year 4: States of matter

### Key Learning

Matter can change from one state to another if it is heated or cooled. If water is frozen it causes ice to form (a solid) if heated it changes to water (a liquid). This change is called melting. If water is heated, it changes to steam (a gas).



The water cycle is the complete journey that water makes, from one place to the other, and from one state to the other. As the word 'cycle' suggests, there is no starting point. This means that we can begin at any point and follow its path until it gets to where we started again.



### Key Vocabulary

States of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solid, liquid or gas. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
Solids	Materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to it. They can be hard, soft or even squashy.
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	When a solid changes to a liquid.
Freeze	When a liquid changes to a solid during the freezing process.
Evaporate	When a liquid turns into a gas.
Condense	When a gas turns into a liquid.
Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.