



# YEAR 4 - STATE OF MATTER

## SOLID



- Rigid
- Fixed Shape
- Fixed Volume
- Cannot be squashed

## LIQUID

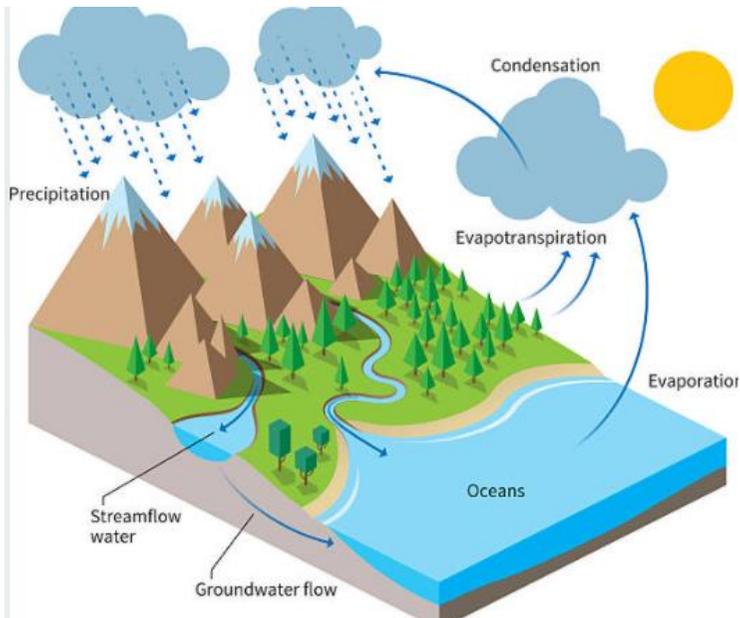
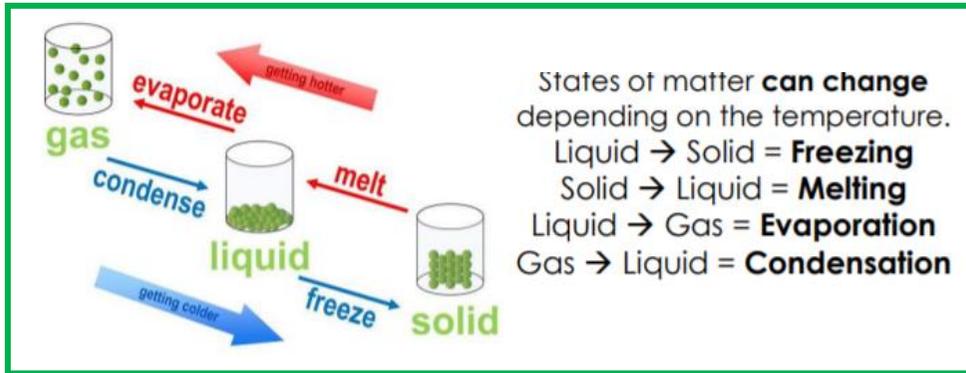


- Not Rigid
- No Fixed Shape
- Fixed Volume
- Cannot be squashed

## GAS



- Not Rigid
- No Fixed Shape
- No Fixed Volume
- Can be squashed



Related vocabulary	Definition
<b>solid</b>	firm or stable in shape—with particles very close together
<b>liquid</b>	A substance where the particles are still close together, but not as tightly as a solid. They take the shape of any container.
<b>gas</b>	a substance with no fixed shape that will expand to fill the whole of a container—particles far apart and moving around.
<b>particles</b>	a tiny amount or small piece of matter
<b>heating</b>	raising the temperature of something
<b>cooling</b>	lowering the temperature of something.
<b>freezing</b>	turning into ice or another solid as a result of cooling. Freezing point is the temperature at which a liquid turns into a solid when cooled.
<b>melting</b>	turning into a liquid as a result of heating. Melting point is the temperature at which a solid will melt.
<b>temperature</b>	a measure of how hot or cold something is in °C
<b>condensation</b>	the process of turning from vapour (a gas) into liquid.
<b>evaporation</b>	the process of turning from vapour (a gas) into liquid
<b>precipitation</b>	rain, snow, sleet, dew, etc, formed by condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere.
<b>Water cycle</b>	the process by which water on the earth evaporates, then condenses in the atmosphere, and then returns to earth in the form of precipitation.
<b>Reversible change</b>	a change that can be changed back again. Melting and heating are examples of reversible changes
<b>Irreversible change</b>	a change that cannot be changed back again. Burning or mixing a liquid with bicarbonate of soda are examples of irreversible changes