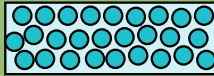


Can materials change state?

Solid



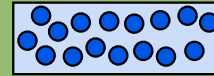
Solids **keep their shape**.

Solids always take up the **same amount of space**.

Solids can be **hard or soft**. They can also be **cut or shaped**.



Liquid



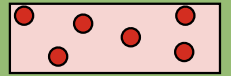
Liquids can be **poured**.

Liquids **change shape** and **spread** to fit their container.

Liquids always take up the **same amount of space**.



Gas

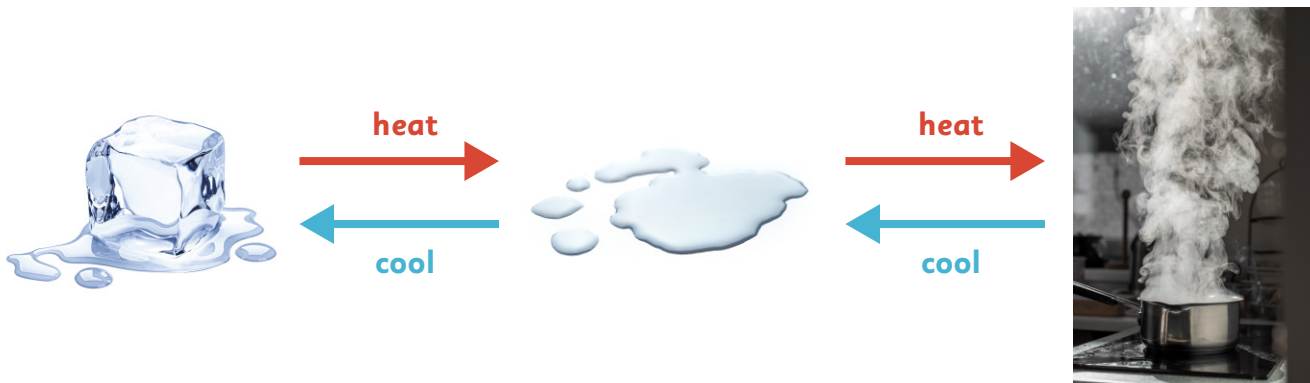


Gases are often **invisible**.

Gases **spread** to fill all the available space. Gases can be **squashed** into a smaller space.



Changing state



Materials can **change** from one state of matter to another when **heated** or **cooled**.

Reversible change

Some changes of state are **reversible**. This means the change can be undone and the material can return to what it was like before.



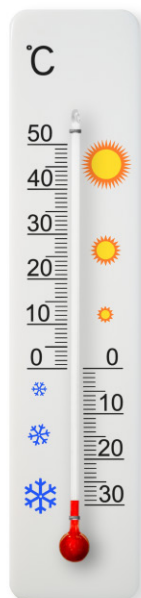
Can materials change state?

Measuring temperature with a thermometer

1. Place the thermometer in the liquid.
2. Wait for the coloured centre to stop moving.
3. Read the scale precisely to find the temperature. Ask an adult for help if needed.

Remember!

We usually measure temperature in degrees Celsius which can be shortened to °C.



The water cycle

The water cycle stages:

Evaporation: The Sun warms water and it changes into an invisible gas called water vapour.

Condensation: Water vapour cools and changes back into tiny drops of liquid, forming clouds.

Precipitation: Water falls from clouds as rain, snow, hail or sleet.

Collection: Water gathers in rivers, lakes and oceans.



Key vocabulary

cold 	collect 	cool 	cycle 	dry 	fall 	faster 	freeze 	hard 	hot 	measure 	melt
move 	observe 	pour 	repeat 	reverse 	slower 	soft 	spread 	temperature 	time 	wet 	