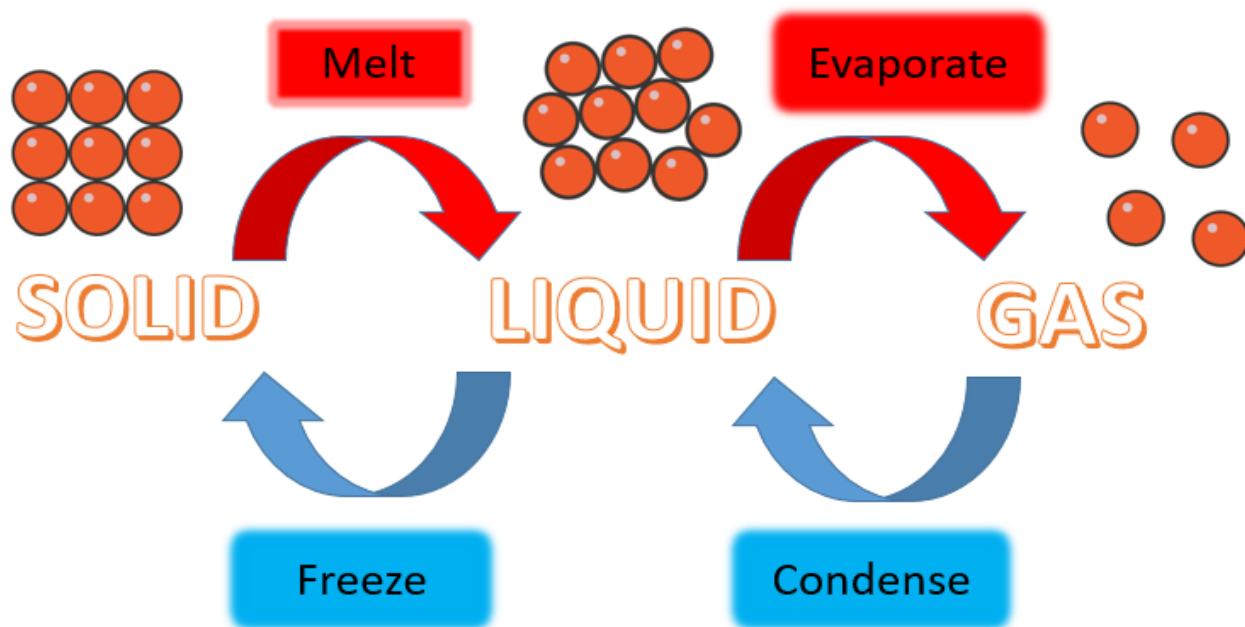


## Could we survive without water?



### SOLID

Stays the same shape  
Can be held in your hands  
Can be cut into a new shape

Examples – wood, metal,  
rock, ice

### LIQUID

Flows and can be poured  
Changes shape to its container  
Volume never changes

Examples – water, juice, oil

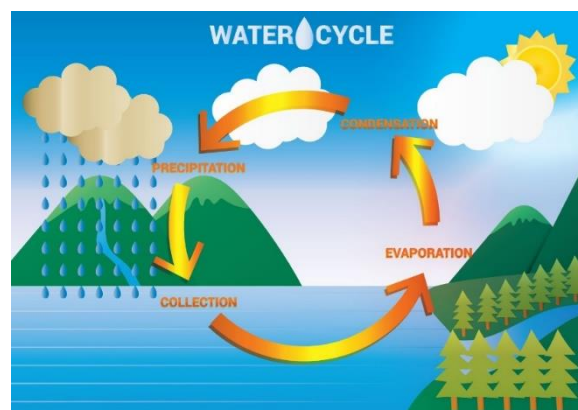
### GAS

Often invisible  
Always fills its container  
Shape & volume change

Examples – oxygen,  
hydrogen, carbon dioxide

### Key Vocabulary

<b>melt</b>	This is when a <b>solid</b> changes to a <b>liquid</b> .
<b>freeze</b>	<b>Liquid</b> turns to a <b>solid</b> during the <b>freezing</b> process.
<b>evaporate</b>	Turn a <b>liquid</b> into a <b>gas</b> .
<b>condense</b>	Turn a <b>gas</b> into a <b>liquid</b> .
<b>precipitation</b>	<b>Liquid</b> or <b>solid</b> particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.



### Key Vocabulary

<b>states of matter</b>	Materials can be one of three states: <b>solids</b> , <b>liquids</b> or <b>gases</b> . Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
<b>solids</b>	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. <b>Solids</b> take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
<b>liquids</b>	<b>Liquids</b> 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.
<b>gases</b>	<b>Gases</b> 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.
<b>water vapour</b>	This is water that takes the form of a <b>gas</b> . When water is boiled, it <b>evaporates</b> into a <b>water vapour</b> .