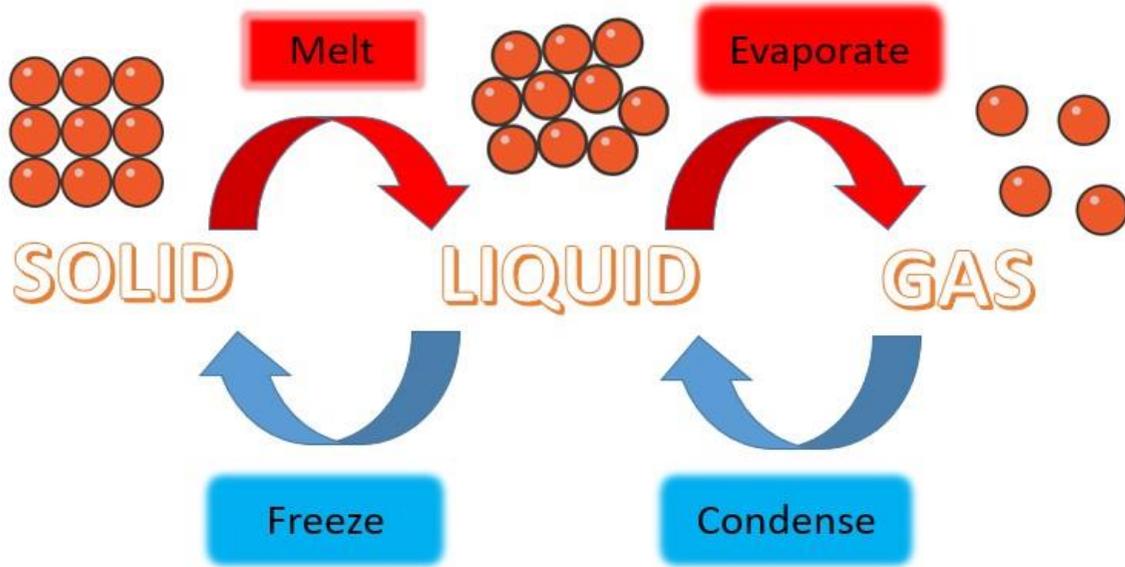


Could we survive without water?

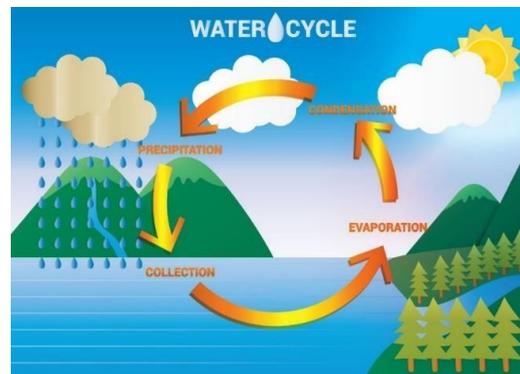


LIQUID
 Flows and can be poured
 Changes shape to its container
 Volume never changes
 Examples – water, juice, oil

SOLID
 Stays the same shape
 Can be held in your hands
 Can be cut into a new shape
 Examples – wood, metal, rock, ice

GAS
 Often invisible
 Always fills its container
 Shape & volume change
 Examples – oxygen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide

Key Vocabulary	
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 .
condense	Turn a gas into a liquid .
precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.



Key Vocabulary	
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 .