YEAR 4

Chemistry: Is water always wet?

SCIENCE

KEY VOCABULARY

Matter: any solid, liquid or gas that exists in the universe

Particle: an extremely small unit of matter

Water cycle: the process of water being recycled over and over again

Melting: the process of solid cooling and changing into liquid

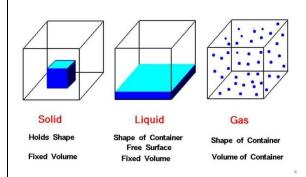
Freezing: the process of liquid cooling and changing into solid

Evaporation: the process of liquid heating and changing into gas

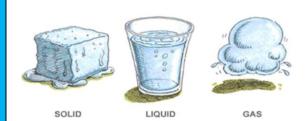
Condensation: the process of gas cooling and changing into liquid

Precipitation: liquid or solid particles that fall from the clouds as rain, sleet or snow

Temperature: how hot or cold something is



States of Matter and their Properties



Solid: A material made of tightly bound particles that is rigid and has a definite volume and shape. Liquid: A material made of particles with a definite volume but no fixed shape. Liquids are able to flow and take the shape of their container, but they cannot be compressed.

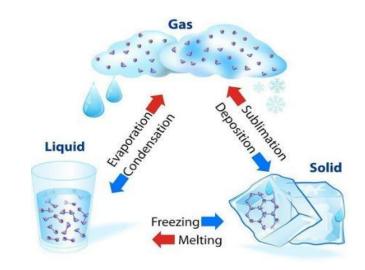
Gas: A fluid substance that is neither solid nor liquid. The particles are widely separated and are in constant random motion. Particles in a gas have more energy than in a liquid or solid, and move about to fill the container they are in.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- 1. Temperature is measured using °C.
- Water boils at 100 °C and becomes water vapour.
- 3. Water freezes at 0 °C and becomes ice.
- 4. Other materials have different boiling and freezing points.
- 5. Heating a material makes the particles vibrate faster
- 6. Cooling a material makes the particles vibrate more slowly.
- The water cycle shows how water is constantly being changed into different states. It can move in different forms, including vapour, rain, snow or hail.
- 8. Clouds are made from tiny water droplets in the air. They are held up by the air and wind.
- 9. Types of precipitation: rain, snow, sleet, hail

KEY CONCEPT – Changes of state

STATE OF MATTER



KEY CONCEPT - The water cycle

