What will we be learning?	Key Information	Label the states of matter	
<ul> <li>Learn about the differences between solids, liquids and gases.</li> <li>Classifying objects and identify their properties.</li> <li>Work scientifically and collaboratively to investigate the weight of a gas.</li> <li>Have chance to find the ideal temperature to melt chocolate.</li> <li>They will explore in-depth how water changes state, exploring melting, freezing, condensing as well as a particular focus on evaporation.</li> <li>Learn about the stages of the water cycle, creating mini water worlds and an interactive water wheel to represent the different stages.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they change state into a solid or a gas. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the boiling, melting or freezing point.</li> <li>If a solid is heated to its melting point, it melts and changes to a liquid. This is because the particles start to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.</li> </ul>		
	When freezing occurs, the particles in the liquid begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a solid structure.	Bonus questions: 1. What is the fourth state of matter?	
	Evaporation occurs when water turns into water vapour. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle evaporating in the warm air.	2. What is the driving force behind the water cycle?	

Condensation is when water vapour is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The water vapour in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.

States of Matter Water Water Everywhere

## Key vocabulary

Class 2

Corina 1

2025

- 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.
- 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.

3. What is an area which contains no matter known as?\_

A1000

What I have learnt.		