

Hawks Class States of Matter

Knowledge Organiser

KEY VOCABULARY

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

Solid - substance that stays the same shape whether in a container or not

Liquid - substance that can flow and take on the shape of a container

Gas - substance that has no fixed shape, like oxygen

Temperature - how hot or cold something is, normally measured in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

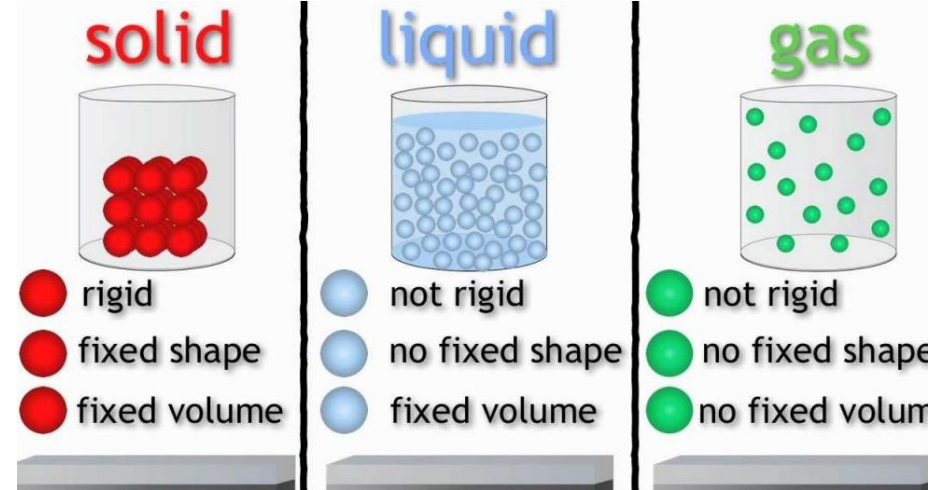
Evaporation - the process of liquid heating and changing into a gas

Condensation - the process of a gas cooling and changing into a liquid

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

Particle - an extremely small unit of matter

Reversible change - changes that can be undone or reversed. Melting, freezing, boiling, evaporating, condensing, dissolving and also, **changing** the shape of a substance are examples of **reversible changes**.



CHANGING STATE

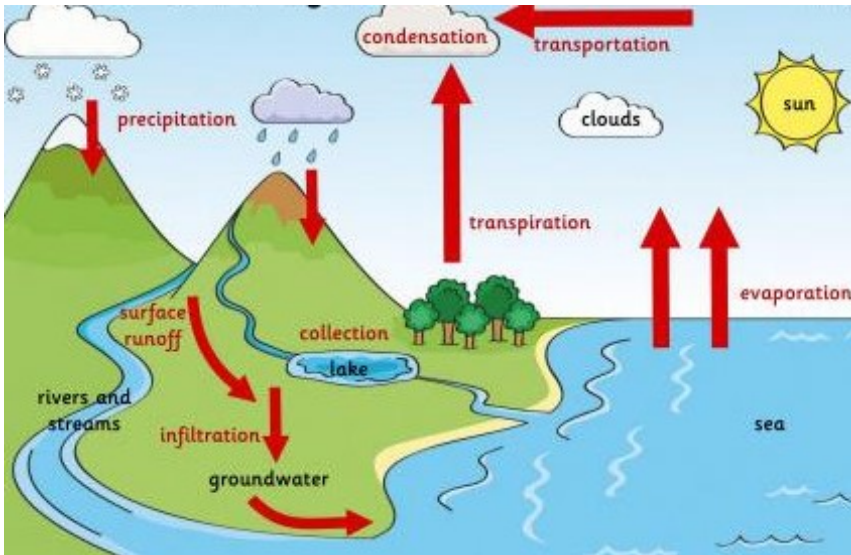
Some materials change state when they are heated or cooled and some of these changes can be reversed.

Everyday examples of evaporation: washing drying, water boiling, puddles evaporating on a hot day.

Everyday examples of condensation: water droplets forming inside windows or on a cold glass.



STATE OF MATTER



WATER CYCLE

The water cycle is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection/run off.

Facts:

When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they change state into a **solid, liquid or gas**. The temperature that these changes happen at are called the **boiling point, melting or freezing point**.

Particles in a SOLID are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.