

Vocabulary

- **volume** - the amount of space a solid, liquid or gas takes up
- **states of matter** – the different forms that materials can take
- **oobleck** – a material made from corn starch and water
- **flow** – to move smoothly and continuously in one direction
- **boiling** – the change of state from a liquid to a gas, which happens quickly when heated and creates bubbles of the gas
- **evaporation** – the change of state from a liquid to a gas, which happens slowly from the surface of the liquid
- **thermometer** – equipment that measures temperature
- **controlled variable** – what is kept the same in an experiment
- **dependent variable** – what will be measured in an experiment.

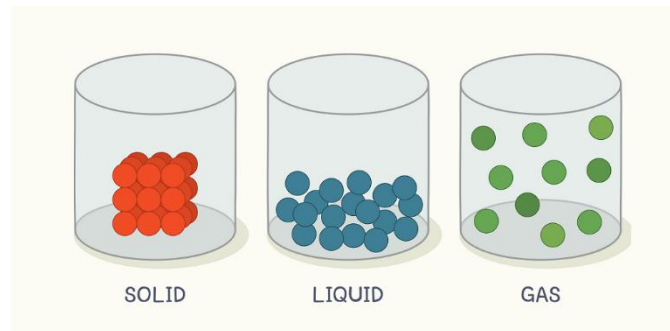
Liquid

Liquid has no fixed shape but a fixed volume.

Here are some examples of liquid:

- Water
- Juice
- Tea
- Coffee

Science Autumn 2 States of matter



Gas

Gas has no fixed shape and no fixed volume.

Here are some examples of a gas:

- Carbon dioxide
- Oxygen
- Smoke

Solid

Solid has a fixed shape and a fixed volume.

Here are some examples of a solid:

- A pencil
- A table
- A book
- A whiteboard

How do the states of matter change?

1. Solid → liquid = melting (this has to be above 0 degrees Celsius).
2. Liquid → solid = freezing (this has to be below 0 degrees Celsius).
3. Liquid → gas = evaporation
4. Gas → liquid = condensation