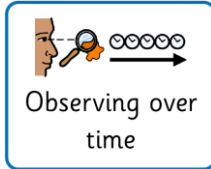
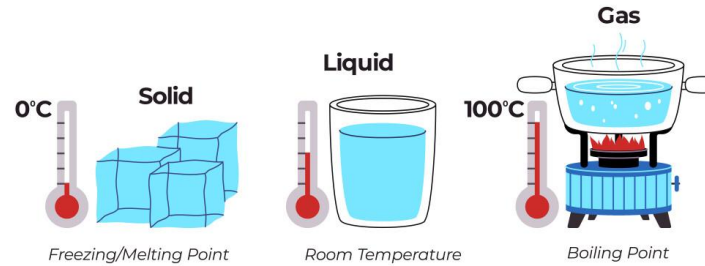


Scientific Lines of Enquiry

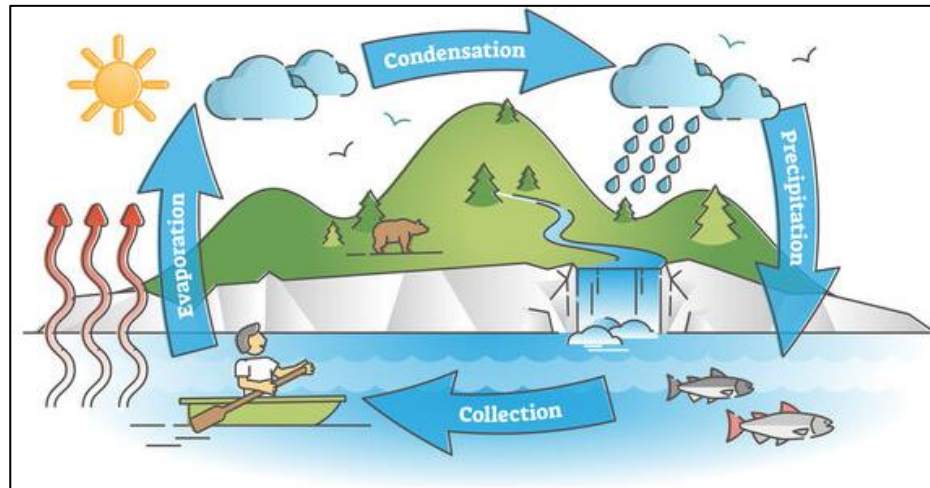


Solid		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solids can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids keep their shape unless force is applied. Solids always take up the same amount of space. Particles are packed close together and cannot move.
Liquid		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquids can flow or be poured easily. Liquids take the shape of their container. Liquids can change shape but they always take up the same amount of space. Particles are close together but can move around each other easily.
Gas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gases are often invisible. Gases do not have a fixed shape. They spread out and to fill the space they are in. Gases can be squashed. Particles are spread out and can move very quickly in all directions.

Freezing, melting and boiling points:



The water cycle:



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.
Water vapour	This is water that takes the form of a gas. When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour.
Melting	When a solid changes to a liquid .
Freezing	When a liquid changes to a solid .
Evaporation	When a liquid changes to a gas (water vapour) .
Condensation	When a gas (water vapour) changes to a liquid .
Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

- Water from lakes, puddles, rivers and seas is **evaporated** by the sun's heat, turning it into **water vapour**.
- This **water vapour** rises, then cools down to form water droplets in clouds (**condensation**).
- When the droplets get too heavy, they fall back to the earth as rain, sleet, hail or snow (**precipitation**).