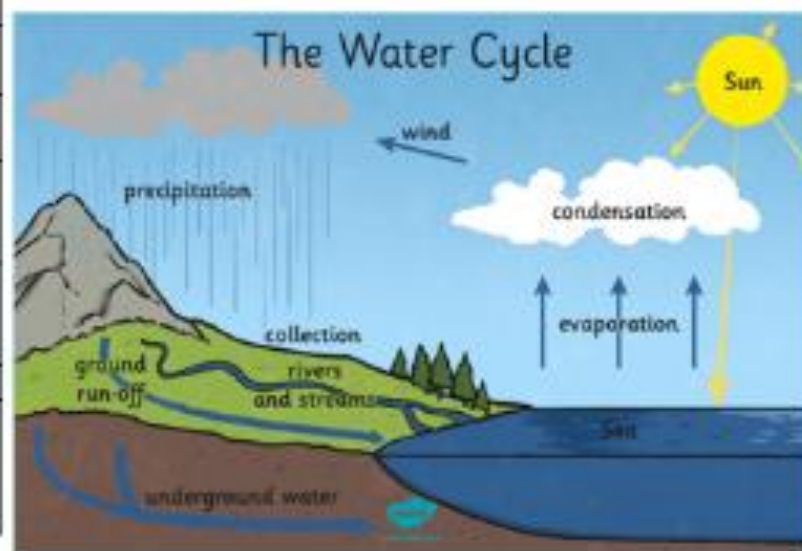
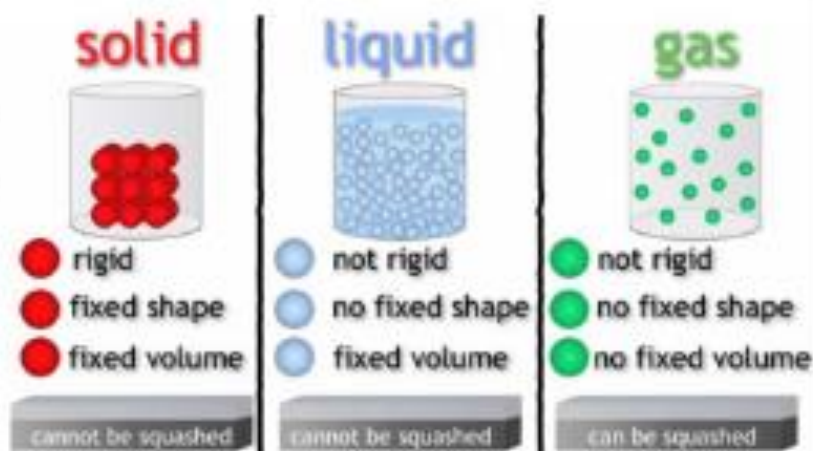




## States of Matter Knowledge Organiser

Tier 3 word	Definition
matter	Everything you come across in life e.g. the air you breathe, the clothes you wear, cool drinks.
atoms	Small particles that make up all matter.
solid	Objects that keep their own shape and do not flow e.g. cars, books <i>e.t.c.</i>
liquid	A substance that flows and does not have its own shape but takes the shape of the container.
gas	Air like substances that can move around freely or fit in a container.
evaporation	The process where a liquid changes to a gas due to heat or pressure.
condensation	When a gas changes into a liquid.
melting	When a solid changes to a liquid through heating.
freezing	When a liquid changes to a solid through cold temperatures.
water cycle	The process by which water circulated between the oceans, atmosphere and land.
water vapour	Water in a gaseous state
transpiration	When a plant absorbs water through its roots then gives off water vapour through its leaves.



### Key facts

- Everything is made up of particles that cannot be seen by the human eye.
- Materials can either be a solid, liquid or gas.
- Solids stay in one place, keep their shape and can be held.
- Liquids can be poured or flow and are not easy to hold.
- Gases are often invisible and spread out to fill the space or container they are in. Gases can be squashed.
- Water can be changed into a gas through heating or a solid through cooling.
- The water cycle is a complete journey that water makes from one place to another and from one state to another.

### Overview of teaching

#### Week 1

To compare and group solids, liquids and gases, understanding their behaviour.

#### Week 2

To observe the changes of state when materials are heated or cooled.

#### Week 3

To investigate the rate of evaporation with temperature.

To describe the stages of the water cycle.