
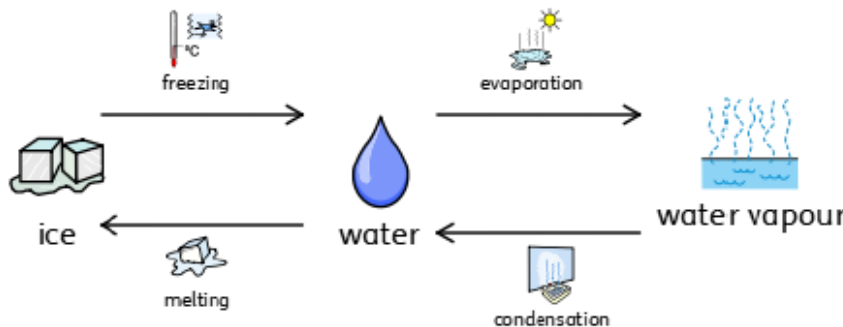
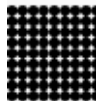

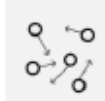


Linked Scientists

Joseph Priestley and Carl Wilhelm Scheele (both discovered oxygen)
 Anders Celsius (astronomer who invented the degrees Celsius temperature scale)

Key Vocabulary	
boiling point	Temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas
celsius	Unit in which temperature is measured. Written as °C
change of state	When a material changes from one state to another without changing its chemical makeup. Materials can change from solids to liquids to gases and back again.
condensation	When a gas changes to a liquid when cooled.
cooling	Lowering the temperature
evaporation	When a liquid changes to a gas after being heated up
freezing	When a material changes from a liquid to a solid in lower temperatures.
gas	Gases don't have a shape, but fill the space they are in. For example, the air around us.
heating	Raising the temperature
liquid	Liquids flow and take the shape of the container they are in
material	Substance used to make something. Materials have different properties
matter	Objects that take up space and have a mass. Everything around you is made of matter. There are 3 states of matter: solid, liquid, gas
melting	how high or low a sound is and depends on the speed of the vibrations
melting point	Temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid
particles	Tiny particles are what materials are made from. They are so small we cannot see them with our eyes.
solid	Solids keep their shape and have a fixed volume
temperature	Degree of hotness or coldness measured with a thermometer
water cycle	Way in which water moves around the world.

What I will know by the end of the unit			
The difference between solids, liquids and gases	All materials are made up of particles. 		
	Solids have a fixed volume and hold their shape. Their particles are tightly packed together.	Liquids have a fixed volume, but take the shape of their container. Liquids can be poured. The particles are close together but can move over each other.	Gases have no fixed shape and can flow to fill any space. The particles spread out and move in all directions.
Some materials change state when they are heated or cooled	<p>Melting is when a solid is heated and changes to a liquid.</p> <p>Boiling is when a liquid is heated to a specific temperature and changes to a gas. This is called evaporation. Water boils at 100°C. When a gas cools down and changes back to a liquid it is called condensation.</p> <p>Freezing is when a liquid changes to a solid. The freezing point of water is 0°. Different materials have different boiling and freezing points.</p>		    solid liquid gas
	How the water cycle works	<p>Water in seas, rivers & lakes is heated by the sun and evaporates. It rises, cools down and condenses into a liquid to form clouds. This then falls back to the ground as rain.</p> 