


Year 4: Looking at States

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit, I will know:
water vapour	Water that is in the form of gas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them ❑ Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests ❑ Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables ❑ Identifying similarities, differences or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes ❑ Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 	Solids - you can hold it in your hands. You can form it into a pile. It is not easy to change the shape of a material in the solid state.
condensation	When water vapour that is around us changes from a gas back to liquid.		Liquids - you cannot hold it in your hands. It forms a pool, not a pile. Liquids take the shape of the bottom of the container they are in.
precipitation	Any watery substance such as rain, water, snow, hail or sleet that falls to Earth.		Gas - a material escapes from an unsealed container. It spreads out to fill all the space available, and takes the shape of the entire container.
evaporation	When liquid changes into gas, usually when it heats up.		Melting – solid turns into a liquid, because heat has been applied.
substance	Any solid, liquid, powder or gas is a substance.		Freezing - the reverse of melting - from liquid to solid.
matter	Any solid, liquid or gas that exists in the universe.		Evaporation – liquid turns into a gas because heat has been applied. It can happen at any temperature.
melting	When heat is applied to a solid the particles vibrate more. This causes the particles to move further apart, breaking the solid into a liquid.		Condensation – gas turns to liquid through cooling.
heating	When a solid is heated it gains energy. And the particles move more. This causes a change of state.		The Water Cycle describes the path that all water follows as it moves around Earth in different states. It involves evaporation and condensation.
boiling	To heat or become heated to the temperature at which bubbles form in a liquid and rise to the top		<p>Our famous scientist for this unit is: Bettye Washinaton Greene</p> 
solidify	The cooling of a liquid slows the particles and they become solid at or near room temperature		
freezing	Similar to solidifying, but at very cold temperatures.		
solid	A substance that stays the same shape. Its particles do not move.		
liquid	Liquids will flow as they are made up of loosely packed particles.		
gas	Gaseous matter is made up of matter that is so loose it is always moving.		

