

Knowledge Organiser

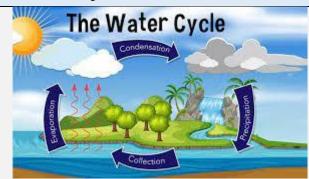
Year 4 - Summer Term A

Science: States of Matter and the Water Cycle.

The States of Matter		
Solida	Liquids	Gases
 Stay in one place. Keep their shape but can be cut or reshaped. Always take up the same amount of space. 	 Can flow or be poured easily. Change their shape depending on the container they are in. They always take up the same amount of space. 	 Are often invisible. Don't have a fixed shape, they spread out and change shape to fill the container they are in. Can be squashed.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Freezing	The process where a liquid turns to a solid when its temperature is lowered past its freezing point.
Melting	The process where a solid turns to a liquid when its temperature is increased past its melting point.
Evaporation	Part of the water cycle where the temperature of water rises causing it to evaporate and turn into water vapour.
Condensation	Part of the water cycle where water vapour cools and turns into a liquid forming clouds.
Precipitation	Part of the water cycle where water droplets fall to the ground as rain, snow, hail or sleet.
The Water Cycle	The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the Earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land.

The Water Cycle



Evaporation

Energy from the sun heats up the surface of the Earth, causing the temperature of the water to rise. When this happens, some of water evaporates into the air, turning into a gas called water vapour.

Condensation

As water vapour rises high into the sky, it cools and turns back into a liquid forming clouds.

Precipitation

The water droplets in the clouds become heavy and fall to the ground as rain, snow, hail or sleet.

Collection

The fallen precipitation collects in bodies of water such as lakes, rivers and seas, where it will eventually evaporate and the cycle continues.