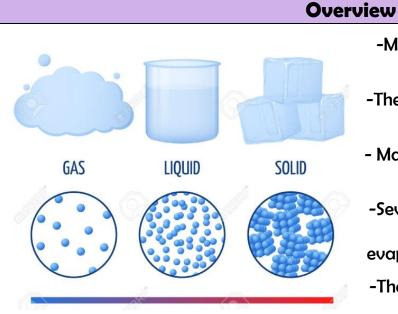


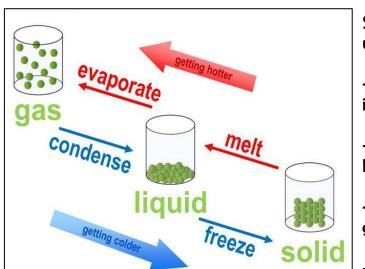
Assessment question: How can states of matter change?







- -Matter makes up our planet and the whole Universe.
 - -There are three main states of matter solids, liquids and gases.
 - Matter can change state, depending on its temperature.
 - -Several processes describe the processes of changing states, e.g. melting, evaporation, freezing and condensation.
 - -The water cycle depends upon some of these processes.



States of matter can change, depending upon the temperature of the matter.

- -Melting is the process of changing a solid into a liquid.
- -Evaporation is the process of changing a liquid into a gas.
- -Condensation is the process of changing a gas into a liquid.
- -Freezing is the process of turning a liquid

Solids, Liquids and Gases

All matter exists in three states: solids, liquids and gases.

SOLIDS

-Solids hold their shape

-Solids are rigid

LIQUIDS -Liquids do not hold their shape

-They are not rigid

-However, they have a fixed volume.

Examples include water, oil, blood and milk

GASES

-Gases do not hold their shape -They are not rigid

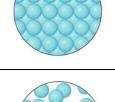
-They do not have a fixed volume.

Examples include oxygen, carbon dioxide and helium.

-Solids have a fixed volume Examples include ice cubes, rock, glass and most metals.









Changing States of Matter

Changing states of matter play an important part in the water cycle:

EVAPORATION

Energy from the sun heats up the surface of the Earth. This causes the temperature in rivers, lakes and oceans to rise, and evaporate into the air.

CONDENSATION

As the water vapour rises, it cools in the higher air and turns back into liquid condensation. This creates clouds.

PRECIPITATION

When too much water has condensed. the clouds become too big for air to hold them. Precipitation occurs.

LIQUID GAS

Solids Gases Liquids Wood Ice Cube Glass Coffee Water **Shower Gel** Carbon Dioxide Air Oxygen

ground water