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| Key Vocabulary |
| condensation | The change of water from its gas state into liquid state. Condensation occurs when a gas cools down and turns into a liquid. |
| evaporation | When a liquid becomes a gas without forming bubbles inside the liquid.  |
| gases | Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. they do not have any fixed shape but they do have a mass. |
| liquids | Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured. |
| solids | These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened. |
| states of matter | Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can changes from one state to another and back again. |
| temperature | A measure of how hot or cold something is. |
| water vapour | This is water that takes the form of a gas. When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour. |

Temperature is the measure of how hot or cold something is. Temperature is measured in degrees. There are several scales for measuring temperature but the one used most widely in Europe is degrees Celsius (**°C**). America and some other places also use degrees Fahrenheit (**°F**). These are both named after the scientists who developed these temperature scales.





