

Working Scientifically



Do all materials melt at the same rate?



How does temperature affect the rate of evaporation?
How does the surface area of a pond affect the rate at which the water evaporates?

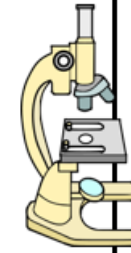


What part does evaporation and condensation play in the water cycle?

Key Vocabulary

Boiling point	The temperature at which different liquids boil and turn into a gas.
Condensation	The change of water in its gas form (water vapour) into liquid water.
Cooling	To decrease the temperature.
Evaporation	The process of a liquid being heated and changing into a gas.
Freezing	The process of a liquid cooling and changing in state to a solid.
Heating	To increase the temperature.
Matter	Any substance (solid, liquid or gas) that has a mass and takes up space by having a volume. Matter is made from tiny particles called molecules.
Melting	The process of a liquid being heated and changing into a gas.
Melting point	The temperature at which the change of state happens.
Precipitation	When rain, snow or sleet falls to the ground.
Reversible	The change of state can be reversed so the previous state is restored.
Temperature	How hot or cold something is (measured in degrees Celsius in the UK).
Thermometer	An instrument used to measure temperature.
Volume	The amount of space that an object takes up.

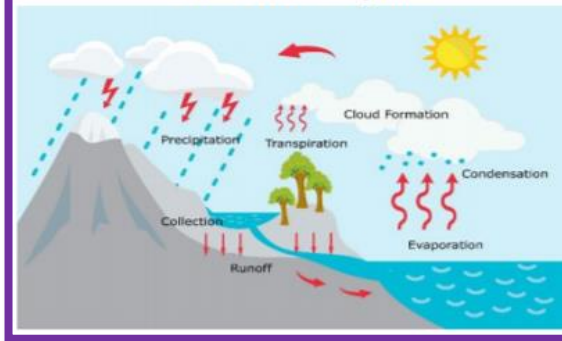
Solid or Liquid?



Under a microscope grains of sand look like rocks!

Sand, salt and flour behave a bit like a **liquid** because they can be **poured** and take the **shape** of a **container**. However, they are actually very **small solids** that keep their **shape** and **volume**.

The Water Cycle



The water cycle is the continuous journey of water from the land to the sky and back to the land again. This movement of water is constant supporting life on Earth.

Evaporation: warmth from the sun causes water (liquid) from the sea, lakes & rivers to rise into the air and turn into vapour (gas).

Condensation: water vapour (gas) cools and turns back into drops of water that form clouds.

Precipitation: when the clouds get too heavy, water falls from the clouds in the form of rain, sleet or snow.

Runoff: the majority of water that falls on the land runs-off the ground and returns to the lakes and rivers or gets carried back to the seas.