

Where does rain come from?

SOLID

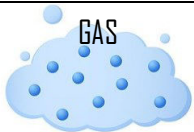


Hold their shape; tightly packed molecules.
e.g. wood, iron, copper, plastic



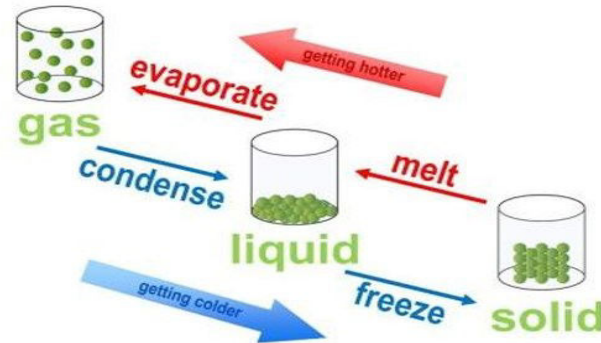
No defined shape; form a pool not a pile when poured.
e.g. water, milk, blood, oil

GAS

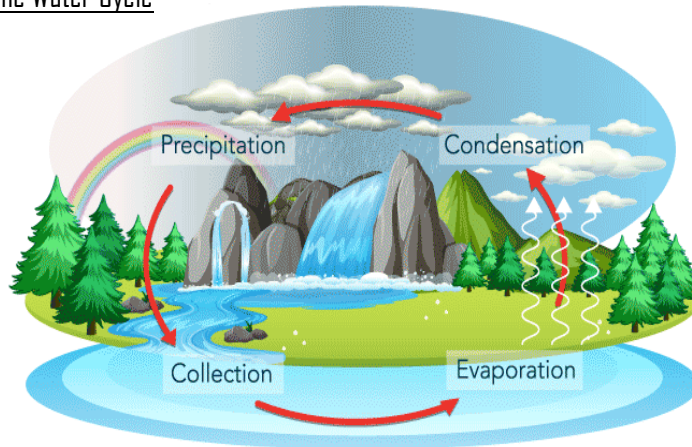


Move freely; expand to fill the container and escape when it's not sealed.
e.g. oxygen, carbon dioxide

Changing state



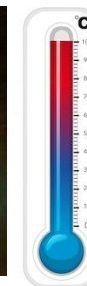
The Water Cycle



Heat from the sun causes evaporation from water (e.g. rivers and the sea). This water vapour cools as it rises and forms water droplets (this is called condensation). This water then falls back to Earth as precipitation (which includes rain, sleet and snow).

The rate of evaporation increases as temperature increases.

Boiling point	The temperature at which liquid turns into a gas (vapour).
Change	When the state of matter alters to another.
Evaporation	When a liquid turns from a vapour into a gas.
Freezing	The process of a liquid turning into a solid.
Melting	When a solid changes into a liquid, usually by being heated.
Melting point	The temperature that needs to be achieved for the solid to melt.
Molecules	Very tiny particles that make matter.
State	The form that matter can take: solid, liquid or gas.
Temperature	The degree of hotness or coldness that can be measured using a thermometer.
Water cycle	The existence and movement of water in, on and above the earth's surface.



Anders Celsius was a Swedish scientist who invented the Celsius temperature scale.

Water boils at 100°C and freezes at 0°C.