

Key Scientific Vocabulary:

boiling point – water boils at 100 degrees Celsius

condensing – when a gas changes into a liquid

dissolving – when a substance breaks up into tiny pieces in a liquid

evaporating – when a liquid changes into a gas

freezing – when a liquid is cooled and changes into a solid

freezing point – water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius

gas – a material that flows to fill a space

insulator – a material that does not allow heat/cold to pass through

insoluble – a substance that will not dissolve in water

irreversible change – a permanent or chemical change

liquid – a material that flows and takes the shape of the bottom of a container

melting – when a solid is heated and changes into a liquid

molecules – these consist of one or more atoms

particles – a general term for sub-atomic particles, atoms and molecules

reversible change – a change that can be reversed to get back the original materials

solid – a material that stays the same shape

solidify – when a liquid changes into a solid

soluble – a substance that will dissolve in water

solution – a mixture that contains a dissolved material

suspension – a mixture that contains a dispersed substance

water vapour – when water boils it changes into water vapour

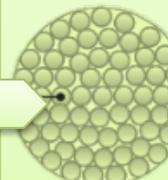
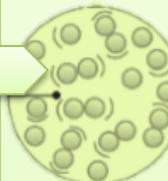
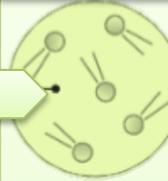


A cow's diet determines the colour of the butter.

Cows that graze on grass produce butter that is a deeper yellow than cows that are fed grain.



particles



Milk is a white liquid made by mammals, for example cows, dogs, and humans. It is made in the mammary glands (breasts, udders, or teats) of female mammals. Because new-born babies have no teeth, they must be given milk before they can eat solid food. Milk has many nutrients to help babies grow and be healthy. It is also a rich source of calcium, which is good for your bones and teeth.

