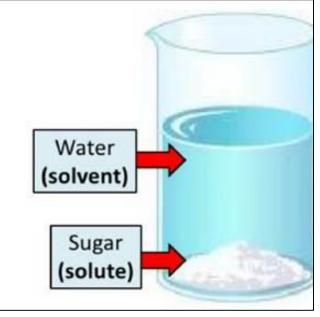
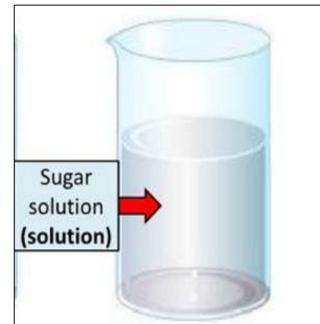
Key Vocabulary	
Solids	A state of matter that has particles which are close together and have a uniformed pattern. This causes an object to have a rigid and non-flexible form.
Liquids	This state of matter is able to flow easily and take the shape of its container. This is because the particles are close together however, can freely move around.
Gases	A state of matter that has particles which are far apart and freely moveable. A gas can fill a container therefore, taking both the shape and volume of the container.

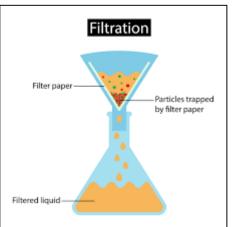


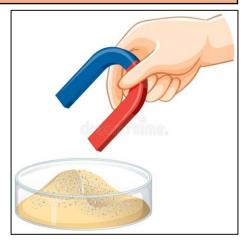


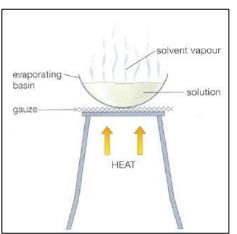
AA aanatia	Objects one attracted to meaning
Magnetic	Objects are attracted to magnets.
Reflective	Will bounce off its surface.
Absorbent	Is able to soak up liquid easily.
Permeable	Will allow liquids and gases to pass through it.
Translucent	Will let light, but no detailed shapes, pass through them.
Flexible	Easy to bend.
Hard	Difficult to scratch.
Flammable	Will easily catch fire and burn quickly.
Insulating	Will stop energy such as electricity or heat from transferring through.
Transparent	Light passes through easily and objects are seen clearly.

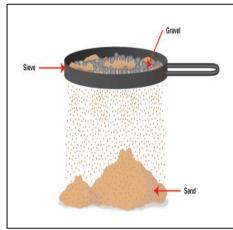


Separating Mixtures









Mixture	A mixture contains different substances that are not chemically joined to each other.
Compound	A compound is a substance that contains atoms of two or more different elements. These elements are chemically bonded.

Reversible



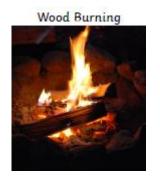
Wax Melting



Puddle Evaporating













Reversible

A reversible change is when materials can be changed back to how they were before the reaction took place. For example, when ice melts to form water. It could be frozen back to ice again.

Irreversible

Irreversible

Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old materials (reactants). For example, burning wood produces ash. Mixing vinegar and milk produces casein plastic.