

A JOURNEY THROUGH STATES OF WATER

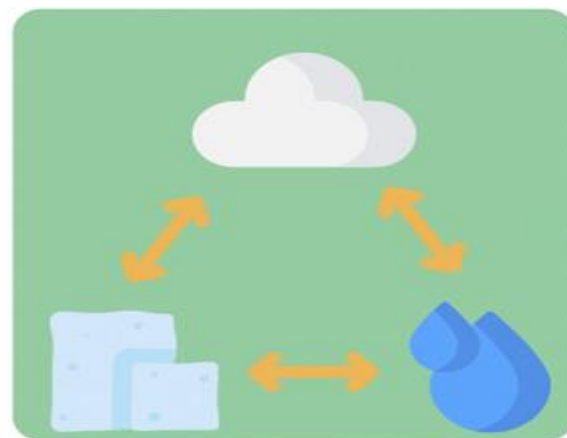


WHAT IS MATTER?

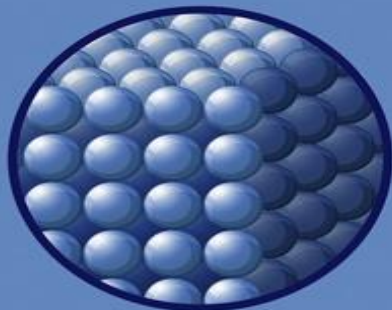
Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space (volume).

Matter is made up of small particles, known as atoms.

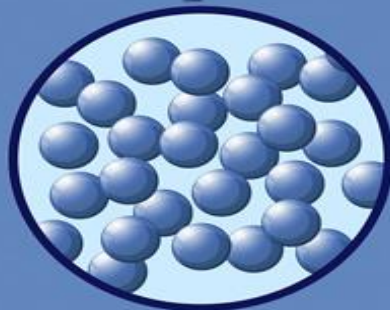
Matter can be presented in different states, each of them has specific characteristics.



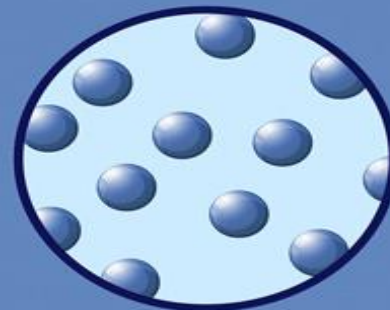
Solid



Liquid



Gas



Characteristics of Solid



- They have definite shape and volume.
- They cannot flow or spread
- They do not have intermolecular space.
- All particles are closely packed.
- Ex : Stone, Ice, Wood, Pencil, Book



Characteristics of Liquid

- They do not have fixed shape but volume.
- They can flow and take the shape of container in which they poured.
- They have less intermolecular space.
- All particles are loosely packed.
- Ex: Lemon juice, Milk, Petrol, Diesel, Oil



Characteristics of Gas

- They do not have fixed shape and volume.
- They spread easily.
- They have large intermolecular space.
- All particles are far apart from each other.
- Ex: Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide

Evaporation

(ee-vap-uh-RAY-shun)

Defination

Evaporation is the process by which liquid water absorbs heat energy and transforms into water vapor, a gas, typically from surfaces like oceans, lakes, or plants, playing a crucial role in the water cycle.





Some Examples of Evaporation

Condensation

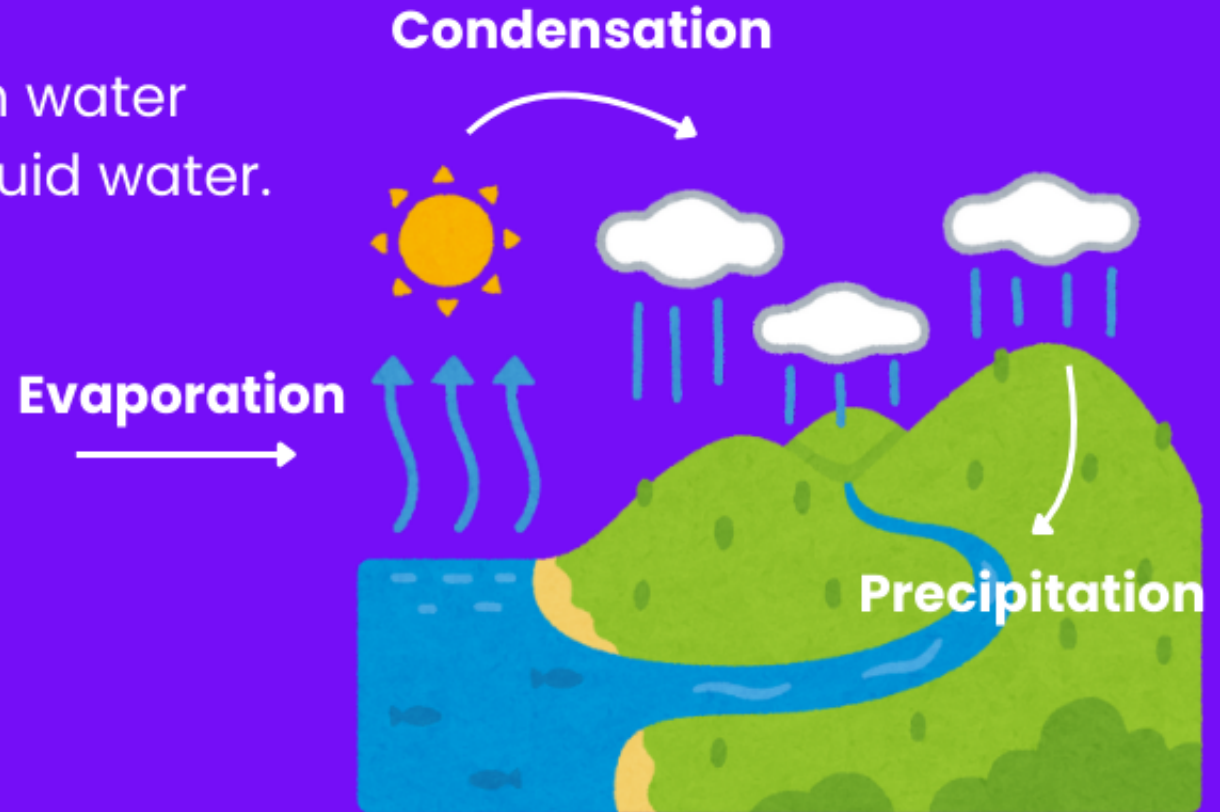
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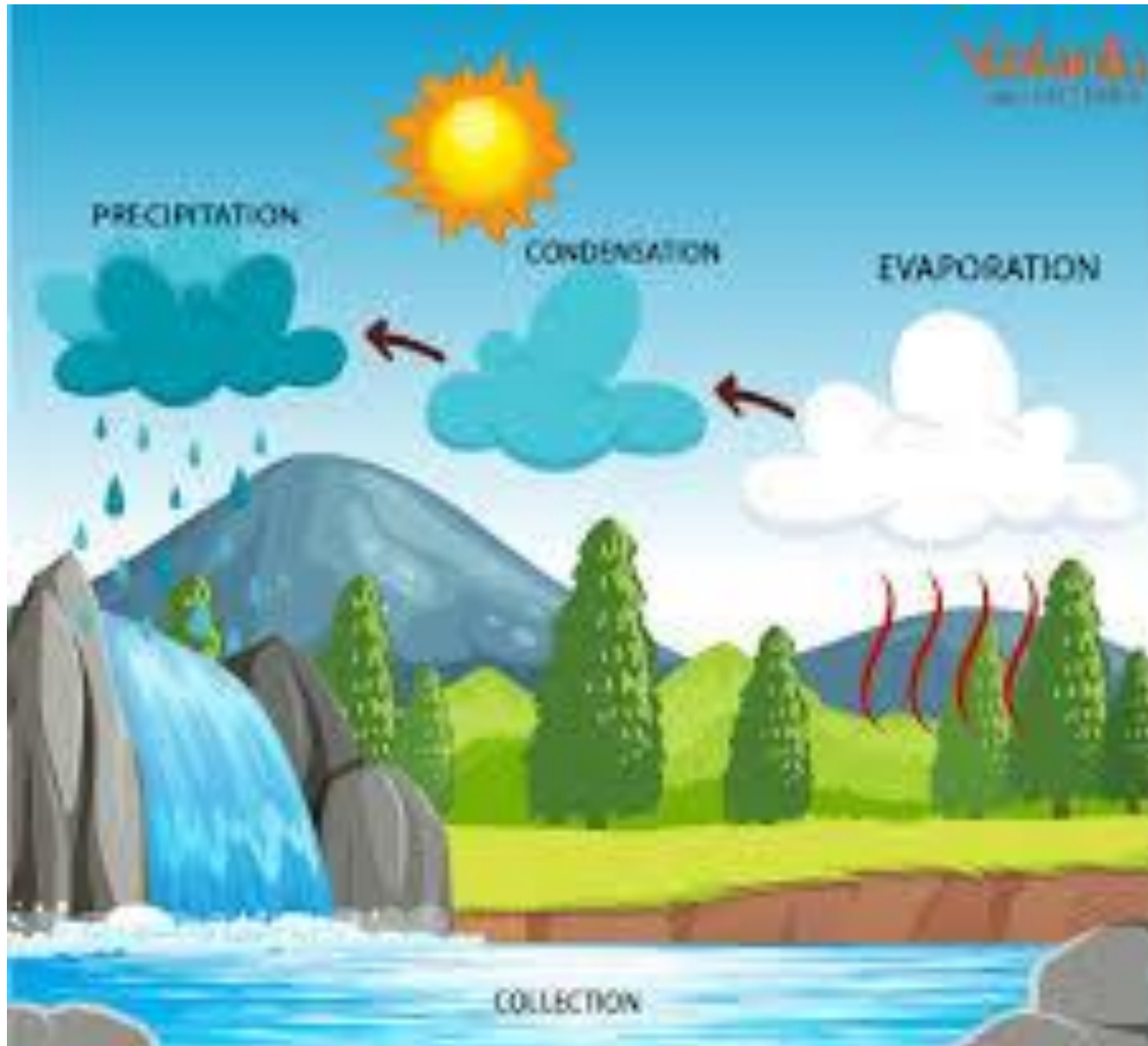
Definition:

Condensation is the process by which water vapor in the air is transformed into liquid water.

Examples:

- Morning Dew
- Water Droplets on a Cold Drink
- Breath on a Cold Day
- Air Conditioner Coils
- Greenhouse Moisture
- Refrigerator Coils
- Jet Contrails

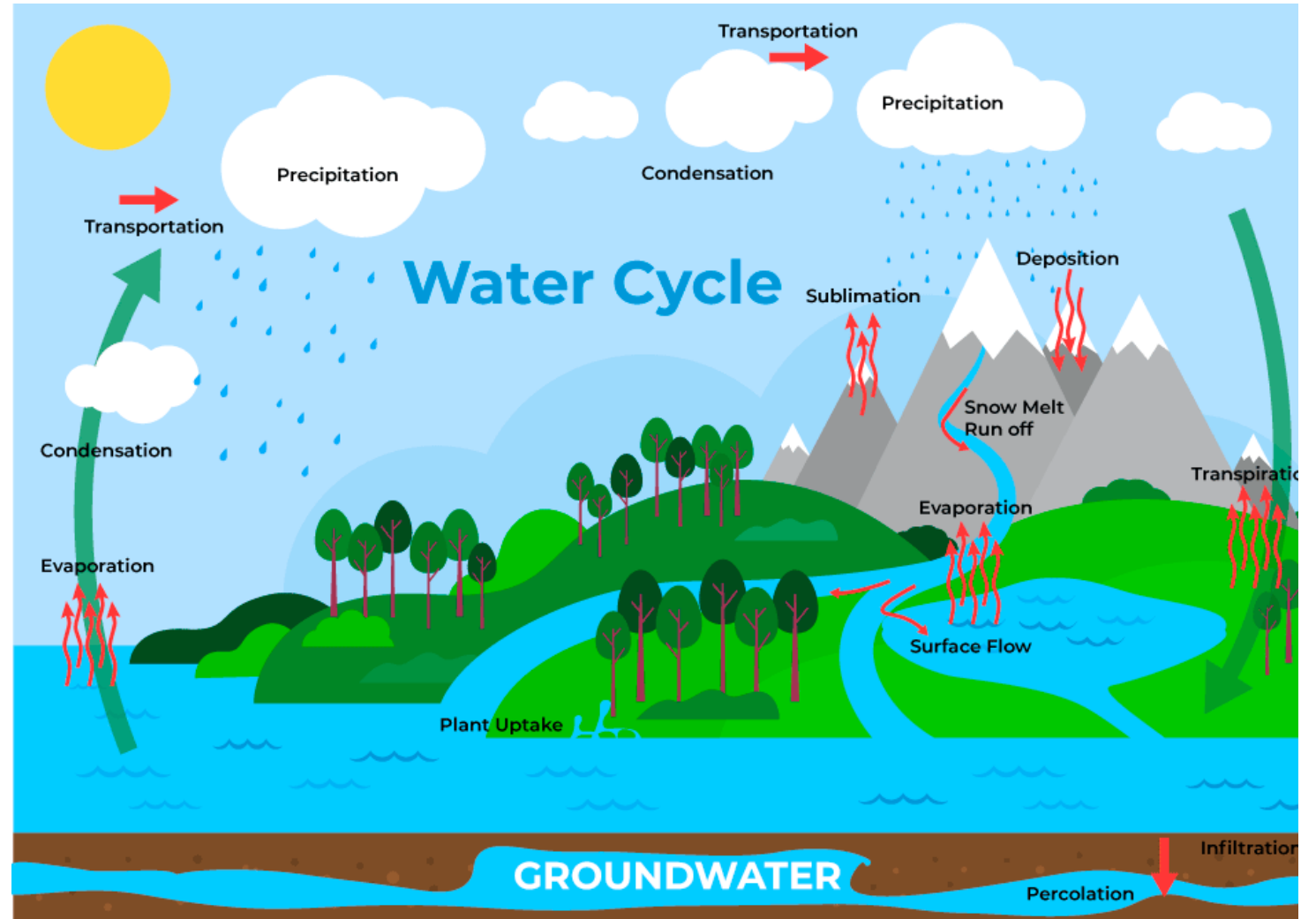




HOW DO CLOUDS GIVE US RAIN?

WATER CYCLE

The continuous circulation of water in nature is called Water Cycle.



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