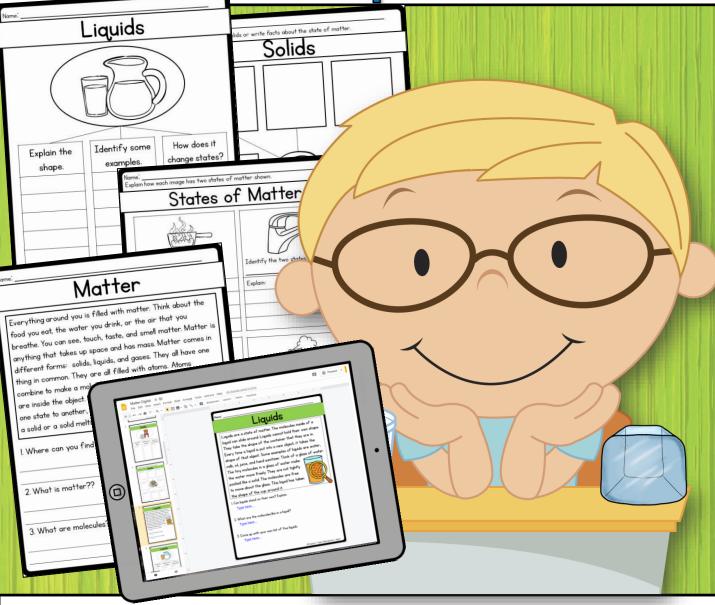
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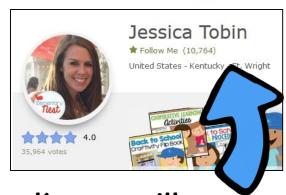
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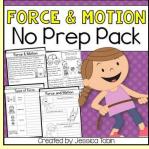
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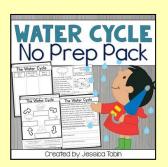


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DIGITAL

The practice sheets and passages are now available in Google Slides format. I have not included the fold-and-go books since the setup of those will not work for Slides.

To open each set of science practice pages, click on the link below <u>after</u> reading these instructions.. These links will open Google Slides.

What you need:

-A Google Classroom account

What to do:

- -Open document using links on next page.
- -Click "make a copy". This will be your master copy. Name it whatever you'd like.
- -Make another copy to share with your students. Get the shareable link using the 'Share' button in the top right corner.

Options for sharing:

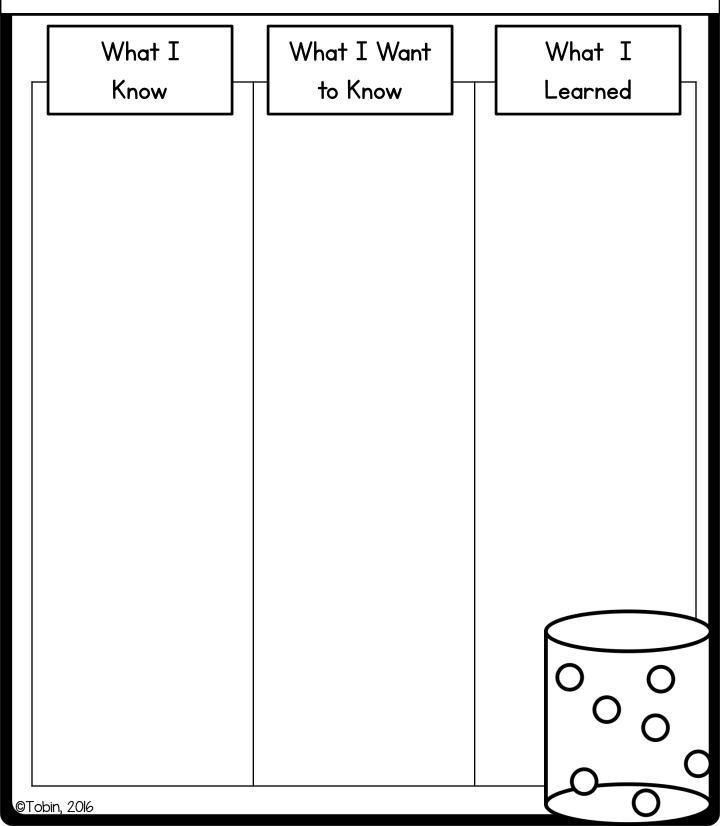
- -Copy the specific slide you need and share it with your students.
- -Share the *entire presentation* for them to fill out by a certain date or for use when they are reading independently.
- -Create a graphic organizer folder for your students to access whichever ones they want/need.

CLICK HERE FOR DIGITAL ACCESS.





Matter



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Matter

Everything around you is filled with matter. Think about the food you eat, the water you drink, or the air that you breathe. You can see, touch, taste, and smell matter. Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Matter comes in different forms: solids, liquids, and gases. They all have one thing in common. They are all filled with atoms. Atoms combine to make a molecule. These tiny molecules are inside the object. Matter can move from one state to another, such as a liquid freezing into a solid or a solid melting into a liquid.

- I. Where can you find matter?
- 2. What is matter?

3. What are molecules? Where can they be found?

Name:	

Matter



Identify the three states of matter.

Explain what matter is.





Describe how matter can change.

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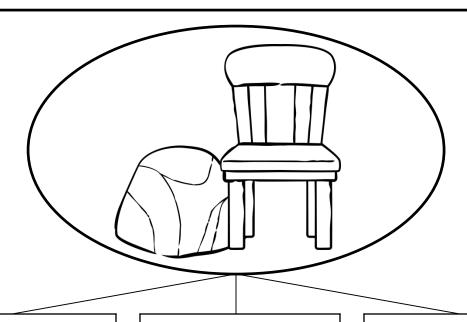
Solids

Solids are one state of matter. A solid object holds its shape by itself. The molecules inside of a solid are very dense, or close together. Not all solids are the same. Some solids are very large and heavy, while others are smaller and lighter in weight. Some are soft, while others are hard. Some examples of solids are chairs, books, pencils, baseballs, and sticks. This rock on the right is a solid. If you could see the molecules within the rock, you would see they are packed together very closely. They do not move about.

I. What is a solid?

- 2. What are molecules like inside of a solid?
- 3. Come up with your own list of five solids.

Solids



Explain the shape.

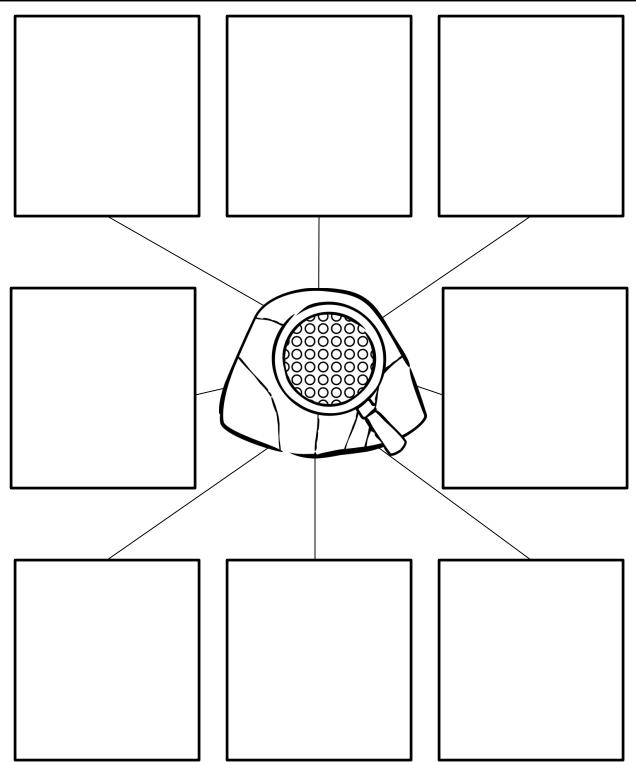
Identify some examples.

How does it change states?

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Draw pictures of solids or write facts about the state of matter.

Solids



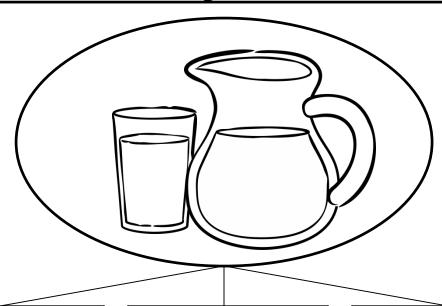
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Liquids

Liquids are a state of matter. The molecules inside of a liquid can slide around. Liquids cannot hold their own shape. They take the shape of the container that they are in. Every time a liquid is put into a new object, it takes the shape of that object. Some examples of liquids are water, milk, oil, juice, and hand sanitizer. Think of a glass of water. The tiny molecules in a glass of water make the water move freely. They are not tightly packed like a solid. The molecules are free to move about the glass. This liquid has taken the shape of the cup around it.

- I. Can liquids stand on their own? Explain.
- 2. What are the molecules like in a liquid?
- 3. Come up with your own list of five liquids.

Liquids



Explain the shape.

Identify some examples.

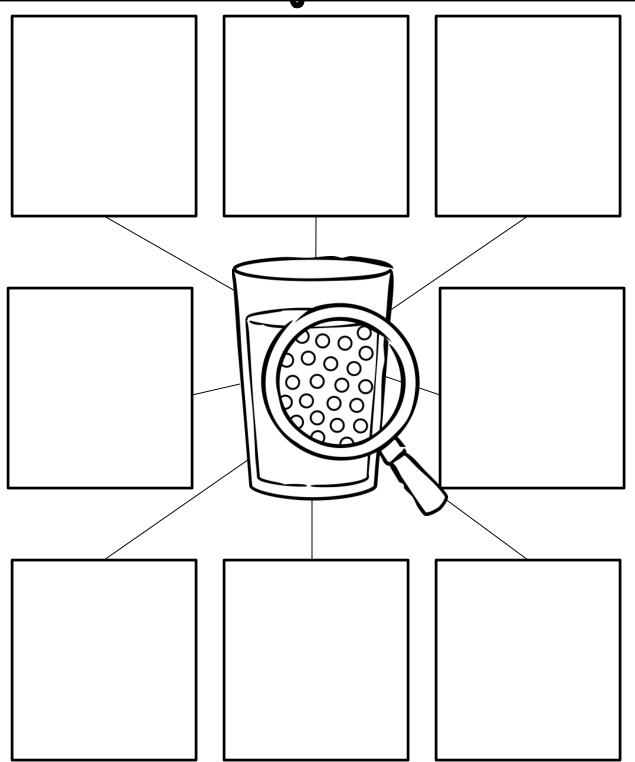
How does it change states?

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Name:

Draw pictures of liquids or write facts about the state of matter.





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Name	

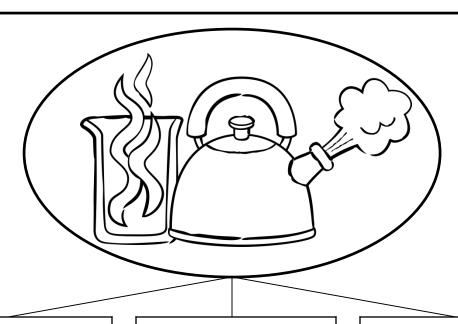
Gases

Gases are a state of matter. The molecules in gases are spread apart. Gases cannot hold their own form. They do not have their own shape. A gas floats and spreads out in all directions. It spreads out until it fills the total area that it is within, such as air in a huge room or your breath inside a balloon. Most gases cannot be seen. Some examples of gases are the air that we breathe, steam from boiling water, and the contents of an empty box.

Look at this empty jar, for example. It is filled with air, but since there is no lid, the gas floats within the jar and also outside of it.

- I. Describe the molecules in a gas.
- 2. Does gas hold its own shape? Explain.
- 3. Come up with your own list of three gases.

Gases



Explain the shape.

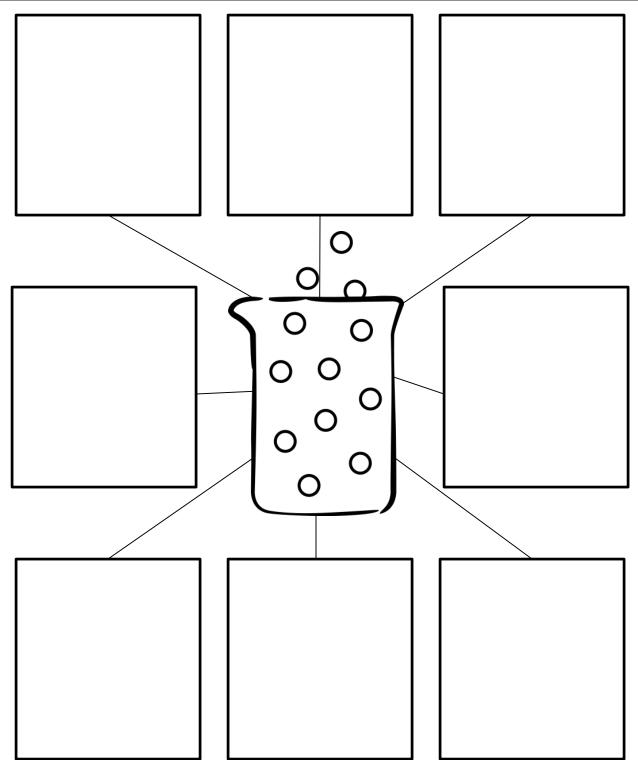
Identify some examples.

How does it change states?

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Draw pictures of gases or write facts about the state of matter.

<u>Gases</u>



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Changing States of Matter

Solids, liquids, and gases are the three states of matter.

Sometimes, these states can change from one to another. This can occur when something happens to molecules inside the matter, such as a temperature change. A solid can turn into a liquid by melting. A liquid can turn into a solid by freezing.

Also, a liquid can turn into a gas if it is boiled. A gas can even turn back into a liquid when a temperature change happens to the molecules. Think of drops of water on the lid of a pot of boiling water. These liquid drops are formed by a gas collecting on a cooler object.

- I. What is needed for states of matter to change?
- 2. How can a solid change to a liquid?

3. How can a liquid change to a gas?

Name:		
Explain	how each state can change.	

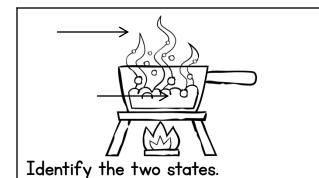
Changing States of Matter

<u> </u>	, OTATOO OT	14141161
Liquid to a Solid		
Solid to a Liquid		
Liquid to a Gas		
Gas to a Liquid		

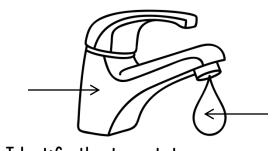
Name:	
Draw four ways that matter can change in Changing Statement Changing Statement Change in Change	tes of Matter

Explain how each image has two states of matter shown.

States of Matter



Explain:		



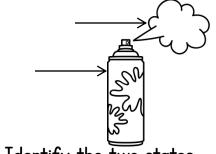
Identify the two states.

Explain:



Identify the two states.

Explain:			



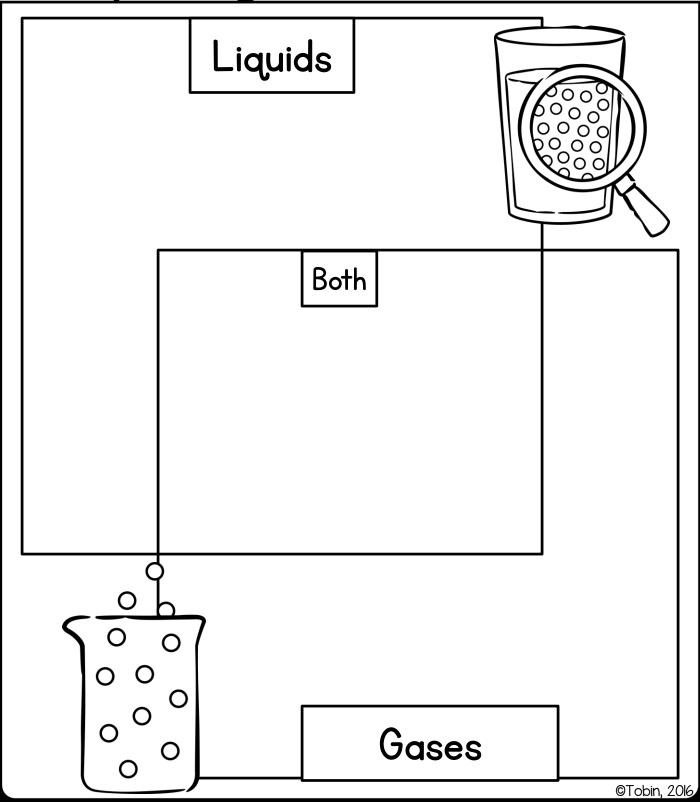
Identify the two states.

Explain:

Name:	

Compare and contrast liquids to gases.

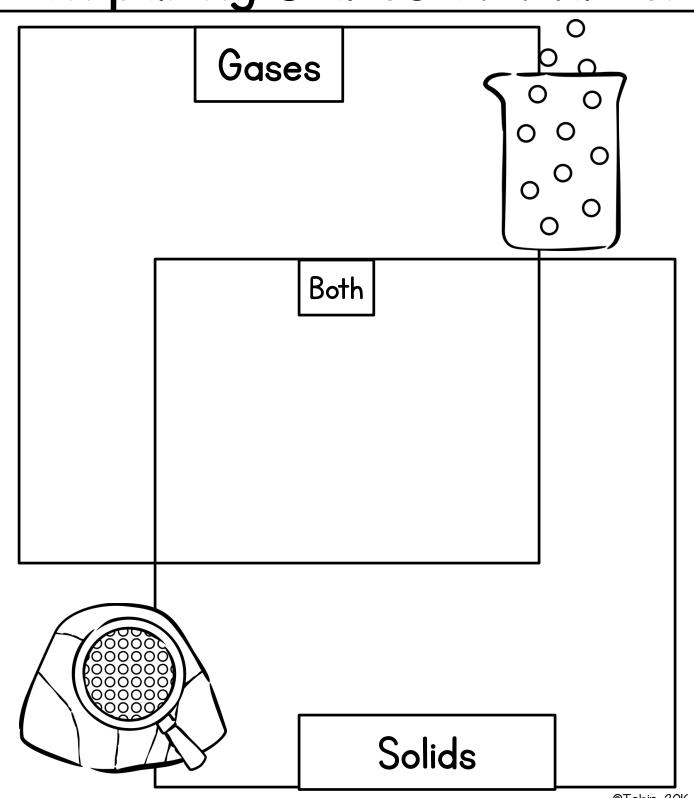
Comparing States of Matter



Name:		
•		

Compare and contrast gases to solids.

Comparing States of Matter

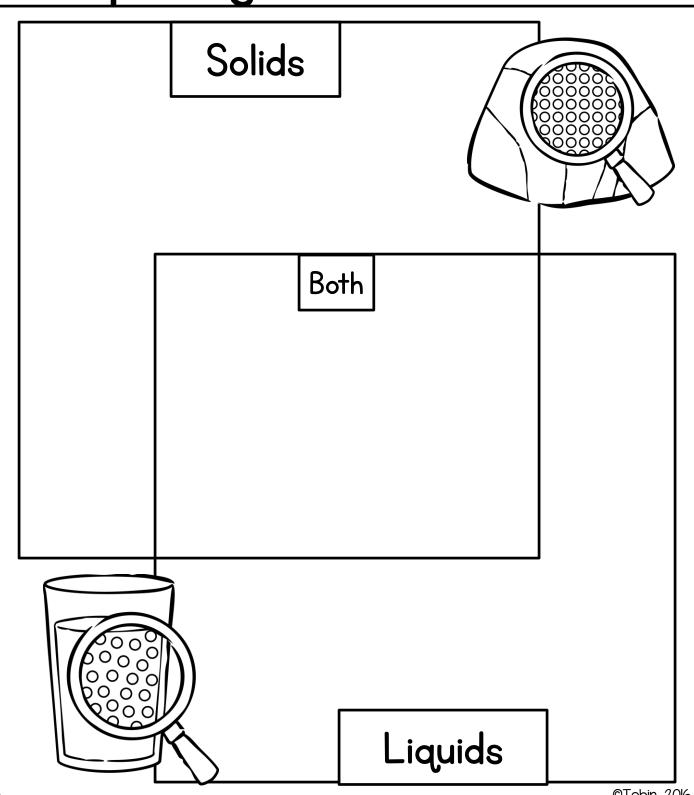


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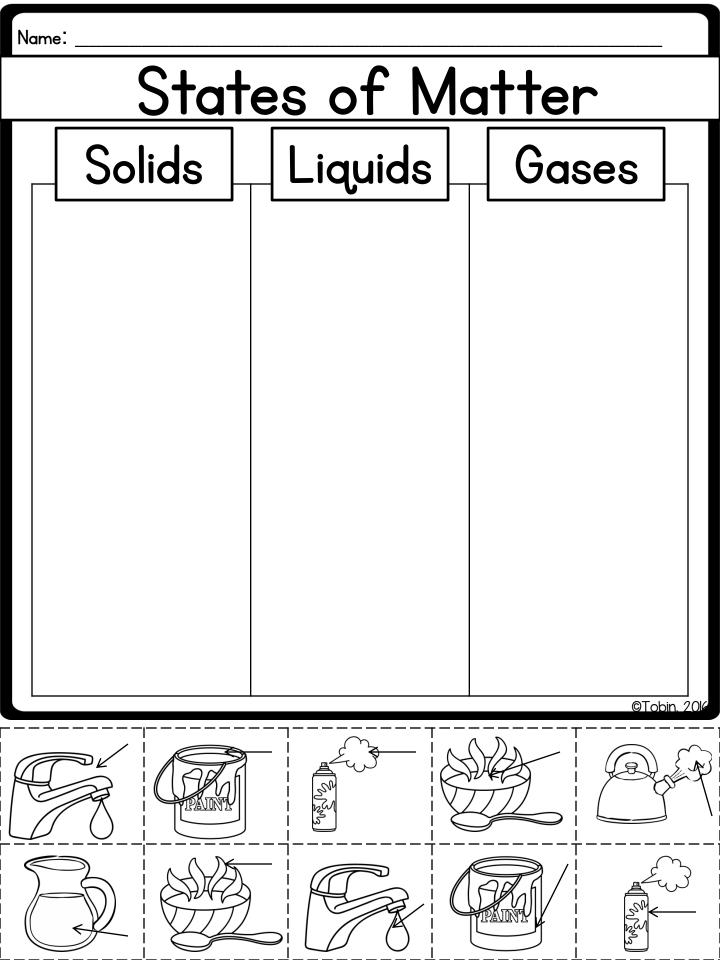
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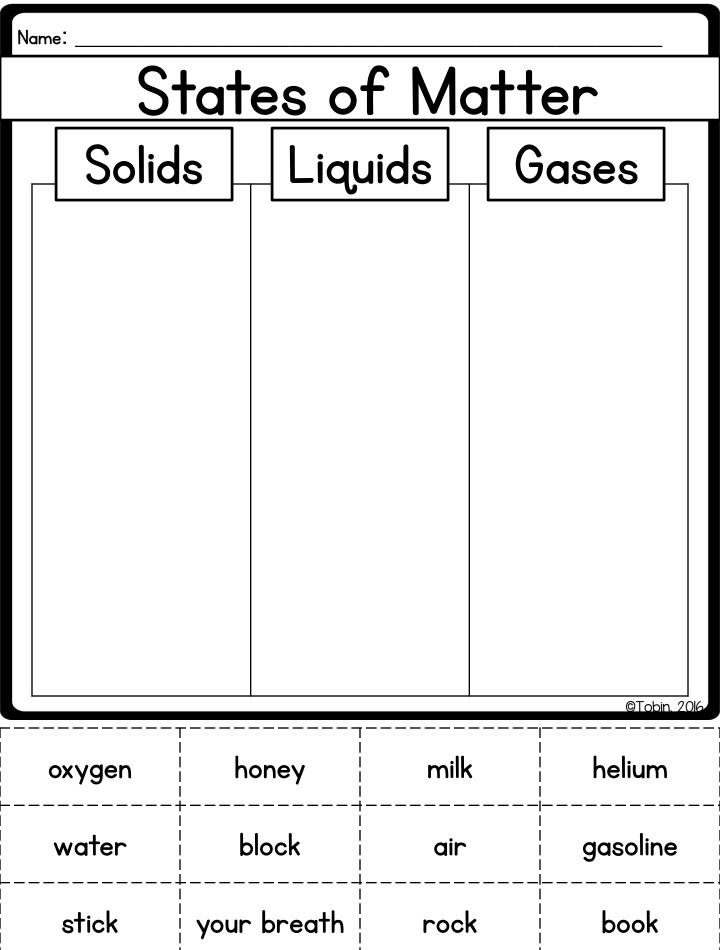
Compare and contrast solids to liquids.

Comparing States of Matter



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Name:			
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Matter

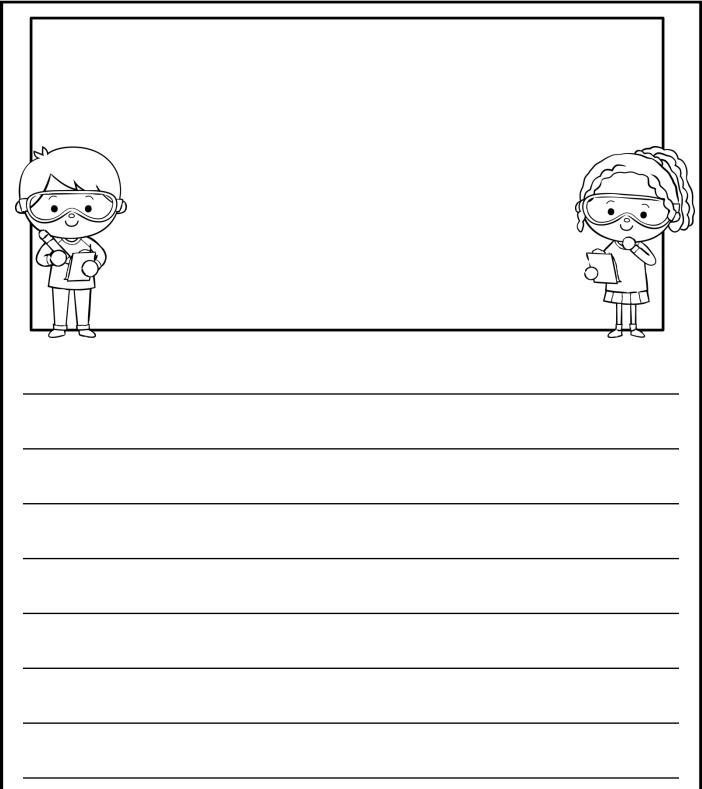
Write an informational magazine article about matter.

-		



Name:	 	 	

What state of matter do you find the most interesting? Why?



FOLK SICH

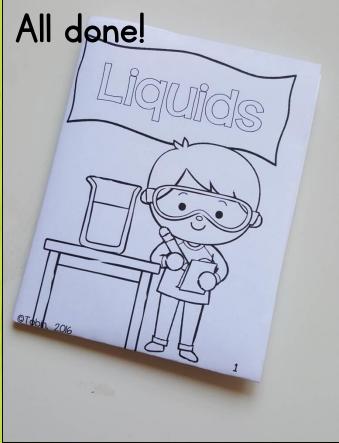


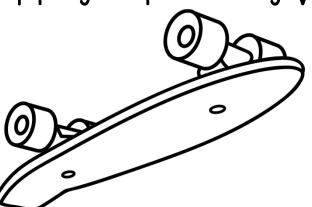
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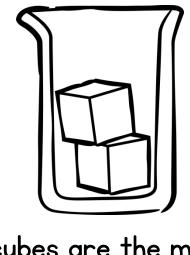


A few examples of solids are rocks, trees, tables, books, chairs, windows, pots, and cups. These objects can all stand on

their own.

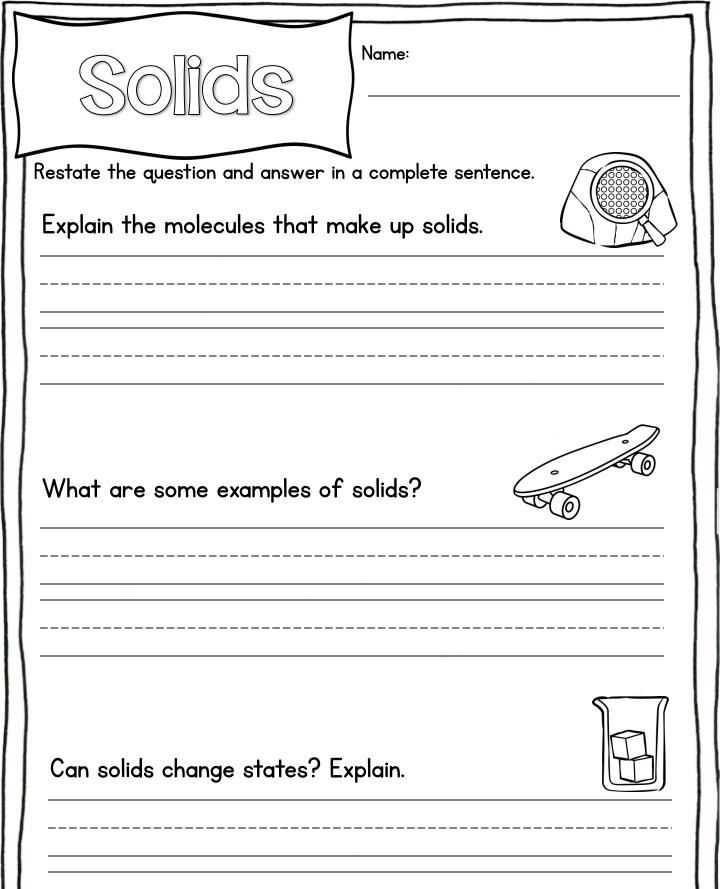
Solids are a state of matter. The molecules in a solid are very dense. They have their own shape.



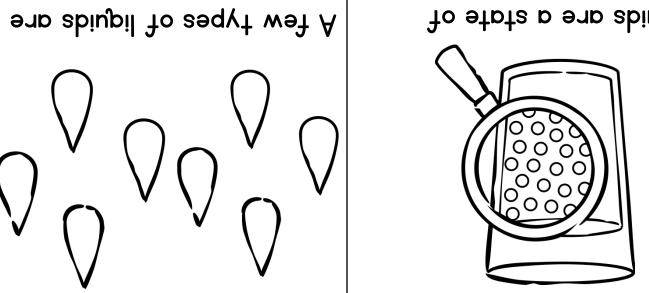


Ice cubes are the most common solids that change forms. Other solids can change forms, but it is much more rare.

3

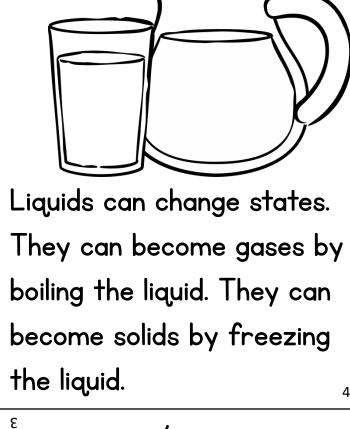


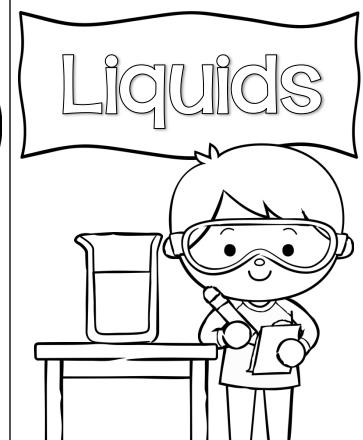
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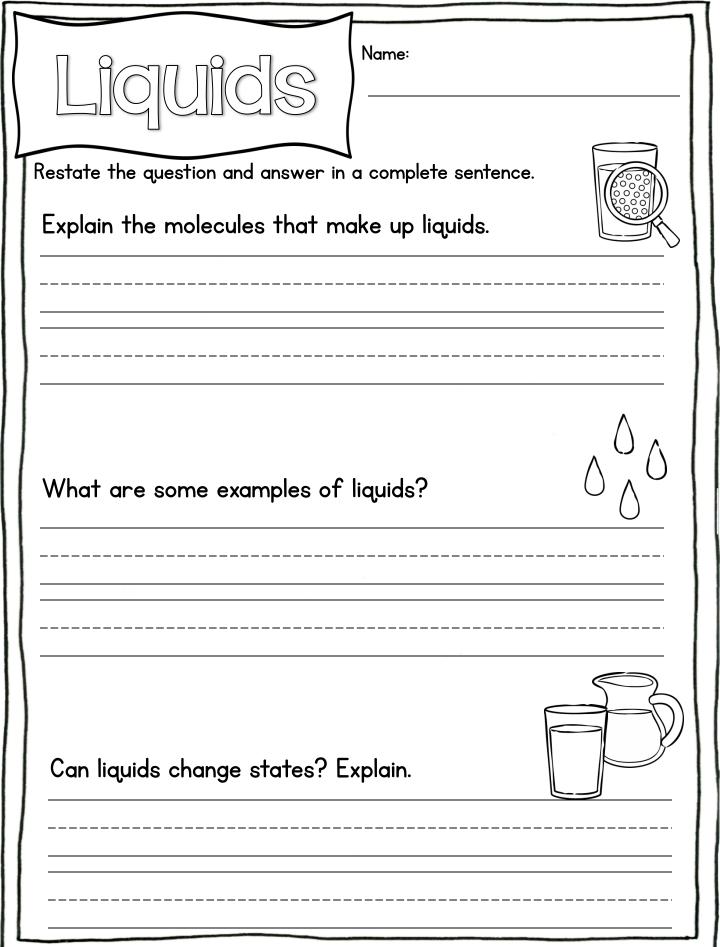
Liquids are a state of matter. The molecules are liquid takes than solids. A liquid takes the shape of the object it is in.

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Gases can change states. One example is air collecting as condensation on a glass. The warm air on the outside of the glass collects as a liquid on the cold glass.

it, such as an empty box or

ε

and helium. Gases take the are air, oxygen, breath, A few examples of gases

a ynde dhw Gases are often invisible. object. They have no shape. bnuore toeldo ent to equals gas float freely within the matter. The molecules in a Gases are a state of

1



Name:

Restate the question and answer in a complete sentence. Explain the molecules that make up gases.	
What are some examples of gases?	
Can gases change states? Explain.	

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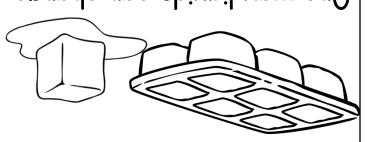


States of matter can change. One way liquids can change to gases is by boiling the liquids. Heat is added to water to make it boil and turn into steam.



Gases can change to liquids. When a glass of cold water sits in warm air, water droplets collect on the side of the glass. This is called condensation.

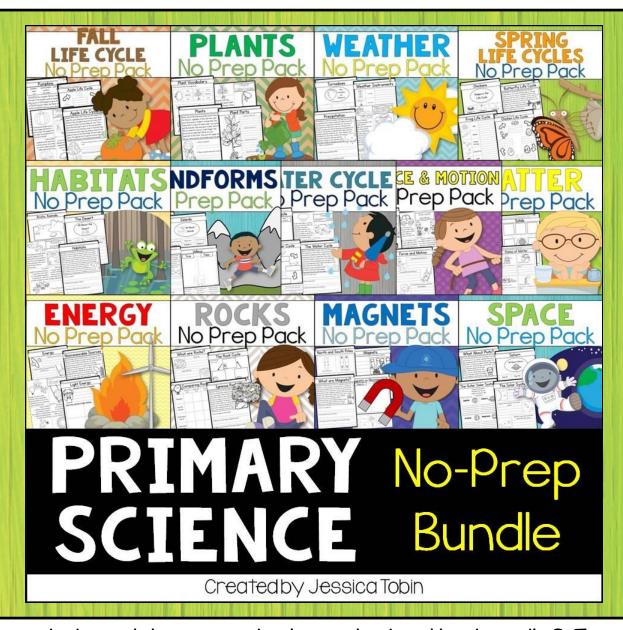
One way liquids can change to solids is by freezing.
This happens to water when the temperature is below 32 degrees
Tahrenheit. This can also be reversed, by adding heat reversed, by adding heat saled.



Name: States Restate the question and answer in a complete sentence. Describe how a liquid changes to a gas. How can solids and liquids change? How can a gas become a liquid?

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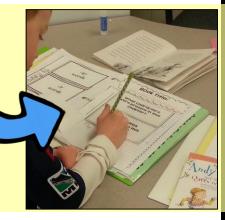
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