



Student/Classroom: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Is It a Solid, a Liquid, or a Gas?

#### Six Minute Solution

Scientists tell us that all matter has three forms. All matter has some weight or **(mass)**. All matter also takes up some **(space)** in our universe. Atoms make up **(all)** matter. There are three forms of **(matter)**. The first kind of matter is **(a)** solid. A solid has weight or **(mass)**, and it takes up space. A **(solid)** is different from a liquid or **(a)** gas. A solid has its own **(shape)**. Solids, such as wood, a glass, **(or)** a toy top, are one example **(of)** matter. Solids are hard. They don't **(change)** their shapes. Some other examples of **(solids)** are soft and bend easily. Shirts **(and)** modeling clay are two examples of **(this)** kind of solid. The second type **(of)** matter is a liquid. Water, milk, **(and)** honey are examples of liquids. A **(liquid)** does not have a shape of **(its)** own. A liquid takes the shape **(of)** whatever container it is in. If **(milk)** is in a tall glass, then **(the)** milk is tall. If honey is **(on)** a spoon, then the honey takes **(the)** shape of the spoon. The third **(type)** of matter is a gas. A **(gas)** is like a liquid because it **(takes)** the shape of its container. But **(a)** gas is different from a liquid **(in)** that it fills the entire container. **(A)** gas may have color or a **(smell)**, but it may not have either. **(We)** can't see the air, but we **(can)** feel it when the wind blows. **(Matter)** is what makes up our universe, **(and)** it only takes three forms. Those **(three)** forms make up everything in our **(world)**.



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#### Six Minute Solution

Scientists tell us that all matter has three forms. All matter has some weight or **(matter, liquid, mass)**. All matter also takes up some **(container, toy, space)** in our universe. Atoms make up **(don't, all, from)** matter. There are three forms of **(shirts, forms, matter)**. The first kind of matter is **(a, solids, wind)** solid. A solid has weight or **(spoon, makes, mass)**, and it takes up space. A **(two, solid, entire)** is different from a liquid or **(of, a, but)** gas. A solid has its own **(type, shape, make)**. Solids, such as wood, a glass, **(some, soft, or)** a toy top, are one example **(world, but, of)** matter. Solids are hard. They don't **(shape, change, solids)** their shapes. Some other examples of **(have, solids, matter)** are soft and bend easily. Shirts **(can, and, they)** modeling clay are two examples of **(this, blows, easily)** kind of solid. The second type **(of, fills, as)** matter is a liquid. Water, milk, **(and, space, this)** honey are examples of liquids. A **(other, such, liquid)** does not have a shape of **(we, clay, its)** own. A liquid takes the shape **(those, of, either)** whatever container it is in. If **(milk, also, atoms)** is in a tall glass, then **(not, the, whatever)** milk is tall. If honey is **(tell, glass, on)** a spoon, then the honey takes **(the, different, air)** shape of the spoon. The third **(top, we, type)** of matter is a gas. A **(universe, only, gas)** is like a liquid because it **(takes, some, us)** the shape of its container. But **(the, a, its)** gas is different from a liquid **(tall, in, examples)** that it fills the entire container. **(What, A, May)** gas may have color or a **(when, smell, takes)**, but it may not have either. **(Kind, We, Like)** can't see the air, but we **(feel, liquids, can)** feel it when the wind blows. **(First, Matter, Water)** is what makes up our universe, **(then, on, and)** it only takes three forms. Those **(three, the, shapes)** forms make up everything in our **(their, world, up)**.