**Buoyancy –** The ability of an object to float.

**Chemical change** – a change in matter that produces a different kind of matter

**Density** – How compact an object is or the mass of an object divided by its volume.

**Float** – rest or move on or near the surface of a liquid without sinking

**Gas** – The state of matter without a set shape or volume. Examples: oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

**Liquid** - The state of matter with a set volume but no set shape. Examples: water and soda.

**Mass** – How much matter is in something.

**Matter** – Anything that has mass and takes up space.

**Mixture** – Matter that is combined but can be separated easily.

**Physical change** – A change in matter that changes physical properties, but does not make a different kind of matter.

**Physical properties** –Anything that you can learn about an object by using your five senses. These characteristics of matter that can be observed and measured; such as: appearance, texture, color, density, solubility, mass and volume.

**Sink** – to fall (or descend) into or below the surface

**Solid** – The state of matter with a set volume and a set shape. Examples: cars, books, and clothes.

**Solubility** – The ability of a substance to mix into a liquid.

 **Solution** – A kind of mixture in which a substance spreads evenly.

**States of matter** – One of the distinct forms that matter takes on; these forms are solid, liquid, or gas.

**Temperature** – How hot or cold something is. (Temperature is usually measured using a thermometer, usually in the Celsius or Fahrenheit scale. )

**Volume** – The amount of space something takes up.

**Weight** – The measure of the gravitational force that is pulling on an object. (Measure of how strongly gravity pulls.)