



Materials

We will learn...

Materials are used for different purposes based on their properties. For example, wood is used to make furniture and floors. Metal can be used to make coins, cans, cars and cutlery. Glass can be used to make windows.

Glass can be used to make windows because it is transparent. Rulers can be made from wood, plastic or rubber because these materials are smooth and can be cut straight. Spoons are made from metal, because they are waterproof and can be cleaned easily. They can also be made from plastic for children because plastic is light and it cannot hurt children's growing teeth. The shape of some materials can be changed when they are stretched, twisted, bent and squashed.



Key vocabulary:

properties	The qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisable (stand out).
material	What something is made out of.
waterproof	Does not let water pass through it.
absorbent	Material that soaks up liquid (like water) easily.
transparent	This means you can see through something.
opaque	This means the material is not see-through.
stretchy	If the material or object can change shape and get longer or flatter.

Working scientifically

In this topic we develop the following practical skills:

- ✓ Observing closely, using simple equipment
- ✓ Performing simple tests
- ✓ Identifying and classifying
- ✓ Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Investigate:

- Which spoon is best to make coffee?
- What materials bend?
- Which material makes the best spacesuit?



Inspirational Scientists

Julie Brushaw- Solar Roadways inventor and material engineer