

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. Materials have many different properties which make them useful for different purposes. For example, they can be transparent, stretchy, waterproof or solid.

Working scientifically

In this topic we develop the following practical skills:

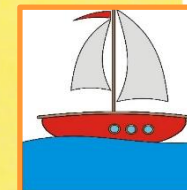
- ✓ Observing closely, using simple equipment
- ✓ Performing simple tests
- ✓ Identifying and classifying
- ✓ Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Key vocabulary:

absorbent 	Material that soaks up liquid easily.
Flexible 	A material which is able to be bent.
man-made	Things which are created by people.
natural	Things that exist in nature and are not made by people.
recyclable	Waste or materials which can be processed and used again.
Rigid 	A material which is unable to be bent or forced out of shape.
transparent 	A material which you can see through.
waterproof 	Does not let water pass through it.
properties	The qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisable (stand out).

Investigate:

- Which shape floats best?
- What materials are waterproof?
- Which material makes the best boat?



Inspirational Scientists

Julie Brushaw- Solar Roadways inventor and material engineer

