

What I Should Already Know:

- That things like chairs, tables and pencils are objects.
- All objects are made from a material.
- Materials can be natural or man-made.
- Examples of materials are wood, plastic, glass, paper and metal.

Skills & Enquiry:

- What is the best material for cleaning up a spill in the classroom?



Unit Specific Vocabulary:

Absorbent – able to soak up a liquid like water

Brick – man-made material

Cardboard – man-made in the same way as paper

Glass – a man-made material made from sand which is transparent

Metal – a strong material which can be natural or man-made

Leather – a natural material from animals, usually cows

Paper – a man-made material made from wood fibres and water

Plastic – a strong and cheap man-made material

Rock – a natural material found in the ground

Suitable – good for the purpose of

Textiles – fabrics, yarns and fibres. They can be man-made or natural.

Transparent – see-through

Waterproof – will not allow water to penetrate it

KEY FACTS:

Changing the shape of materials

Squashing



Crushing something so that it becomes flat, soft or out of shape

Bending



Changing a straight object so that it is curved

Twisting



Changing the shape of an object by turning it

Stretching



Made longer or wider without tearing or breaking

Objects can be made from different materials for different reasons

Spoons

A spoon can be made from plastic, metal or wood



Key Facts:

Properties of Materials



wood:
hard, stiff,
strong, opaque,
can be carved
into any
shape.



glass:
waterproof,
transparent,
hard, smooth.



plastic:
waterproof,
strong, can
be made to be
flexible or stiff,
smooth or rough.



metal:
strong, hard,
easy to wash.



paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



rubber:
hard-wearing,
elastic, flexible,
strong.