

Science • Uses of Everyday Materials



Crucial Knowledge

- All objects are made of one or more materials.
- Materials are chosen because they have specific properties.
- Objects made of some materials can be changed by physical force (squashing, bending, twisting, stretching)



Diagrams / Images

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.



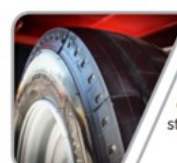
paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



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



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



Key Vocabulary



Opaque: not able to be seen through



Transparent: allowing light to pass through so objects behind can be clearly seen



Translucent: allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through.



Reflective: light bounces off, shiny



Non reflective: most light does not bounce off, not shiny



Flexible Can bend easily without breaking



Rigid: Unable to bend out of shape



Waterproof: Something that keeps water out



Absorbent: When a material has small holes in it liquid is drawn in.



Important People



Isambard Kingdom Brunel

was a famous English engineer who used materials to build impressive things such as bridges, tunnels and steam boats.

Margaret E. Knight has been called the most famous 19th century female inventor. She is most famous for inventing a machine to make flat bottomed paper bags.



We Are Building Our Knowledge From

- Everyday Materials (Y1)

This will help when we learn about

- Light (Y3)
- Properties of Materials (Y5)