

Year 1: Everyday Materials

TYPES OF MATERIALS:



GLASS

Glass is a hard material that can be made into many shapes.
It is usually transparent, but can also be made in colours.
Glass is mainly made of silica (sand is an example).
Glass can be recycled over and over.

USES:

Windows and bottles



METAL

Many metals are natural elements found on earth.
They usually have these properties:
They can conduct electricity and heat; They are shiny; They have a high melting point
Metal can be recycled over and over.

USES:

Tools, bridges, buildings, jewellery



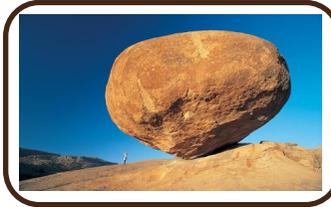
PLASTIC

A plastic is a material that can change its shape.
There are many types of plastic.
Some can be shaped only when they are freshly made; then they become hard. Others can be changed by heating them or melting them.

Plastics are man-made.

USES:

CDs, bottles, road signs TV cases



ROCK

Rock is a natural solid.
Rock is often covered by soil or water. It is beneath oceans and lakes etc.
There are three types of rock: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.
Rock has been used by humans for over two million years.

USES:

Building



WOOD

Wood is the main substance in trees.
Wood is a renewable, natural resource.
Wood is hard to cut, but it also strong.
There are many different kinds of wood: oak, maple (hardwoods), pine, redwood (softwoods).

USES:

Building, furniture, fuel for fire, paper

WHAT?:

An object is made from or of a material.

Materials can be hard, soft, strong, weak, absorbent, heavy, light, solid, runny, smooth, and rough.

Descriptions of materials describe their properties.

Matter (or stuff) is made from tiny building blocks.

Everything is made from matter, whether man-made or natural.

Observations can be made to decide between different materials.

KEY VOCABULARY



ABSORBANT: material that soaks up liquid easily



BENDY: changes from a straight object so that it is curved



DULL: a colour or light that is not bright



HARD: cannot easily be squashed, bent, cut or scratched.



HEAVY: a great weight that is difficult to move



LIGHT: something that doesn't have much weight and can be easily moved



MAN-MADE: materials and things that are created by people



MATTER: the building blocks that create a material or object



NATURAL: things that exist naturally and are not made by people.



OPAQUE: an object that you cannot see through



PERMEABLE: allows water and other liquid or gases to pass through



PROPERTY: a word that describes what something is like



RIGID: a material that is unable to be forced out of shape or bent



ROUGH: uneven and not smooth in texture



SHINY: things that are bright and reflect light



SMOOTH: a texture that is free from roughness, lumps and bumps



SOFT: can be easily squashed, bent, cut, or scratched



STIFF: is firm and does not bend easily



STRETCHY: something that is slightly elastic



STRONG: able to withstand pressure, force, or wear



TRANSLUCENT: materials that allow light, but not detailed shapes to pass through



TRANSPARENT: an object that you can see through clearly



WATER: a colourless, transparent, odourless liquid that forms seas, lakes, rivers, and streams



WATERPROOF: material that does not let water pass through



WEAK: a material that is easily damaged and likely to break under pressure, force, or wear.