



GILES BROOK SCHOOL




Knowledge Organiser

Science: Everyday Materials

I already know:

- 1. The names of some materials.
- 2. How to compare and group materials on the basis of their simple properties.
- 3. What waterproof means and that different materials have different uses.

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.

Useful web links

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/m00122ky/bitesize-daily-57-year-olds-science-56-yearolds-5-everyday-materials>

<https://go.educationcity.com/content/index/42757/4/3/2/NULL/NULL/false/wb>

<https://go.educationcity.com/content/index/22626/4/3/6/NULL/NULL/false/wb>

Key Vocabulary

materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

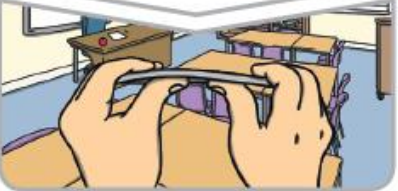
Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.

