



Key Vocabulary

- **Materials**— are what objects are made from.
- **Suitability**—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).



Disaster Strikes

What should the houses be made of?

1. What is this material like?

Different materials have different features that allow them to do certain jobs e.g. bricks are hard wearing and water proof so are better for building houses than fabric.

2. Which of these materials would be better for making a house? Why?

Wood, metal, plastic, rock, paper, glass, brick and cardboard. (introduce key terms, transparent, opaque, translucent).

Investigation: Why did the Great Fire of London spread so quickly? Investigate the materials the houses were made of.

3. How can we change the shape of this paper, material, playdough, wire, elastic band, paper clip, wood, thick card?

Shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, scrunching, bending, tearing, twisting or stretching.

Charles MacIntosh - invented waterproof material

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.



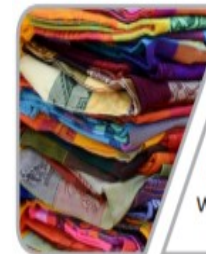
metal:
strong, hard, easy to wash.



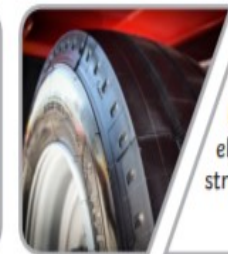
paper:
lightweight, flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light, stiff.

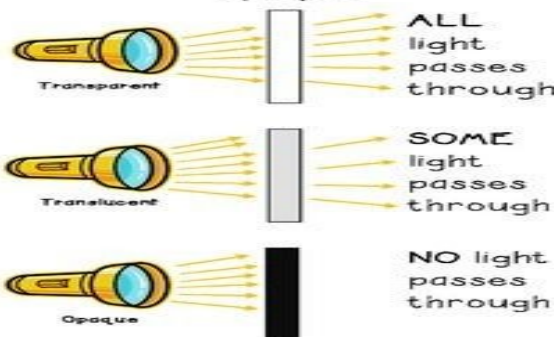


fabric:
soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.



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

Translucent, Transparent & Opaque



Science Capital

- Jobs you could do
- Fashion designer
 - Engineer
 - Road worker
 - Builder



Applying Past Knowledge

This learning links with lessons you were taught in Year 1 'Sorting materials according to their properties'.

