Natural resources which are used in every day life include: water, air, trees and plants, and cotton.

Definition

ROCKET WORDS

Learn these words

Knowledge Organiser Properties of Materials

Some insulating materials found in our houses include fibre glass loft insulation, cavity wall filler and doublealazed windows.

Ways to test materials

Hardness

How resistant a material is to scratching and pressure. Hard materials: hardwood, metal, plastics

Elasticity

to its original shape after the force is removed Elastic materials: rubber bands. metal coil springs

Absorbency

crude

Ability of a material to soak up liauid. Absorbent materials: sponge. cotton wool, towel.

Resistant and repellent to a liquid Waterproof materials: Manv rubbers and plastics

The amount of force needed

to break a material.

metals and woods.

Strong materials: many

Ability to retain the new

shape when the force is

plasticine. clav.

Lesson Sequence

Learn how to compare and group everyday materials

•Compare the properties and uses of different materials

Make the perfect sandcastle

Explore the work of Spencer Silver and **Ruth Benerito**

Explore extracting useful substances from natural resources

Explore the thermal conductivity of materials to improve energy efficiency In buildings or other systems

Extracted by Used to help oil companies make many plastic by drilling into products and the seabed everyday and brining it up through items. meaning it is intense pressure, and

useful. However, can also be bad for environment.



and their definitions. **Key Word** comparative Undertaking a test with a controlled variable to help answer test auestions.

elasticity The ability of a material to resume its normal shape after being stretched or compressed. plasticity The ability for a material to be easily shaped or moulded. crude oil A natural oil formed by carbon deposits and organic materials. perforate To pierce or puncture something. To remove something from its extraction natural setting. thermal The ability of a material or conductivity substance to conduct or transfer heat. inexhaustible Something unable to be used completely because there's too much of it to be all used up.





Formed by the heating and compression of organic materials (plants, animals) over millions of vears - such as algae or zooplankton.

removed. Example materials:

stored in

containers.

Strength

Plasticity

Waterproof

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