

Most of the materials we use every day can be recycled and made into new items. Make sure you recycle!

Knowledge Organiser Everyday Materials

To change the shape of an object, you must always apply a force to it.

Key Word	Meaning
1. force	A strength or power placed upon an object.
2. absorbent	Able to soak up another substance or liquid.
3. waterproof	Able to resist water.
4. stretch	Making something longer or wider without it tearing or breaking
5. repel	To move something back by force.
6. squash	To squeeze something with such force that it becomes flatter or changes shape.
7. properties	The qualities of an object or material; what it can do.
8. invention	To make or design something new.

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 Assessment Questions:

- Which of these materials is man-made?
Stone, wood, plastic, chalk
- What is glass made from?
Wood, sand, plastic, oil
- Which two of these materials are flexible?
Sponge, stone, wood, plasticine
- Which of these materials would not be suitable to hold liquid?
Plastic, glass, metal, sponge
- What is paper made from?
Stone, wood, metal, glass
- Which materials would you be most likely to use for a window pane?
Stone, glass, metal, glass.
- Which of these statements best describes why you would want a frying pan made from metal?
It is shiny, it is hard, it will not melt, it is easy to clean.
- Which of these statements best describes why you would want a bottle made from plastic?

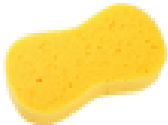


durable

flexible



absorbent



waterproof



stretchy

strong



Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



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



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



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



National Curriculum Objectives covered

- identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.
- Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.