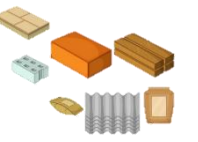
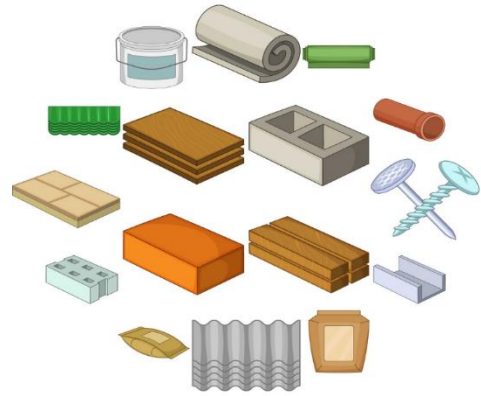


Use of EVERYDAY MATERIALS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



What you should already know...

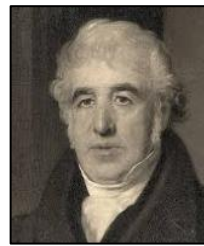


- Materials are the substances that things are made from.
- We use lots of different materials every day, e.g. metal, plastic, wood, and glass.
- Different materials have certain properties, e.g. glass is see-through, metal is strong and often shiny, etc.
- Composites are made from two or more materials together.
- Some materials are used to make many things.

Development of Materials

Charles Macintosh

- Charles Macintosh is best known for inventing the raincoat.
- He discovered a way in which rubber could be placed between two layers of cloth, to make it waterproof.
- His name lives on today – a raincoat is often called a Macintosh or Mac.



Working Scientifically:

- To be able to compare the uses of everyday materials in and around school with materials found in other places.
- To be able to compare materials found at home, on the way to school, in school and in stories.
- To be able to identify and classify the uses of different materials.
- To be able to record and make observations of the uses of different materials.
- To be able to discuss the uses of different everyday materials.
- To be able to think about unusual and creative uses for everyday materials.

Properties of Materials

Material	Image	Properties	What could it be used for?
Metal		-Metals are often strong , shiny , hard and long-lasting. Metals can be hammered into different shapes. Metals are opaque	-Metals can be made into things like pots and pans. Metals can be stretched into wires and rods.
Glass		-Glass can be strong, but thin glass shatters. Glass is transparent or translucent and waterproof. It can be made into different shapes.	-Glass is most often used to make windows and glasses. It is also used in making mirrors, table-tops and windscreens.
Wood		-Wood is hard and strong; Wood is long-lasting and is a natural product. Wood is flammable. Wood is opaque	-Wood is often used to build furniture , like benches and desks. Wood can be used to build houses and cabins.
Plastic		-Plastics can be tough or flexible and can be made into any shape. Plastics can be dyed different colours and can be made transparent or translucent .	-Plastics can be used to make packaging, bottles and toys. Plastics can be molded into plates, knives and forks.
Rubber		-Rubber is extremely tough, but also very flexible. Rubber is elastic and also waterproof . Rubber doesn't tear easily.	-Rubber is used to create tyres, and seals. It can be used to create shoes and for insulating wires.
Brick		-Bricks are very hard and strong. They are difficult to break. Bricks are thick and store heat well .	-Bricks are normally attached together with mortar and are used to make buildings . They are also used for paving.
Paper		-Paper is often thin and can be made into lots of different shapes. Paper can be torn. It goes soggy when wet.	-Paper is normally used for writing. Paper is used in diaries, notebooks and for printing on. Paper is used for posters/displays.
Cardboard		-Cardboard is often thin but is firmer and tougher than paper. Cardboard is more difficult to tear. It goes soggy when wet.	-Cardboard is often turned into boxes and is then used for packaging items. It can be used for protection , e.g. protecting floors when painting.
Clay		-Clay is moldable . It is hard when dried but can be brittle . Clay is waterproof when dried. Clay is hard when dried	-Clay can be used to make tiles and pots.
Fabric		- Fabrics can be man-made or natural. They range in strength and softness. Strands are woven together to create a sheet. They can insulate .	- Fabrics are used to make soft things, clothes, and furnishings such as sofas, carpets and curtains

Properties of Materials Vocabulary

Hard Squashy Smooth Absorbent Bumpy Bouncy Dull Flexible Flammable Translucent Waterproof Firm Soft