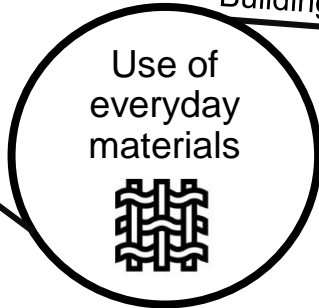


Materials	Properties	Uses
Wood	A hard material from a tree.	Matches, floor, telegraph poles
Metal	A solid material which is hard and shiny.	Coins, cans, cars, table legs
Plastic	A man-made material that can be used to make toys.	Water bottle, toys, bag
Glass	A transparent material used for windows.	Windows, bottle, mirror
Brick	A rectangular block made out of clay which is hard.	Wall, path
Rock	A solid material made up of natural substances.	Wall, path, concrete
Paper	A thin sheet material made from the pulp of wood.	Books, drawings
Cardboard	A material made like paper but it is thicker and more rigid.	Box, loo roll tube



Building Knowledge

Working Scientifically



Description of Material	
Squashy	Soft and easily crushed.
Bendy	It can change its shape or become curved.
Twisty	Winding around something.
Stretchy	It can be pulled and made bigger.
Rough	An uneven or irregular surface.
Smooth	An even and regular surface.
Transparent	You can see through it, it allows light to go through.
Opaque	You cannot see through it, it blocks out all light.
Rigid	Not easy to bend or stretch.
Absorbent	Lets in water.
Repel	Does not absorb liquid, liquid stays on the surface.

Vocabulary Dozen	
Wood	Paper
Metal	Cardboard
Plastic	Squashing
Glass	Bending
Brick	Twisting
Rock	Stretching

Scientists that developed new materials

Charles Macintosh



Macintosh experimented with various chemicals and found that a by-product of tar was able to dissolve India rubber, found in trees, and that the resulting paste was able to repel water.

John McAdam



McAdam noticed that highways were in poor condition and carried investigations to improve the condition of roads. He recommended using large rock, smaller stones and covering these with fine gravel.