







# Ellel St John's CofE Primary School

Subject Knowledge Organiser



## Science: Materials









## Working Scientifically

Ask simple questions and	Observing closely using,	Perform simple tests	Identifying and classifying	Use <b>observations</b> and ideas to	Gathering and recording data
recognise they can be answered in	simple equipment			suggest answers to questions	to help in answering questions
different ways					

#### Vocabulary

Material	A substance used to make things	
Property	A characteristic of something	
Transparent	Objects behind can be seen clearly.	
Translucent	A material which allows light to pass through but is not clear.	
Opaque	A material which does not allow light to pass.	

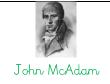
#### Properties of Materials

Wood	strong, opaque, stiff, hard		
Plastic	bendy, smooth, translucent, stretchy		
Glass	transparent, hard, smooth, waterproof		
Brick	rough, strong, opaque, dull		
Paper	translucent, flexible, not waterproof		
Cardboard	rough, dull, opaque, not waterproof		
Metal	Shiny, strong, opaque, hard		
Rock	Rough, strong, opaque, hard		

#### Key Questions and Facts

What are	We use different materials for different objects depending on	
materials used	their purpose.	
for?	Materials are used for more than one thing (e.g. metal can	
1	be used for coins, cans, cars and table legs, wood can be	
	used for tables, chairs, plastic can be used for toys).	
How can materials	Changing the shape of a material can be done by:	
change shape?	Squashing is to crush something so that it becomes flat, soft,	
	or out of shape.	
	Bending is to change a straight object so that it is curved.	
	Twisting is to change the shape of an object by turning it.	
	Stretching is to make an object longer or wider without	
	tearing or breaking.	

### Significant Individual



John McAdam was a Scottish engineer born 1756. He invented a process called macadmisation. This process was used to make hard and smooth surfaces for roads and pavements.