

Important facts to know by the end of this unit:

- Why some materials are more suitable than others for specific uses.
- Why glass, wood, brick, plastic and paper would be used for certain jobs.
- That some materials can be squashed, twisted and bent according to need.
- About the lives of important people who have developed new materials.



Wood:
 Hard, strong and stiff.
 Wood can be used to make doors, floors, tables and fences.



Plastic:
 Strong, shin, bendy and waterproof.
 Plastics can be used to make bottles, pens, rulers, toys and cups.



Glass:
 Transparent, hard, smooth, waterproof and stiff.
 Glass can be used to make windows, mirrors and glasses



Rock:
 Hard and strong
 Rock can be used to make garden walls and houses.



Rubber:
 Bendy, stretchy and strong.
 Rubber can be used for tyres, elastic bands, balloons and soles on shoes.



Brick:
 Hard and strong
 Can be used for houses and walls.



Metal:
 Hard, stiff and malleable when hot.
 Can be used for forks, tables, taps, coins, chairs and cars.

Key Images



Squashing – crushing something so that it becomes flat soft or out of shape.



Bending – changing a straight object so that it is curved.



Twisting – changing the shape of an object by turning it.



Stretching – making longer or wider without tearing or breaking.

Sticky knowledge about materials

Most of the paper and cardboard we use comes from trees.

Wood can be used to build houses and furniture. It can also be burned to make fires and heating.

Glass is made by heating up sand until it melts.

Glass is usually **transparent**, which means you can see through it, but it can also come in different colours.

Many churches have special coloured glass often used to make religious pictures.

Petrol is used to make plastics and it was invented over a 100 years ago.

Some materials are **absorbent** which means that they can soak up liquid.

Waterproof materials do not let liquids pass through them. They do not soak up the water.



Charles Macintosh

We know Charles Mackintosh for inventing mackintoshes which was a special type of coat. We use the word 'mac' today because of his invention.

John Dunlop

John Dunlop was a person who improved the tyres on cars. You may see tyres on cars with the name DUNLOP on them.

