



# Everyday Materials

## Objectives

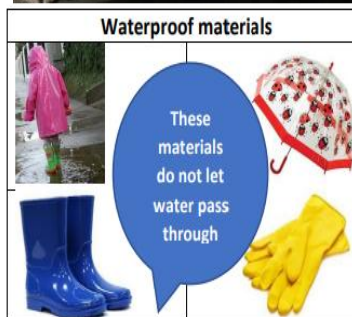
- 1) Identify if it is a material or object. Name a variety of everyday materials. (Y1)
- 2) Describe the physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1)
- 3) Identify the material it is made from. (Y1)
- 4) Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials. (Y2)
- 5) What is the best material for an umbrella? (WS)
- 6) Investigate how materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching (Y2)
- 7) Float or sink investigation (WS)

## Famous Scientist

**Charles Macintosh (1766-1843)**



Scottish chemist and inventor of **waterproof fabric**.



The mackintosh raincoat is named after him.

## Questions

- 1) Name each material and describe its properties.
- 2) Why are windows made from glass?
- 3) Which materials can you squash?
- 4) What could we do to find out if a material is waterproof?
- 5) Which of these materials are waterproof? glass, rubber, plastic and metal fabric, rock, paper, rubber, plastic, glass, metal, brick, wood
- 6) What material is used to make objects such as car tyres and wellington boots?
- 7) Is wood the best material to make a house out of? Explain your answer.
- 8) Why is it useful that fabric can change shape?

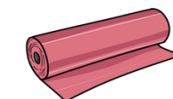


## Scientific Terminology

**brick** - a hard, strong and rough material used to build houses.



**fabric** - a soft material used to make clothes.



**material** - the matter from which an object is made.

**transparent**- light completely passes through it, and you can see clearly through it.



**metal** - a material used to make cars, cutlery and some musical instruments; it is usually strong, hard and shiny.



**wood** - a material made from trees that is used to make furniture.



**plastic**- a material used to make bottles, toys and food packaging; it can be strong, but some plastics can also be squashed.

