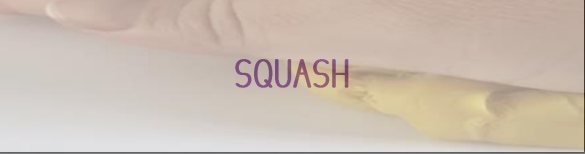
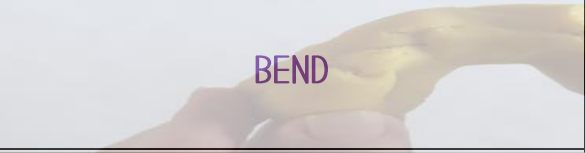


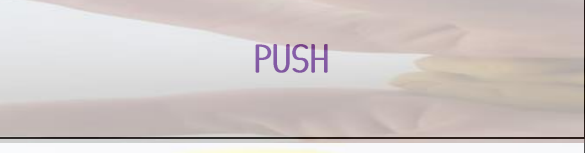




Properties of materials.

	<p>WOOD</p> <p>Hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved or formed into any shape.</p>		<p>PAPER</p> <p>Lightweight, flexible, can be coloured and come in different forms.</p>
	<p>BRICK</p> <p>Strong, stiff, opaque, structural, can be solid or hollow. Vary in size and colour.</p>		<p>CARDBOARD</p> <p>Durable, strong, light, stiff. Can be moulded and bent easily.</p>
	<p>PLASTIC</p> <p>Waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.</p>		<p>FABRIC</p> <p>Soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm and absorbent.</p>
	<p>METAL</p> <p>Strong, hard, easy to wash, can be melted and moulded, generally shiny.</p>		<p>RUBBER</p> <p>Hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong, bouncy, strong.</p>
	<p>GLASS</p> <p>Waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth, fragile, can be heated to change shape.</p>		<p>STONE</p> <p>Strong, used for building, comes in different forms.</p>

Changing materials

	<p>SQUASH</p> <p>Crush or squeeze with a force so that it becomes flat or a different shape.</p>
	<p>BEND</p> <p>Shape or force something into a curve or angle.</p>
	<p>TWIST</p> <p>Rotate, twisting around a stationary point making a spiral shape.</p>
	<p>STRETCH</p> <p>By pulling to make something longer.</p>
	<p>PUSH</p> <p>Place a force in order to move something away.</p>
	<p>PULL</p> <p>Place a force to cause a movement towards something.</p>
	<p>SQUEEZE</p> <p>Firmly press or force something through a narrow space.</p>



VOCABULARY

Materials- what objects are made from.

Suitability- having the right properties for purpose.

Properties- What a material is like and how it behaves.

Waterproof- keeps water out.

Shock absorbent- absorbing energy to sudden shocks/impact.

Reflective- to reflect light.

Famous Scientists (Science Capital)

JOHN

MCADAM

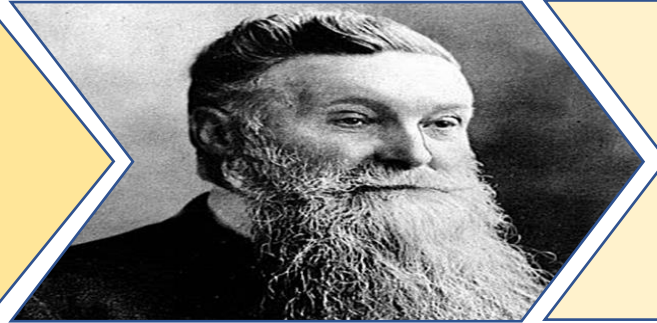
1756-1836



Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called 'macadamisation'. His effective and economical method of constructing roads is used across the world.

JOHN
DUNLOP

1840-1921



Scottish engineer and veterinary surgeon. Made rubber devices and invented the pneumatic tyre, developed the use of them in cycle racing.

CHARLES
MACINTOSH

1766-1843



Scottish chemist and inventor of waterproof fabric. His process involved painting a dissolved rubber solution into cloth. The Macintosh raincoat is named after him.

