

Term 2 - Science Knowledge Organiser: Materials

| Key Vocabulary | |
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| Material | A material is what something is made of. For example, wood or plastic. |
| Properties | How we describe a material based on what it looks, feels or how it behaves. For example, hard, soft, strong or flexible. |
| Durable | A durable material will last a long time without being broken or damaged. |
| Flexible | Flexible materials can bend easily without breaking. |
| Fragile | Something that is easily broken or damaged. |
| Hard | Hard materials do not change their shape easily. |
| Opaque | A material that does not let any light pass through it. |
| Strong | Strong materials do not break or change shape easily. |
| Suitability | Having the right properties for a certain use. |
| Transparent | A material that is clear because all light passes through it. |
| Translucent | If a material is translucent, some light passes through it. |

Some materials are used for more than one thing. For example, metal is used to make all of these things.



Different materials can be used to make the same thing. For example, spoons can be made of different materials.



Squash an object by pressing on it.



Twist an object by holding both ends and twisting your hands in opposite directions.



Bend an object by trying to bring both ends towards each other.



Stretch an object by holding both ends and pulling your hands apart slowly and gently.



I can identify and name four materials found in the classroom.

I can group materials based on their properties and consider whether they are natural or human-made.

I can name four materials that can change shape; twist, bend, squash or stretch.

I can identify the most suitable material to build a bridge with and explain why.