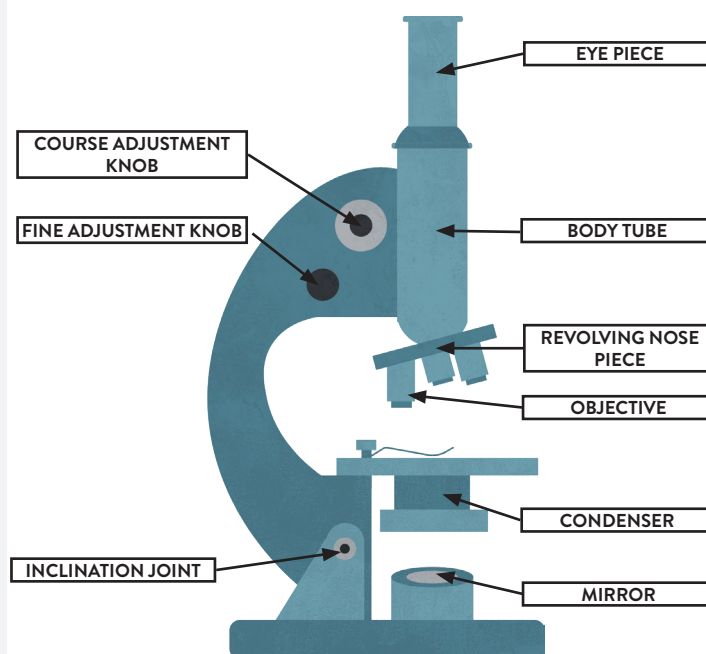


KEY FACTS

-
- Some materials are natural and some are man-made or synthetic
- Some natural materials are dug from the ground, for example coal, rocks, gold
- Some natural materials are grown or taken from living things, for example: wood, cotton, leather and wool
- Synthetic materials are made through changing natural materials, often in a chemical process
- The properties of a material describe what it is like: soft or hard; light or heavy; flexible or rigid; absorbent or waterproof
- These properties determine the use of a material
- Some materials are used for more than one thing. For example, metal can be used for coins, cans, cars and table legs; wood can be used for matches, floors, and telegraph poles.
- Different materials are used for the same thing. For example, spoons can be made from plastic, wood, metal, but not normally from glass.
- Elastic materials can be squashed, bent, twisted and stretched without being damaged
- Microscopes can be used to enlarge tiny things, and allow us to see materials really close up.

MICROSCOPE



WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY



OBSERVING



ASKING QUESTIONS



PRESENTING FINDINGS



GROUPING



EXPERIMENTING

KEY VOCABULARY



-
- Absorbent:** Able to soak up liquid easily
- Concrete:** A building material made from a mixture of broken stone or gravel, sand, cement, and water
- Elastic:** Able to be stretched without losing its shape
- Flexible:** Capable of bending easily without breaking
- Lens:** a small piece of glass that bends light passing through it
- Microscope:** an instrument that uses a lens to make very small objects larger so that they can be seen by the eye.
- Opaque:** Not able to be seen through
- Transparent:** Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.

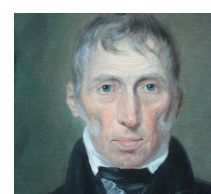
SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE



John Dunlop: a Scottish inventor of (the air-filled) rubber tyre



Charles Macintosh: inventor of waterproof fabric.



John McAdam: inventor of an effective method of constructing roads.