

# Year 1: Everyday Materials

## TYPES OF MATERIALS:



**GLASS**

Glass is a hard material that can be made into many shapes.

It is usually transparent, but can also be made in colours.

Glass is mainly made of silica (sand is an example).

Glass can be recycled over and over.

### USES:

Windows and bottles



**WOOD**

Wood is the main substance in trees.

Wood is a renewable, natural resource.

Wood is hard to cut, but it also strong.

There are many different kinds of wood: oak, maple (hardwoods), pine, redwood (softwoods).

### USES:

Building, furniture, fuel for fire, paper



**METAL**

Many metals are natural elements found on earth.

They usually have these properties:

They can conduct electricity and heat; They are shiny; They have a high melting point

Metal can be recycled over and over.

### USES:

Tools, bridges, buildings, jewellery



**PLASTIC**

A plastic is a material that can change its shape.

There are many types of plastic.

Some can be shaped only when they are freshly made; then they become hard. Others can be changed by heating them or melting them.

Plastics are man-made.

### USES:

CDs, bottles, road signs TV cases



**FABRIC**

A fabric is a material that can change its shape.

They can be folded, cut, shaped.

They can be absorbent.

They can have lots of different properties

Fabrics are man-made. Some use natural materials.

### USES:

Clothes, furniture covers, bedding

## WHAT?:

Some things are man-made and others are natural

Some materials can soak up water and are described as absorbent.

Some materials are hard, strong, heavy and solid.

Some materials can be described as runny.

Other materials are soft, weak and light and can be squashed.

Some materials can be described as smooth or rough.

These properties can be used to describe all materials around us.

## WHO?:



Zaha Hadid

1950—2016

Dame Zaha Hadid was an Iraqi-British architect, artist, designer, recognised as a major figure in architecture of the late-20th and early 21st centuries.

She is known for designing buildings all around the world including the London Aquatics Centre.

## KEY VOCABULARY:



**ABSORBANT:** able to soak up liquid easily



**HARD:** cannot easily be squashed, bent, cut or scratched.



**HEAVY:** a great weight that is difficult to move



**LIGHT:** something that doesn't have much weight and can be easily moved



**MATERIAL:** the matter from which a thing can be made



**PROPERTIES:** the qualities of features that belong to something or reach a goal



**ROUGH:** uneven and not smooth in texture



**SMOOTH:** a texture that is free from roughness, lumps and bumps



**SOFT:** can be easily squashed, bent, cut, or scratched



**STRONG:** able to withstand pressure, force, or wear



**WEAK:** a material that is easily damaged and likely to break under pressure, force, or wear.