Use of Everyday Materials

Materials can be used to make lots of different objects depending on their **properties**. For example, a water bottle needs to be **waterproof** and not **absorbent**.

The shapes of solid objects can be changed by **squashing**, **bending**, **twisting** and **stretching** them, depending on the materials they are made from. For example, an empty water bottle can be squashed and an elastic band can be stretched (but will then return to its original shape).



Key vocabulary

Materials, Properties, Rigid, Flexible, Hard, Soft, Stretchy, Shiny, Dull, Rough, Smooth, Waterproof, Absorbent, Opaque, Transparent, Translucent, Flammable, Inflammable, Material, Brick, Class, Paper, Fabric, Foil, Metal, Plastic, Wood, Squashing, Bending, Twisting, Stretching



Which of these materials are hard and which are soft?

Properties of Materials

hard	squashy	smooth
not easily broken or pierced A hard diamond.	easily crushed or squeezed The play dough is squashy.	an even and regular surface Some smooth pebbles.
absorbent	bumpy	opaque
able to soak up liquid The sponge is absorbent.	uneven, raised patches This shell is bumpy.	cannot be seen through She is hidden by the opeque screen.
dull	brittle	translucent
lacking shine or brightness The moth's wings are dull.	hard, but may break easily The glass is brittle.	allowing some light to pass through The screen is translucent.
rigid	transparent	soft
unable to be bent or forced out of shape Stone is rigid.	can be seen through This glass is transporent.	not firm to the touch The kitten has soft fur.
flexible	rough	waterproof
able to bend A flexible spring.	uneven, irregular surface The log has rough bark.	repels water and liquids A waterproof coat.
elastic	shiny	conductor
springs back once stretched An elastic bond.	reflects light, smooth surface A shiny silver spoon.	lets heat, electricity or sound to pass through it Some metals are conductors of electricity.