Properties of Materials

Material – what an object is made from.

Magnetic – attracted to magnets.

Hard/soft

Shiny/dull

Rough/smooth

Waterproof

Transparent/translucent/opaque

Solubility – does it dissolve in a liquid? Reversible by evaporation e.g. salt in water.

Conductivity – electrical and thermal.

We are Scientists…

Materials and States of Matter

We are curious, we are unique, we are together, we are Whiteshill!

Changes

Irreversible change – makes a new material cannot be changed back e.g. bread to toast, wood to ash.

Reversible change – dissolving, changes of state e.g. melting, mixing.

Solids – hold their shape e.g. ice (0 degrees Celsius)

Liquids – form a pool not a pile e.g. water

Gases – escape from an unsealed container e.g. steam (100 degrees Celsius).

How to separate materials

filtering

sieving

evaporating

Uses of everyday materials

Wood – furniture and matches

Metal – cars and coins

Plastic – bags and bottles

Glass – windows and glasses

How to shape materials

Squash (flat)

Bend (curve)

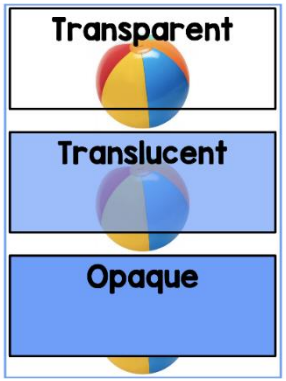
Twist (curl)

Stretch (longer)

Reduce – use it less

Re-use - use it again

Recycle - turn it in to something new

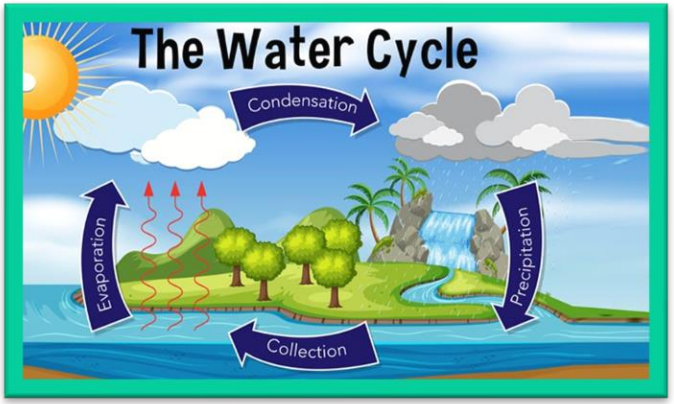


Water Cycle

Evaporation - sun heats water and it rises as vapour to the air

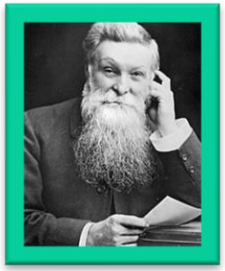
Condensation - vapour cools back to liquid and forms cloud

Precipitation - clouds get heavy and water falls to ground as rain or snow.



Spencer Silver
Chemist – invented glue for sticky notes

John Boyd Dunlop



Invented Tyres

Rock

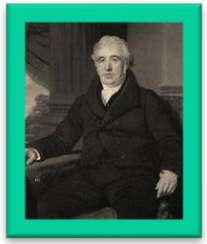
Water

Plastic

Wood

Glass

Metal



Charles Macintosh

Invented waterproof raincoat