

SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

What are the materials around us called?

Key Vocabulary

Our world is made up with different types of materials.



REMEMBERING

Materials can be:

UNDERSTANDING

Hard: The material will not easily break.

Soft: The material can easily be cut, folded or moved into a different shape.

Stretchy: The material can be pulled to make a longer or wider shape without breaking.

Dull: The material does not reflect light or look shiny.

Reflective: The material looks shiny and reflects light.

Rough: The material feels and looks uneven and bumpy.

Transparent: The material can be seen through.

Translucent: You can only see through the material partially.

Opaque: You can not see through the material and it can create a shadow.

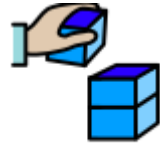
Absorbent: The material will soak up liquid.

Waterproof: Liquid will not be soaked up by material.

Materials are ever natural or man-made.



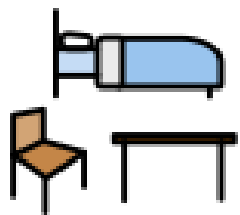
natural



man-made

REMEMBERING

Things can be made from more than one material.



ANALYZING

Scientists and engineers investigate materials to discover their properties (what they can do). They can then choose the best suited material to for different purposes.



APPLYING

Some materials can be reused (recycled).



Some materials cannot be recycled.



UNDERSTANDING



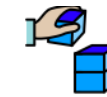
material

What an object is made out of.



natural

Something which is made from nature.



man-made

Something which is made by humans.



sorting

Putting things into groups which have similarities.



hypothesis

A hypothesis is making a guess that can be tested.



investigation

An investigation is testing or observing to discover or confirm new information.

