

Key Vocabulary			
Material	Properties	Uses	Why
Glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transparent rigid fragile waterproof 	Windows	allows light through keeps homes safe and dry
Metal e.g. steel, copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hard waterproof shiny cold 	Car	keeps people dry protects people if in a crash
Fabric e.g. cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> soft flexible 	Clothes	comfortable on skin can move freely
Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> flammable hard strong 	Matches	can start a fire
Plastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> smooth flexible / rigid transparent/ opaque squashy / hard 	Food packaging	to keep food moist
Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> flammable light flexible can be absorbent 	Kitchen roll	Soaks up liquid
Brick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strong hard heavy rough 	Walls of buildings	Holds the building up

Properties	
Translucent	Allows some light to pass through
Brittle	Hard but may break easily
Rigid	Cannot be squashed, twisted, stretched or bent
Flexible	Can be squashed, twisted, stretched or bent easily
Absorbent	Able to soak up liquid
Waterproof	Does not let liquid through
Flammable	Burns easily

Properties		
Key word	Definition	Examples
Natural	Materials that come from plants, animals or the ground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stone wood cotton Some metal (e.g. gold)
Man made	Material made by humans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> paper plastic glass Some metal (e.g. steel)
Recyclable	Turning waste products into new products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> paper plastic metal glass