

# KS1 Everyday Materials



wood



metal



rubber



plastic



water



fabric



glass



rock

What **objects** could these **materials** be used for?

## Properties of materials

<b>hard</b>	Hard objects do not break or change shape easily.
<b>soft</b>	Soft objects are easy to cut fold or change shape.
<b>smooth</b>	Smooth objects have an even surface with no bumps.
<b>rough</b>	Rough objects have an uneven surface. They are bumpy.
<b>transparent</b>	Transparent objects are easy to see through.
<b>opaque</b>	We can't see through opaque objects.
<b>waterproof</b>	Waterproof materials keep out <u>liquids</u> .
<b>absorbent</b>	Absorbent materials soak up <u>liquids</u> easily.
<b>flexible</b>	Bendy objects that can bend easily without breaking.
<b>stiff</b>	Stiff objects don't change shape easily.
<b>shiny</b>	Materials that give off light.
<b>dull</b>	Materials that do not give off light.

## Key vocabulary

<b>object</b>	An object is anything that can be seen or touched. All objects have a name e.g. door.
<b>material</b>	The 'stuff' an object is made of. All objects have a material e.g. a door is made of wood
<b>properties</b>	The way we describe a material.
<b>liquid</b>	Liquids flow and can be poured easily.

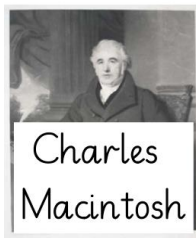
## Significant people

### Abbas Ibn Firnas.

Abbas Ibn Firnas was born in 810. He used sand and stones to make colourless glass.



He is significant because he invented a new waterproof fabric perfect for coats.



Charles Macintosh

### bending



twisting

### stretching



squeezing