# **Uses of Materials**

## **Materials**

Materials are what things are made from. There are many everyday materials.





baked clay





metal

glass



paper



rock



- not absorbent

**Properties** 

- opaque
- transparent

• absorbent

- bendy
- not bendy
- rough
- smooth

• hard

A property is a quality that a material has. Properties include:

- soft
- stretchy
- not stretchy
- strong
- not strong
- waterproof
- not waterproof





Materials can have several properties. For example, wood is hard, strong, opaque and absorbent.

### **Properties and their uses**

Objects are made from materials with suitable properties.







plastic



wood

absorbent sponge



soft fabric



stretchy rubber band



transparent vase

**Object:** chair seat

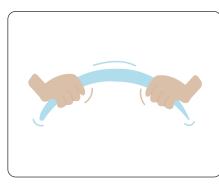
**Material:** plastic

**Properties:** Strong and waterproof so the seat won't break when sat on, and any spills can be wiped off.



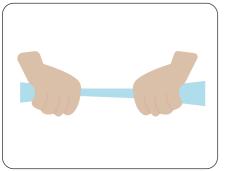
# Shaping materials

Materials can be shaped by bending, stretching, twisting and squashing.



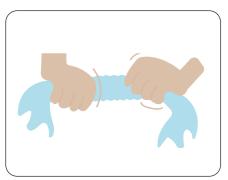


bending



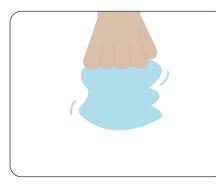


stretching





twisting





squashing



Recycling means turning old products into new ones. This makes less waste and uses fewer of the Earth's natural resources.

This is a table of materials that can be recycled.

Material	Products
cardboard	packaging
glass	bottles and jars
metal	tins, cans and foil trays
paper	newspapers and magazines
plastic	bottles, pots and trays

# Reduce, reuse and recycle

There are three ways we can save the Earth's natural resources.

**Reduce** the number of objects we buy and the amount of packaging we use.

**Reuse** items like carrier bags and envelopes.

**Recycle** as much waste as possible.



### Glossary

absorbent

opaque

transparent

waterproof





An absorbent material easily soaks up liquid.

An opaque material stops light from travelling through it, so you cannot see through it.

A transparent material allows you to see through it.

A waterproof material does not let water pass through it.

