

## Some common materials, their properties and uses

### Wood



**Rigid, strong, hard**

*Can be used for doors, floors, tables, fences*

### Plastic



**Strong, shiny, bendy**

*Can be used for bottles, pens, rulers, toys, phones, cups, packaging*

### Glass



**Transparent, smooth, stiff, waterproof**

*Can be used for windows, mirrors, glasses, windscreens*

### Rock



**Hard, strong, dull**

*Can be used for garden walls, old buildings*

### Rubber



**Flexible, stretchy, strong**

*Can be used for tyres, elastic bands, balloons, soles on shoes*

### Brick



**Rigid, strong, dull, rough**

*Can be used for houses, walls*

## Fox Tor Autumn 2022 Uses of Everyday Materials Knowledge Organiser

### Changing the shape of materials

#### Squashing



Crushing something so that it becomes flat, soft or out of shape

#### Bending



Changing a straight object so that it is curved

#### Twisting



Changing the shape of an object by turning it

#### Stretching



Made longer or wider without tearing or breaking

## Reuse, Reduce, Recycle



## Some objects can be made from various materials

### Spoons

A spoon can be made from plastic, metal or wood



### Shoes

A shoe can be made from leather, fabric or rubber



### Gloves

A gloves can be made from leather, wool or rubber



### Cups

A cup can be made from plastic, paper or glass



### Key Learning

All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task. For example, a water bottle is made of plastic because it is transparent allowing you to see the drink inside and waterproof so that it holds the water. When choosing what to make an object from, the properties needed are compared with the properties of the possible materials, identified through simple tests and classifying activities. A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials.

Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting. For example, clay can be shaped by squashing, stretching, rolling, pressing etc. This can be a property of the material or depend on how the material has been processed e.g. thickness.