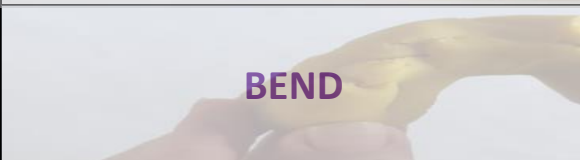


Properties of materials.

	WOOD Hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved or formed into any shape.		PAPER Lightweight, flexible, can be coloured and come in different forms.
	BRICK Strong, stiff, opaque, structural, can be solid or hollow. Vary in size and colour.		CARDBOARD Durable, strong, light, stiff. Can be moulded and bent easily.
	PLASTIC Waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.		FABRIC Soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm and absorbent.
	METAL Strong, hard, easy to wash, can be melted and moulded, generally shiny.		RUBBER Hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong, bouncy, strong.
	GLASS Waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth, fragile, can be heated to change shape.		STONE Strong, used for building, comes in different forms.

Changing materials

	SQUASH Crush or squeeze with a force so that it becomes flat or a different shape.
	BEND Shape or force something into a curve or angle.
	TWIST Rotate, twisting around a stationary point making a spiral shape.
	STRETCH By pulling to make something longer.
	PUSH Place a force in order to move something away.
	PULL Place a force to cause a movement towards something.
	SQUEEZE Firmly press or force something through a narrow space.



VOCABULARY

Materials- what objects are made from.

Suitability- having the right properties for purpose.

Properties- What a material is like and how it behaves.

Waterproof- keeps water out.

Shock absorbent- absorbing energy to sudden shocks/impact.

Reflective- to reflect light.

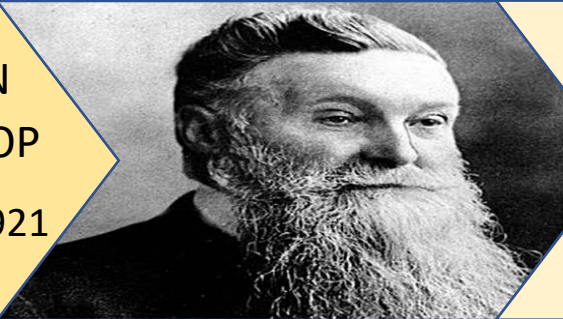
Famous Scientists (Science Capital)

**JOHN
MCADAM**
1756-1836



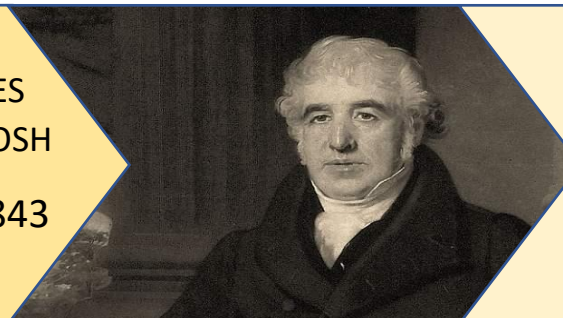
Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called 'macadamisation'. His effective and economical method of constructing roads is used across the world.

**JOHN
DUNLOP**
1840-1921



Scottish engineer and veterinary surgeon. Made rubber devices and invented the pneumatic tyre, developed the use of them in cycle racing.

**CHARLES
MACINTOSH**
1766-1843



Scottish chemist and inventor of waterproof fabric. His process involved painting a dissolved rubber solution into cloth. The Macintosh raincoat is named after him.

