

Key facts:

- ✓ Different materials are used for particular jobs based on their **properties**. For example, glass is used for windows because it is hard and **transparent**. Oven gloves are made from a **thermal insulator** to keep the heat from burning your hand.

Year 5- Spring term topic

1- Properties of materials

Characteristics of Materials



Key Vocabulary:

Material- The substance that something is made out of, e.g. wood, plastic, metal.

Properties- The qualities and characteristics of a substance that describe and identify it

Particles- A small portion of matter.

Solids- Solids hold their shape and their particles are close together.

Liquids- Take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed and can move around each other.

Gas- Particles are further apart and they are free to move around. A gas fills its container, taking both the shape and the volume of the container.

Absorbent- Able to soak up liquid easily.

Conductor- A conductor is a material that heat or electricity can easily travel through.

Insulator- An insulator is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them.

Transparent- allows light to pass through so that the objects behind can be seen.

Durable/ durability- The ability of the material to remain in working order without damage.

Translucent- Only allows some light to pass through making these objects appear cloudy or frosted.

Opaque- Light can't pass through these objects so you can't see through them.

Conductivity- The amount of heat/ electricity that can pass through an object.

Dependent variable- The variable that you are measuring.

Independent variable- The variable that you change.

Hypothesis- Your starting point prediction.

Enquiry- The topic that you are investigating.

