

Properties of materials

Links



In Year 1 we learnt about how to describe objects based on their materials.

In Year 2 we learnt about the suitability of materials and how to change the shape of solids.

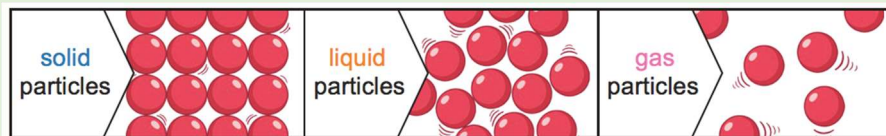
In Year 4 we learnt about states of matter and how to change the state of a material. We learnt about evaporating and condensing.

Key Knowledge - States of Matter

Solids - Solid particles are very close together, meaning solids, such as wood and glass, hold their shape.

Liquids - This state of matter can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed than solids and can move around each other. Examples of liquids include water and milk.

Gases - Gas particles are further apart than solid or liquid particles and they are free to move around. A gas fills its container, taking both the shape and the volume of the container. Examples of gases are oxygen and helium.



Key Vocabulary

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

Thermal insulator - A material that traps/ keeps heat in a material. It reduces the transfer of heat into the air or another material.

Thermal conductor - A material that gives out heat. It transfers heat from the hotter material to the cooler material.

Electrical insulator - A material that does not allow electrical current to flow through it.

Electrical conductor - A material that allows an electrical current to flow through it.

Magnetic - a force which attracts or repels certain kinds of metals.

Permeable - A material that allows liquids to pass through it.

Variable - The thing that is changed during an investigation.

Observations - Things that you can see happen during an investigation.

Conclusion - What you have found out because of an investigation.