

## Key Vocabulary:

**Natural** – Materials that are naturally found or grown they come from plants, animals or rocks e.g. silk, wool and wood

**Synthetic** – Materials that are artificially made, usually through a chemical process e.g. nylon, polyethylene, polyester and Teflon

**Magnetism** – Magnetism is a force that can attract (pull closer) or repel (push away) objects that have a magnetic material like iron inside them

**Hardness** – Resistance to scratching and pressure, opposite to softness

**Transparent** – A material that allows light to pass through it

**Flexibility** – A material that can bend easily without breaking

**Permeability** – Permeability is the property of a material to allow fluids (such as water, water vapor or oil) to soak or pass through it

**Conductors & Insulators** A material that readily transmits energy is a conductor, while one that resist energy transfer is called an insulator.

**Thermal conductor** – Thermal conductivity is the property of a material that measures how well it can conduct heat. Metals are typically good conductors.

**Thermal insulator** – Insulators are materials which do not conduct heat very well

**Absorbency** – The ability to soak up a liquid, absorb and retain the moisture within its structure

**Waterproof** – Resistance to liquid, repels water

**Properties** – The properties of materials include any traits that can be observed or measured, such as colour, hardness, odour, permeability, boiling and melting points etc



## Holy Family Halewood Year 5 & 6 Science Properties of Materials



### Learning Objectives:

- Understand the difference between natural and synthetic materials
- Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties
- Test materials for magnetism, hardness, transparency, flexibility and permeability
- Sort and classify materials according to their properties
- Learn about thermal conductors and thermal insulators
- Investigate which materials would be best suited for a lunch box by testing thermal insulating materials

### Thermal Conductors:

## CONDUCTORS



We use metals to make objects that need to conduct heat well. For example metal saucepans conduct heat well so the food inside heats up quickly.

### Thermal Conductors:



### Thermal Insulators:

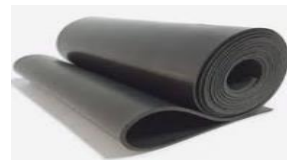
## INSULATORS



Wood is a good example of a thermal insulator as it can be used as a saucepan handle or as a wooden spoon. The wood stops the heat from traveling to your hand.

### Thermal Insulators:

Rubber



Wood



Fabric

