

Key Vocabulary:

Transparent – an object or material that allows all light to pass through it.

Translucent – an object or material that allows some light to pass through it.

Opaque – an object or material that does not allow any light to pass through it.

Magnetism – a non-contact force created by a magnet.

Hardness – a measure of how resistant a solid is to a change of shape or indentation when a force is applied.

Electrical conductor – a material that lets electricity pass through it.

Electrical insulator – a material that does not let electricity pass through it.

Circuit – a complete path that allows electrical energy to flow

Cell – a single device which produces electricity.

Bulb – a part in a circuit that produces light.

Thermal insulator – material that does not let heat pass through it quickly/efficiently/easily.

Temperature – the measure of how hot or cold something is.

Properties – the qualities and characteristics of a material.

Lifespan – the length of time that a material or object is useful for before it must be replaced.

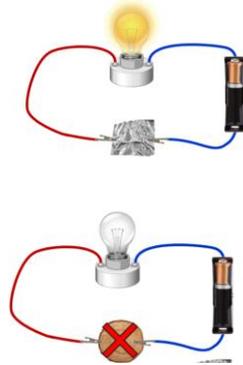


Holy Family Halewood Year 5 & 6 Science Properties of Materials



Learning Objectives:

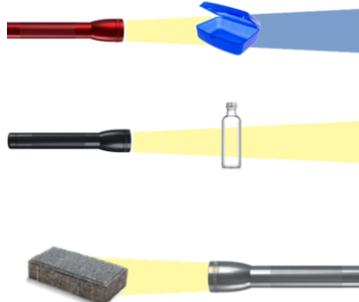
- To test, compare and classify materials based on observable properties.
- To investigate which materials, conduct electricity.
- To plan and carry out a fair test to investigate thermal insulation.
- To evaluate results and explain the uses of materials based on their properties.



thermometer – a piece of equipment used to measure temperature



control beaker – a beaker that is not wrapped in material so it can be used for comparison with other beakers



Translucent

Transparent

Opaque

wood – a natural material that is generally hard and comes from the stem or branches of trees and shrubs



metal – a material that can typically conduct electricity and heat



plastic – a man-made material that is often strong, lightweight and can be formed into many shapes

