



Unit 3C: Characteristics of Materials

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Characteristics of Materials







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Unit 3C: Characteristics of materials

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Strong	a strong material will not break easily		
Hard	hard materials will not scratch easily		
Flexible	a flexible material is bendy		
Absorbent	an absorbent material will soak up liquid		
Transparent	light will pass through a transparent material		
Smooth	an example would be a table top		
Shiny	shiny surfaces reflect light well		
Dull	dull surfaces do not reflect light very well		
Opaque	light cannot pass through opaque objects		
Malleable	these materials can be bent into any shape		

Find different objects around the classroom.

Write down the name of each one and what material it is made from

Name of object	Material it is made from





Unit 3C: Suitable Materials

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Object		Material	Reason material is used
Spade		Steel	strong, hard
Paper towels		Paper	absorbent, flexible
Girder		Steel	strong, hard
Jumper		Wool	flexible, keeps heat in
Chair		Wood	strong, hard
Knife & fork		Stainless steel	strong, does not rust
Window		Glass	transparent, hard
Shoe		Leather	flexible, strong

- An object is <u>transparent</u> if An object is <u>opaque</u> if
- An object that is <u>hard</u>
- An object that is <u>soft</u>
- An <u>absorbent</u> material will
- An <u>elastic</u> material will
- A <u>plastic</u> material will
- A <u>flexible</u> material
- A <u>malleable</u> material

light can pass through it light cannot pass through it cannot be scratched easily can be scratched easily soak up water well stretch and return to the original shape stretch and remain stretched is bendy can be bent into any shape



To test the hardness of a material we do the 'scratch' test



To do the scratch test we can use our fingernails or an iron nail. We want to test a number of surfaces to see which is the hardest.

The surfaces we will test are:

A metal sheetRolled out plasticineA plastic sheetA tile

Test each surface for hardness using the 'scratch' test. Use your fingernail first and record your observations. Then use the nail and again record your observations

Surface	Fingernail test	Iron nail test
Tile	X	
Metal sheet	X	
Wooden surface		
Rolled out plasticine		
Plastic sheet		







Rank the surfaces in order of hardness

How did you ensure it was or what should you have done to make sure it was a fair test?



If you were doing this investigation again would you do it differently?



Unit 3C: Which is the best paper towel for soaking up water? Learnanywhere

You have to design and carry out an investigation to determine which is the best paper towel for soaking up water.

Look carefully at the towels you have to test. Which do you think will be best for soaking up water? Why do you think this one will be the best?

How are you going to test the paper towels? Include a diagram with your plan and a blank results table.





Unit 3C: L.O. 7,8

Which is the best paper towel for soaking up water?

Look carefully at the towels you have to test. Which do you think will be best for soaking up water?

Why do you think this one will be the best? Is it thicker? Does it have pockets?

To test each towel we can measure the amount of water each one soaks up.







For each of the towels you are testing to see how much water is left in the beaker after you take the towel out.

How will you know which has absorbed the most?

Unit 3C: Stretchy tights



Which tights are the stretchiest? How are you going to test this? What will you change? What will you keep the same? What will you measure each time?



Unit 3C: L.O. 9,10,11

Unit 3C: Stretchy tights - Support slide

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Test different tights to see if they all stretch the same amount when a certain weight is hung from them

Record your results in a table

Which tights?	Amount stretched



