# Uses of Materials

#### Materials

Materials are what things are made from. There are many everyday materials.



baked clay fo



glass



paper



rock



fabric



metal



plastic



wood

#### **Properties**

A property is a quality that a material has. Properties include:

- absorbent
- not absorbent
- opaque
- transparent
- bendy
- not bendy
- rough
- smooth

- hard
- soft
- stretchy
- not stretchy
- strong
- not strong
- waterproof
- not waterproof

Materials can have several properties. For example, wood is hard, strong, opaque and absorbent.



Objects are made from materials with suitable properties.



absorbent sponge



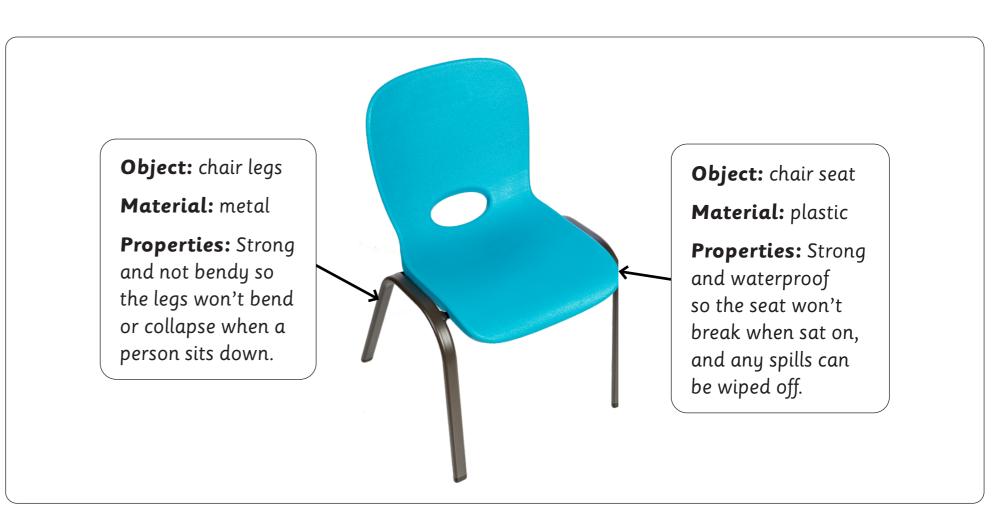
soft fabric

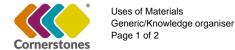


stretchy rubber band



transparent vase

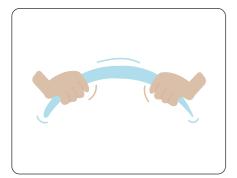






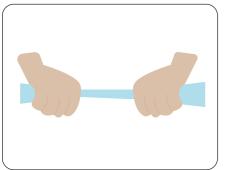
### Shaping materials

Materials can be shaped by bending, stretching, twisting and squashing.



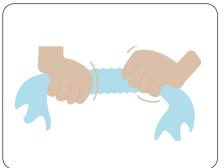


bending





stretching





twisting





squashing

### Recycling

Recycling means turning old products into new ones. This makes less waste and uses fewer of the Earth's natural resources.

This is a table of materials that can be recycled.

Material	Products	Examples
cardboard	packaging	Kellongs
glass	bottles and jars	
metal	tins, cans and foil trays	
paper	newspapers and magazines	
plastic	bottles, pots and trays	

## Reduce, reuse and recycle

There are three ways we can save the Earth's natural resources.

**Reduce** the number of objects we buy and the amount of packaging we use.

**Reuse** items like carrier bags and envelopes.

**Recycle** as much waste as possible.



# Glossary

absorbent	An absorbent material easily soaks up liquid.
opaque	An opaque material stops light from travelling through it, so you cannot see through it.
transparent	A transparent material allows you to see through it.
waterproof	A waterproof material does not let water pass through it.

