

## Brentside Knowledge Organiser - Science

Year: 4

Topic: What materials should I use to make a Kite?

National curriculum: Materials

### What I should already know:

In Year 1 I looked at what a material was and what properties meant.

In Year 2 I investigated what everyday materials are used for and their different properties.

In D.T I have looked at different materials in various different ways and looked at what properties they have had.

### What I should know at the end of the topic:

Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, rock, brick, paper and cardboard for particular uses

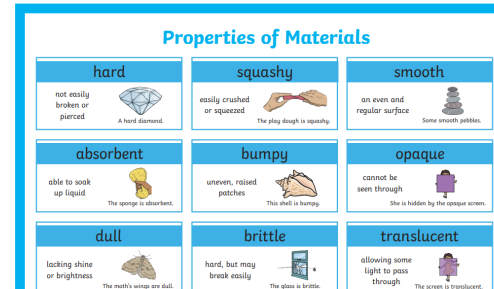
Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Examining the uses of everyday materials in and around the school and classifying the uses of different materials, and recording their observations.

### Timeline:

**12 lessons over 7 weeks.**

### Maps/Diagrams/Artefacts



### Vocabulary:

- Transparent** An object that is transparent can be seen through. That is, what is on the other side of the object can be seen through it. The image you can see through a transparent object is similar to the image you can see without it.
- Malleable** If malleable, a material may be flattened into thin sheets by hammering or rolling. Malleable materials can be flattened into metal leaf.
- Opaque** Opaque means something that is difficult to see through.
- Brittle** Brittle means something that is hard but can easily be broken when pressure is applied.
- Rough** Rough means an uneven or irregular surface. The opposite of smooth.
- Synthetic** Synthetic fabrics are fabrics manufactured in factories using chemicals.
- Waterproof** Waterproof means it doesn't allow water to go through it.
- Absorbent** If something is absorbent, it can soak up liquid.