
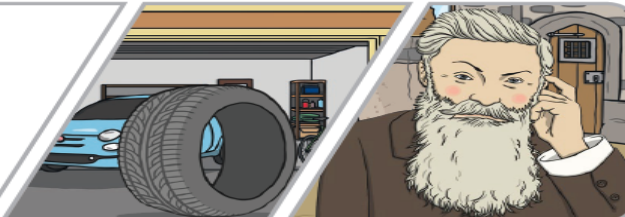


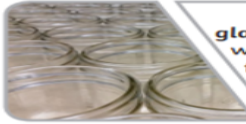



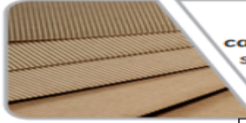

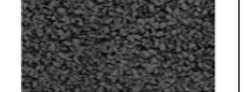


<p><b>John McAdam's</b> process was so successful that roads were built in this way right across the world.</p>	
<p><b>John Dunlop</b> originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle.</p>	
<p><b>Charles Macintosh</b> invented the first waterproof fabric by painting a dissolved rubber solution onto cloth.</p>	

We will continue to use these words that we learnt last term:

<p>materials</p>	<p><b>Materials</b> are what objects are made from.</p>
<p>properties</p>	<p>This is what a <b>material</b> is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).</p>
<p>suitability</p>	<p><b>Suitability</b> means having the <b>properties</b> which are right for a specific purpose.</p>

**Key Knowledge**  
**Properties of Materials**

	<p><b>wood:</b> hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.</p>		<p><b>glass:</b> waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.</p>
	<p><b>plastic:</b> waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.</p>		<p><b>metal:</b> strong, hard, easy to wash.</p>
	<p><b>paper:</b> lightweight, flexible.</p>		<p><b>cardboard:</b> strong, light, stiff.</p>
	<p><b>brick:</b> hard, rough, strong</p>		<p><b>tarmac:</b> hard, rough</p>

We will **compare** and group materials according to these **properties**:

 hard	 soft	 stretchy	 stiff
 shiny	 dull	 rough	 smooth
 bendy	 not bendy	 absorbent	 not absorbent
 waterproof	 not waterproof	 transparent	 opaque

