Year 5 Properties and Uses of Materials Knowledge Organiser

Materials	
ceramic	concrete
glass	metal
plastic	rock
rubber	textile
water	wood

Investigations

Carrying Out A Scientific Investigation

1) What are you investigating?

Think of a question to ask.

2) What do you think will happen?

Make a prediction. Why did you make it?

3) What will you change?

You can only change 1 thing - this is your variable.

4) How is it fair?

You need to keep everything else the same - these are your constants.

5) What will you measure?

What are you going to be looking for?
What equipment will you need to measure it?

6) How will you record your results?

What is the best way? Table, bar chart, line graph, pie chart.

7) What did you conclude?

Describe what happened.
Are there any patterns? Why is this?
Are there any odd results that don't fit with the others?
Was your prediction right?
Did anything unexpected happen?

Properties of Materials

Key Vocabulary

Conductor	A material or device which allows heat (thermal) or electricity (electrical) to carry through.
Decompose	Make or become rotten, decay or cause to decay.
Ductile	Able to be drawn out into a thin wire.
Durable	Able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage.
Insulator	A substance which does not readily allow the passage of heat (thermal) or electricity (electrical).
Magnetic	Capable of being magnetised or attracted by a magnet.
Opaque	Not able to be seen through, not transparent.
Reusable	Able to be used again or more than once.
Saturated	Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed.
Soluble	Able to be dissolved, especially in water.
Transparent	Allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen.
Viscosity	The state of being thick, sticky, and semi-fluid in consistency.