

# Project glossary

## **absorbent**

A property of some materials. An absorbent material easily soaks up liquid.

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## **bendy**

A property of some materials. A bendy material can easily be pushed or pulled into a curved shape without breaking.

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## **brick**

A human-made material made from clay. It is used for building houses.

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## **ceramic**

A human-made material made from clay. It is used to make cups and plates.

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## **clay**

A natural material that is a type of soil and comes from the ground. It becomes hard when baked and is used to make bricks and ceramic pots.

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## **concrete**

A human-made material made from sand and stone. It is used to make buildings and pavements.

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## **cotton**

A natural material that comes from the seed of the cotton plant. It is used to make clothing.

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## **fabric**

A material that can be natural or human-made and is used for making clothes, curtains and cushions.



**glass**

A human-made material made from sand. It is used to make drinking glasses and windowpanes.

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**hard**

A property of some materials. A hard material does not change shape when bent, stretched, twisted or squashed.

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**human-made**

Made by people.

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**leather**

A natural material made from animal skin. It is used to make bags, belts, shoes and coats.

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**material**

What objects are made from, such as metal, plastic or wood.

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**metal**

A natural material found in rocks in the ground. It is used to make jewellery and structures.

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**metal alloy**

A human-made material that is made by mixing different natural metals. Metal alloys are used to make musical instruments and structures.

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**natural**

Found in nature.

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**oil**

A natural material found deep underground. It is used to make petrol, waxes, road surfaces, some plastics and synthetic fabrics.



**opaque**

A property of some materials. An opaque material cannot be seen through.

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**paper**

A human-made material made from wood. It is used for writing on and packaging.

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**plastic**

A human-made material that can be made from oil. It is used for making toys, containers and garden furniture.

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**property**

A quality that a material has, such as hard or soft.

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**rough**

A property of some materials. A rough material feels bumpy or jagged when touched.

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**rubber**

A natural material that comes from inside the trunk of rubber trees. It is used to make tyres, toys and wellies.

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**sand**

A natural material that is found in the ground on beaches and in deserts. It is used to make mortar and glass.

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**shiny**

A property of some materials. A shiny material is bright and appears lit up. You can sometimes see your reflection in a shiny material.

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**silk**

A natural material made from the cocoons of silkworms. It is used to make clothing.



**smooth**

A property of some materials. A smooth material has no bumpy or jagged surfaces.

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**soft**

A property of some materials. A soft material changes shape easily when bent, stretched, twisted or squashed.

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**stone**

A natural material found in the ground. It is used to make buildings.

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**stretchy**

A property of some materials. A stretchy material can easily be pulled to make it thinner, longer or wider without breaking or tearing.

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**synthetic fabric**

A human-made fabric, sometimes made from oil.

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**transparent**

A property of some materials. A transparent material can be seen through.

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**water**

A natural material that comes from rivers, reservoirs and seas. It is used to make drinks and for cooking.

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**waterproof**

A property of some materials. A waterproof material does not let water pass through it.

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**wood**

A natural material that comes from the trunk and branches of trees. It is used to make furniture and paper.



## **wool**

A natural material that comes from the fleece of sheep. It is used to make clothing and blankets.

# Scientific terms glossary

## **compare**

To look at two or more things closely and see what is the same or different.

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## **describe**

To say aloud or write how something is done or what something is like.

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## **equipment**

An object or objects that are needed for a particular purpose, such as a hand lens or ruler.

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## **investigation**

An activity that involves a person studying a subject or problem carefully to learn facts or answer a question.

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## **observe**

To watch or look at something carefully.

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## **question**

Something we ask using the words how, what, where, when, who and why.



**record**

To write down data, such as numbers, words, measurements or observations in different ways, such as lists, tables, charts or labelled diagrams.

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**results**

The data collected from an investigation or test.

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**Venn diagram**

A way of grouping information or objects based on their characteristics using overlapping circles.

