

## Natural materials

These are materials that are 'naturally' found around us. We may have to dig them out of the ground, grow them, or take them from living things. Some examples of natural materials are: wood, leather, coal, cotton, chalk.



Did you know - Plastic is one of the most difficult materials to break down, and it can take up to 500 years to decompose!



## Identifying materials Hedgehogs Autumn 2



## Key Vocabulary

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Material   | A material is what the object is made from.   |
| Object     | An object is something that you can touch.  |
| Classify   | To classify things means to place them in different categories, or groups.              |
| Identify   | To recognise someone or something and say or prove who or what that person or thing is. |
| Properties | Properties are words that describe what something is like.                              |

Materials may be soft, hard, flexible (bendable), rigid (stiff), transparent (see-through), opaque (meaning light does not shine through it), rough, smooth, shiny, or dull.

## Human made materials

These are natural materials that are changed through chemical processes by 'humans'. Some examples of human made materials are: plastic, glass, concrete, paper, rubber.

### Key Learning Objectives

- 1) To discuss the difference between an object and a material.
- 2) To name some everyday materials.
- 3) To know that some materials are natural and others are human-made.
- 4) To identify the materials that some objects are made from.
- 5) To sort/group/classify objects by the material they are made from.