CLASS ACTIVITIY 01

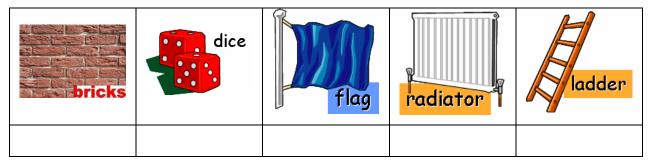
1 NAME AND		GROUP:			
2 NAME AND SURNAMES:					3KOUP:
Day/Date	Signatures		Day/Date	Signatures	
1/	Name1	Name2	2/	Name1	Name2

The Jumble (box)

intro (10x0,15+5x0,2=2,5 points)

In this activity you are going to **explore** objects. Through your **observation** you will **distinguish** between objects and materials and learn that objects are made from materials. You will **describe** these materials with specific **characteristics** in order to connect the **use** of the object with these material's characteristics.

1) Label the following objects with these words: wood, metal, fabric, plastic and ceramic.



2) Materials and their properties. Read and fill in the blanks with a suitable word.

	Object	What it is used for		
	frying pan	It is used for heating		
San De P	Material it is made of	Why is it a good choice?		
		Because it conducts heat well.		

Is **fabric** a good material for **keeping warm?** _____. I can use fabric to keep warm by:



Fabric is a (good/bad) _____ conductor of _____

3) Find 5 objects in your classroom that are made, mainly, of one of the following 5 materials; sketch them and label them with their name (0,5 points).

wood	metal	plastic	fabric	stone or ceramic

objects and materials (1,5 points)

4) Walk around our school and look for 1 object you can write about in this grid:

Object:	What it is used for:	The material it is made from:
Sketch	Why this material is a good cho	pice (connection with the use)?:
	Because (the ma	terial) is (property:
	rigid, soft, good conductor).	And besides (in addition) that,
		(another reason).
	nicnic tables (2)	noint)

picnic tables (2 point)

Picnic tables are designed for eating a meal outside. The first ones were used in public gatherings (meetings) throughout small towns in the 1800's. At that time, picnic tables were made of wood. Since that time, they have been made from stone, concrete, metal, and plastic.

5) Label the pictures below with the materials the picnic tables are made of:



6) Find, in our school, different objects (not from the classroom) people usually use for sitting. **Sketch** them and indicate the object's name and the **materials** they are made of:

your piece of material (4 points)

7)	Sketch your	piece of	f material	and tell	the general	type of	material (wood	d, metal),
the	specific ma	terial (pi	ne, steel) and the	e object's nan	ne (2x0,2	+6×01, points):	

the specific material (pine, steel) and the	object's name (2x0,2+6x01, points):
	object
	general material
	specific material
Sketch	material number:
8) What does your material look like (0,4 p	oints)?
• Is it raw or manufactured materials? n ^o	is
• Tell their colour and size : (big, small): n ^o	o is
9) Material: (n°) How does it feel? Cir	cle its properties .
• Can you bend it? Stiff (rigid) or bendy (flexible):
Can you make a mark with your fingernai	l? Can you scratch it? Hard or soft.
Does it crack (break) easily? Brittle (from	agile) or tough (strong).
Can you see (read) through it? Transpar	ent, translucent or opaque.
Can it be moved or lifted easily? Heavy	or light .
• Does it stretch and return to shape? No	ot stretchy or elastic.
Does it reflect light well? Dull or shiny.	
Can it absorb (soak up) water? Absorber	nt or waterproof.
✓ List the 8 properties of your material ((0,8 points)
10) EXTRA POINT What your material v	would be good for? Look at the example and
complete the sentences (1 point):	
Example: (nº 99) Clay (raw material) we	ould be a good material for making a brick
(technical material). I can use bricks to bui	ild a wall (product, good). We can find walls in
houses, schools, hospitals, etc.	
✓ Material (n°:) (raw ma	nterial) would be a good material for making a
(technical material). I	can use to build/make/
(product, good). We co	an find in,

