




















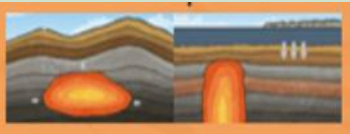



Properties of Materials

Vocabulary	Definition
Conductor	Allows something (electricity/sound/heat) to pass through.
Insulator	Prevents something (electricity/sound/heat) from passing through.
Independent variable	Something in an investigation which the researcher needs to change to test their enquiry question.
Dependent variable	Something in an investigation which the researcher needs to measure to test their enquiry question.
Acoustic	Something relating to sounds and hearing.
'Therm'	Something relating to heat and temperature. e.g. thermometer.

	Conductors	Insulators
Acoustic	 Allows sound to pass through.	 Prevents sound from passing through.
Electrical	 Allows electricity to pass through.	 Prevents electricity from passing through.
Thermal	 Allows heat to pass through.	 Prevents heat from passing through.

Properties of Materials			
Permeability	Does it allow water to pass through it?	 ✓	 X
Durability	Is it hard-wearing and tough? Will it last for a long time or break easily?	 ✓	 X
Density	Is it heavy compared to other objects the same size?	 ✓	 X
Hardness	Is the material hard and solid or soft?	 ✓	 X
Flexibility	Can the material bend or is it rigid?	 ✓	 X
Transparency	Can you see through the material?	 ✓	 X
Waterproof	Does the material absorb water, or does it resist water?	 ✓	 X

Igneous	Rocks formed from lava and magma that has cooled and turned solid. 
Metamorphic	Rocks formed from existing igneous or sedimentary rocks, Which have been crushed further and changed by heat or pressure. 
Sedimentary	Rocks formed under the ground or sea from sediment which is crushed and compacted. 

How is coal formed?

30 million years ago the earth was covered with swamps. As plants and trees died, their remains sunk to the bottom and were covered with a layer of sediment. The sediment squashed the plants and trees together to form peat. As the layers of sediment increased, the peat was buried deeper and deeper. Over millions of years, the sediment turned to rock, transforming it slowly into coal.