

The slide features a white background with green geometric shapes on the left and right sides. The text is centered and consists of three lines: 'UNIT 5.', 'BUILDING', and 'BLOCKS'.

UNIT 5.  
BUILDING  
BLOCKS

## WHERE DOES IT COME FROM?

Trace the materials that are made from plants.

### Natural materials

Natural materials come from **nature**: animals, plants and rocks.



wool



cotton



wood



petroleum



rock



sand

### Manufactured materials

People make natural materials into **manufactured** (non-natural) materials.



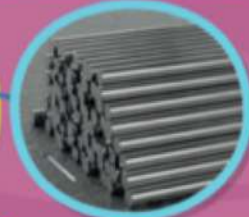
fabric



paper



plastic



metal



glass

Find out

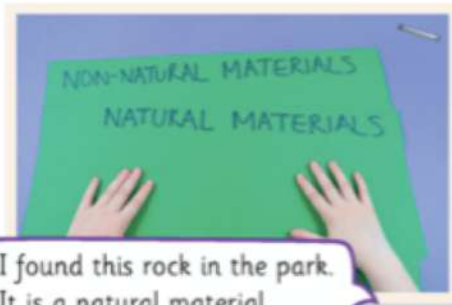
## Project Step 1

Make a materials display.

- 1 Bring objects to class in clear plastic bags.



- 2 Classify your objects. Tell your class where you found them.



I found this rock in the park.  
It is a natural material.

### What have I learnt?

We use natural materials to make manufactured materials.

Some natural materials are wool, cotton and wood.

Some manufactured materials are \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_.

Try it out

### MY DICTIONARY



fabric



glass



metal



paper



plastic

# WHAT ARE THEY GOOD FOR?

Circle the opposite of rigid.

**Materials** have got different **properties**. We choose the best material for each object.



soft

hard

flexible

rigid

transparent

opaque

Find the hard hat hidden in the unit!

**FUN FACT**  
Umbrellas need to be waterproof!



Try it out

# Project Step 2

Label your object.

1 Observe your object. Write its name and properties.



2 Label your bag and stick it to the poster.

wood  
hard and  
opaque

rock  
hard and  
rigid

Talk about the properties of your object.

## What have I learnt?

We use different materials depending on their properties. Materials can be \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

### MY DICTIONARY



flexible



hard



rigid



soft



transparent

## WHAT IS YOUR HOME MADE OF?

Find out

Listen. What is each home made of? Match.

We use different **materials** to build homes in different parts of the world.



In the desert, some people live in tents.

wood



In the Arctic, some people live in igloos.

Do you know other types of homes?

ice



In the forest, some people live in huts.

Why are these homes made of these materials?

concrete



In towns and villages, some people live in houses or flats.

fabric

### FUN FACT

The oldest house in England is made of stone.



## Mini-project



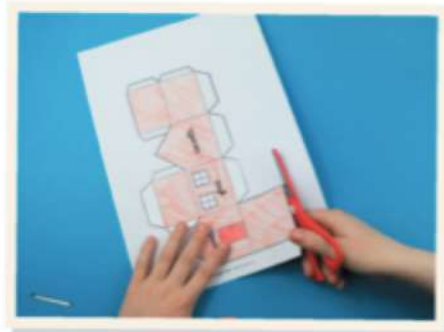
Try it out

Build a house.

1 Choose and write the materials for your house.



2 Colour your house and cut it out.



### What have I learnt?

Around the world, there are different types of homes. In the forest, there are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 In the Arctic, there are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 In the desert, there are \_\_\_\_\_ and we live in houses or \_\_\_\_\_ made of \_\_\_\_\_.

### MY DICTIONARY



concrete



flats



huts



igloos



tents

# HOW DO MATERIALS CHANGE?

Find out

Colour the reversible changes blue and the irreversible changes green.

We can change the form of materials. There are reversible and irreversible changes.

## How can we change materials?

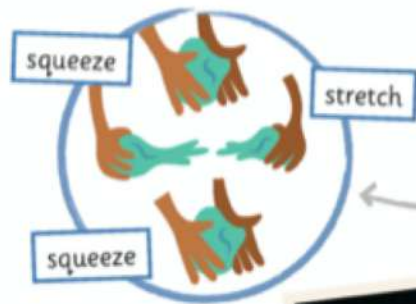
### reversible

With reversible changes, materials can return to the same form.



### irreversible

With irreversible changes, materials cannot return to the same form.



We will never be the same.



**FUN FACT**  
Eggs are irreversible.

# Experiment

Try it out

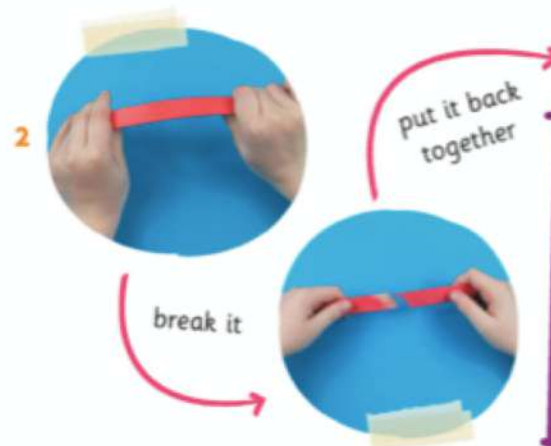
Let's learn more about reversible and irreversible changes.



cool it

What happens? Draw.

Is it a reversible or irreversible change? It is \_\_\_\_\_.



put it back together

What happens? Draw.

Is it a reversible or irreversible change? It is \_\_\_\_\_.