

Diversity of Materials

Identify the different **types of materials**. Then, fill in the boxes with the appropriate examples. Choose from the box below.



- _____ 1. A material that can come from plants or animals, used for clothing, bedding, upholstery, car interiors, masks, bandages, flags, and more
- _____ 2. Made in factories using oil that comes from deep under the ground
- _____ 3. Made from hot-melted sand
- _____ 4. Once thought to be useless, it can come from the sap of a tree where it is named after or made using oil from the ground.
- _____ 5. It comes from the trees in the fields and forests.
- _____ 6. A material made from clay that needs to be dried or fire-baked in the oven.
- _____ 7. A material that can be dug up from the ground that is used for gates, jewelry, wires, or tin cans among others.

Identify the **physical property** of materials that is being described.

1. When objects are placed in water, they have the ability to _____ in water.
2. The _____ of a material refers to how much light can pass through it.
3. The _____ of a material is the ability to bend without breaking.
4. The _____ of a material is the ability to be pulled or pushed without breaking or tearing.
5. Materials that do not absorb water at all are _____.

Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct word (s) to make the sentence true.

1.



The _____ bags are stronger than the _____ bags.

2.



A _____ cup is fragile, but a _____ cup is strong.

3.



rubber



metal

_____ is flexible, while _____ is not.

4.



fabric



plastic

The _____ is waterproof, but the _____ is not.

5.



The glass pitcher and plastic bottle are _____ - you can see through them.



The frosted glass doors and plastic bottles are _____ - you cannot see clearly the objects behind them.



The metal refrigerator and wood cabinet are _____ - you cannot see objects behind them.



6.

Most _____ sink in water. While, most types of _____ float in water.