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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

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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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS





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.

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