

GLOSSARY

MATTER: a physical substance which has mass and volume:

- **Mass:** a general property of matter, which is the amount of matter in a body.
- **Volume:** a general property of matter, which is the amount of space a body occupies.
- **Density:** a specific property of matter, which is the relationship between the mass of a body and its volume.



FORCES: energy resulting from interactions between bodies.

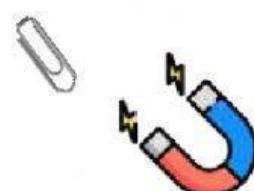
- **Contact force:** a force acting when one body touches another.

Example: when you push your school bag.



- **Non-contact force:** a force acting which does not require bodies to touch.

Example: when a magnet attracts a paper clip.



OBJECTS can be classified depending on how they change when a force is applied to them:



- **Elastic objects:** an object that returns to its previous shape when the force that was deforming it is no longer applied.



- **Malleable objects:** an object which is deformed but does not return to its original shape when the force stops acting.



- **Rigid objects:** an object which experiences very little deformation when force is applied to it because it breaks

MATERIAL: the matter we use to make objects.

- **Elasticity:** the property of a material which allows it to return to its original shape after it is stretched* or bent.

* to pull something so that it becomes longer or wider.

Example: plastic is **elastic** and clay is **malleable**.



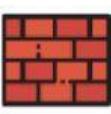
- **Impermeability:** the property of a material which prevents fluid from passing through it.

Example: plastic is **impermeable** while cotton is **permeable**.



- **Strength** the property of a material which makes it difficult to break.

Example: diamond is a **strong** material and glass is a **fragile** material.



- **Transparency:** the property of a material which allows light to pass through it.

Example: the bricks in the wall are **opaque** and the glass in the window is **transparent**.



- **Conductivity:** the specific property of a material by which **it conducts electricity or heat**.

Example: the plastic in the handle is an **insulator** material while the steel in the frying pan is a **conductor**.



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