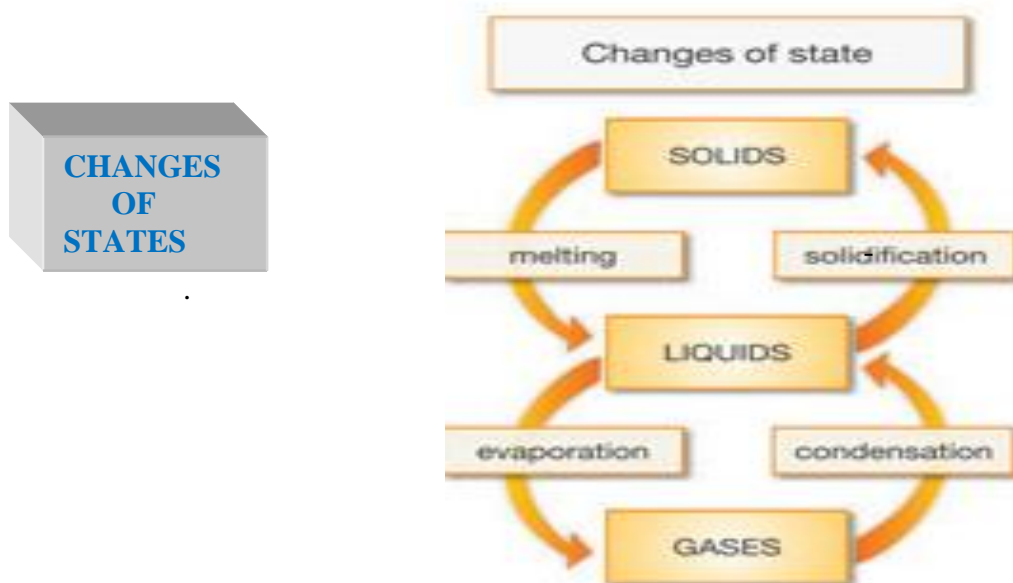
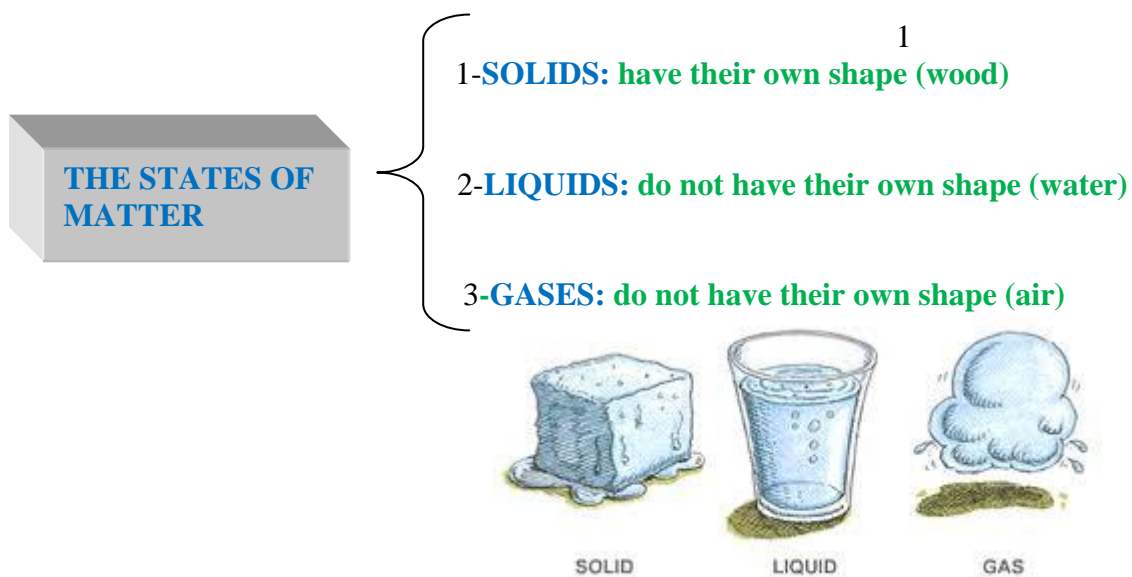


MATTER

All the objects are made of matter

All matter has volume (litres) and mass (grams and kilos)



MIXTURES

1-HETEROGENEOUS: We can see all parts (salad)



2-HOMOGENEOUS: we can't see parts (chocolate)



PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

1-HARD: Difficult to cut or scratch (diamonds)

2-RESISTANT: Difficult to break

3-FRAGILE: Easy to break (glass)

4-ELASTIC: Stretch and they return to the original shape (rubber)

5-WATER PROOF: Liquids can't pass (plastic)

6-ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS: Electricity can pass (metal)

7-INSULATORS: Electricity can't pass (wood)

8-TRANSPARENT: Light can pass through them (glass)

9-OPAQUE: Light can't pass through them (wood)



A drill is made of hard, resistant metal.



Insulating material covers these electric cables.



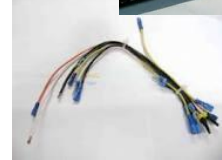
This plastic raincoat is waterproof.



Glass is fragile and transparent.

USES OF MATERIALS

- CONSTRUCTION (iron, concrete)
- TOOLS AND MACHINES (iron, aluminium)
- ELECTRIL CABLES (copper, plastic)
- CLOTHES AND SHOES (cotton, leather)



TYPES OF MATERIALS

1- NATURAL: ARE IN THE NATURE (wood, leather, wool...)



2-ARTIFICIAL: WE MAKE THEM FROM NATURAL MATERIALS (paper, plastic, glass...)



NATURAL RESOURCES

- WATER is an essential resource
- MINERALS AND ROCKS
- PETROLEUM, COAL, SUN AND WIND are energy resources



We drink water, but it is also an energy resource.



We use mines to obtain natural resources like rocks and minerals.

WORD MAP

