

Science Vocabulary and definitions.



Materials

Year 1	
Absorbent	(of a material) able to soak up liquid easily
Fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving or knitting fibres
Glass	A hard brittle usually transparent substance commonly formed by melting a mixture of sand and chemicals and cooling to hardness
Hard	Stiff – resists changing shape
Heavy	A great weight; difficult to lift or move
Light	Objects with less weight or the ones that can be lifted easily
Materials	What somethings are made from
Metal	A substance characterised by its strength and its ability to conduct heat and electricity
Opaque	Not letting light through; not transparent
Plastic	A material that is made by people and can be formed into almost any shape. Most plastics are strong, long-lasting and lightweight
Properties	The qualities which a material possess which may suit a specific purpose
Rough	Having a broken, uneven, or bumpy surface
Runny	Dripping or flowing like liquid
Smooth	Level, flat. even surface without bends, curves or irregularities
Soft	Easy to bend or to shape; not firm or hard
Squashed	To flatten out under pressure or impact
Squishy	Being soft, yielding and damp
Stretchy	Capable of being stretched; elastic
Strong	Having great physical power and ability
Translucent	Letting only some light through so that what can be seen on the other side is not clear
Transparent	Light completely passes through the material, and you can see clearly through it
Waterproof	Water cannot pass through an object or material that is waterproof
Weak	Lacking power or strength

Wood	Found in the stems and roots of trees and other wood plants
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Year 2	
Object	Something you can touch
Flexible	Materials that can be bent out of shape or compressed without breaking and can be easily returned to their original shape
Twisted	Forced out of its natural or proper shape; crumpled