

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف ملخص الدرس الأول Identify materials of properties

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## Summary of lesson 1

### Identify properties of materials.

**Matter:** is anything that **has mass** and **takes up space**. All matter is made up of tiny particles.

**Examples of matter:** Water, book, Air, and yourself.

**Examples of Non-Matter:** Time, Energy, Motion , Feelings.

**Mass:** is the measure of the amount of matter in an object.

**More matter → More mass**

**Weight:** is how strongly gravity pulls on an object. (**how heavy or light is an object**)

**Volume:** The amount of **space** an object takes up. (**Describe how large or small an object is**).

1. Think about an inflated balloon with a small bag of marbles that is half its size. Which one has more volume? Explain your answer.



Sample answer: The balloon has more volume, because it takes up more space.

2. Which one has more mass? Explain your answer.

Sample answer: The bag of marbles has more mass, because it contains more matter.

We can identify materials based on their properties can be **PHYSICAL** or **CHEMICAL**.

**Physical properties:** Characteristics of matter that can be observed and measured. (Can be observed without changing materials )

### Examples of physical properties

- 1- **Conductivity:** Describe how **energy** such as **heat** or **electricity** can move through materials.



**Example:** **Metal** such as iron, copper, and silver has conductivity.

- 2- **Reflectivity:** the way **light reflects** or bounces off an object.



**Example:** Smooth, flat surfaces such as **mirror** and **shiny pans** has reflectivity.

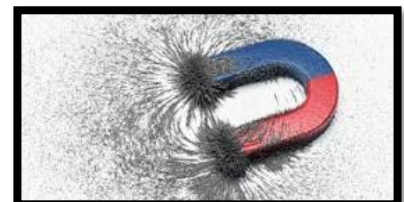
- 3- **Solubility:** the ability of matter to **dissolve** in a liquid.



**Example:** **Salt** has solubility.

- 4- **Magnetism:** is the ability of a material to **be attracted to a magnet**, without needing to be a magnet itself.

**Example:** **Metals like iron** has magnetism.



**Chemical properties:** Characteristics that can **only be observed** when there is a change in the type of matter.

Examples of chemical properties:

- 1- **Combustible:** the ability to burn.

For example: **Wood is combustible.**



- 2- **Rusting:** the ability to rust or tarnish through a process called corrosion.

For example: **Some metal is rusting.**



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