



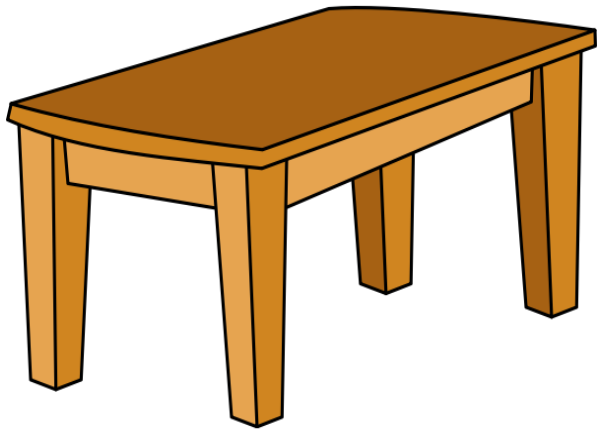
LESSON 28. WHAT ARE THE THINGS
MADE OF

Learning Objectives

After this lesson, students will be able to:

- Describe what a material is.
- Recognize synthetic and natural materials
- Complete the words related the topic and pair them with their correct definition.
- Employ the us of made of and made from.
- Describe objects correctly using sentence patterns.
- Pronounce a tongue twister clearly.

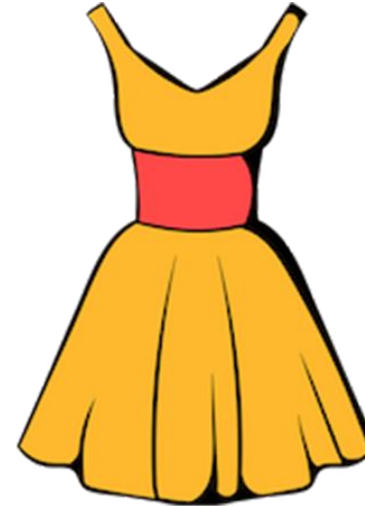
Name the following objects.



1



2



3



4

What materials are used to make them?
What are they used for?

Introduction

The substance used to make something is called a **material**. A school desk, for example, may be made from wood, plastic, or metal—or a mixture of all three materials.

What are some of the things you use every day?

What materials are used to make them?



Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the boxes with the missing letters.

natural	product	chemist	combination	antifreeze	synthetic	farmer
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Y N I C

C E I S

F R E

P O C T

N T R E Z

C O B I T O N

N T A L

→ produced artificially especially by chemical means

→ a scientist who studies chemistry

→ someone who grows plants and raises animals for human use.

→ something resulting from manufacture, labor, thought, or growth.

→ a substance that lowers the freezing point of a liquid such as water

→ a result or product of combining or being combined

→ produced by nature; not made by humans

Synthetic Products

Science has done very much to give us useful things in everyday life by changing **natural** products into **synthetic** ones.

Today many **scientists** try to find new uses for natural products. They work in **laboratories**, where they take products apart and with the parts build new things. The word synthetic really means “**put together**”, and when a **chemist** makes a synthetic product, he is really putting chemical parts into new **combinations**.

The first synthetic materials were not so good as natural products. The first wool **made from** milk in 1917 was much worse than natural wool. But now **chemists** make very good synthetic wool.

Sometimes synthetic products look like natural ones or can be used in the same way. But still they are different from natural **products**. Chemists use almost everything that **farmers** produce. For example, from oats they have made soap and face powder; honey goes to **cosmetics**; potatoes that are not good enough to be eaten are used to make **antifreeze**.



Comprehension Check

1. What does science do to our daily lives?
2. Who tries to find new uses for natural products?
3. What does a chemist do?
4. How were the first synthetic materials described in the text?
5. When was the first wool made?
6. What was it made from?
7. How do synthetic products sometimes look like?

Free Response

- a. What synthetic product do you use every day?
- b. If you were a scientist what things would you like to “put together”?
- c. Why do scientist try to use natural products?



Natural and Synthetic Materials

Match the photos with the words on the right.



- A. Paper
- B. Clay
- C. Rubber
- D. Glass
- E. Fabric
- F. Wood
- G. Plastic
- H. Metal



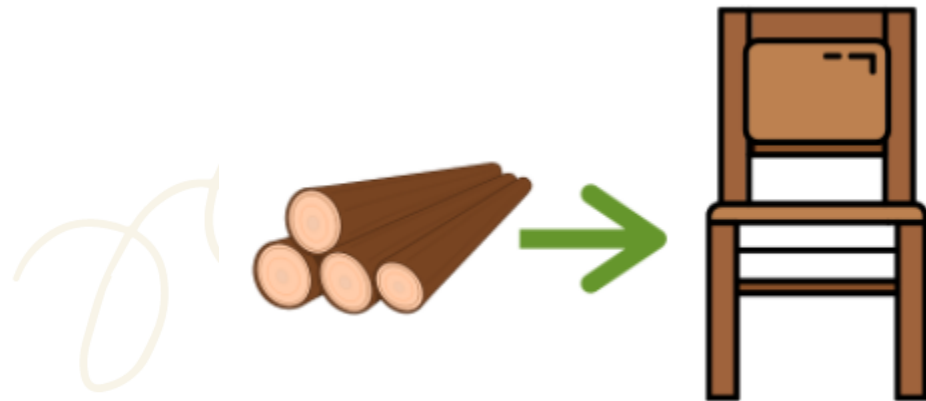
Which are natural and which are synthetic?

What's the difference?

MADE OF



When the actual physical form of the material used does NOT change during the process of making an item

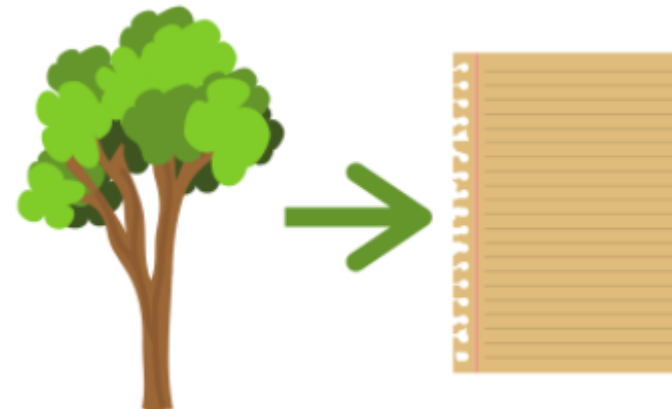


The chair is made of wood.

MADE FROM



When the actual physical form of the material used CHANGES during the process of making an item.

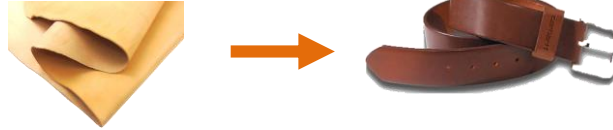


Paper is made from trees.

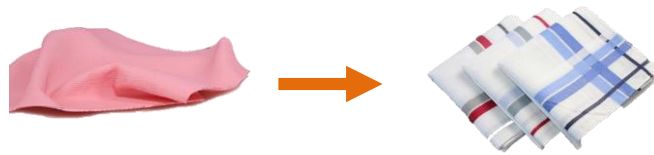
Grammar Exercise

Complete the sentences with **made of** or **made from**.

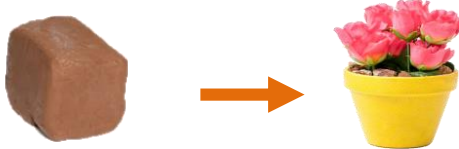
1 The belts are _____ leather.



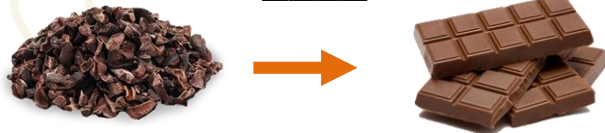
2 My handkerchief is _____ fabric.



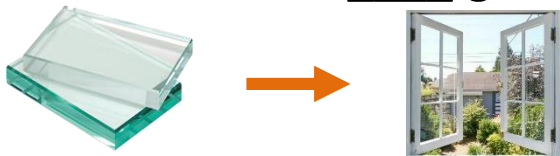
3 The flower pot is _____ clay.



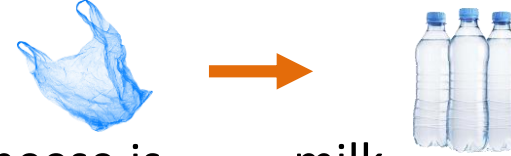
4 Chocolate is _____ cacao beans.



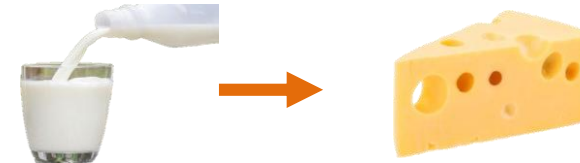
5 The windows are _____ glass.



6 The water bottles at school are _____ plastic.



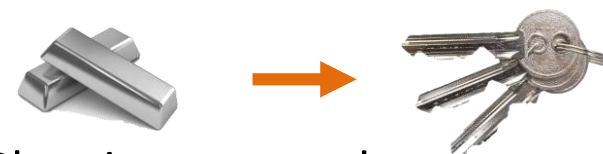
7 Cheese is _____ milk.



8 The gloves are made _____ wool.



9



10 Glass is _____ sand.



Describing Things

Description of objects

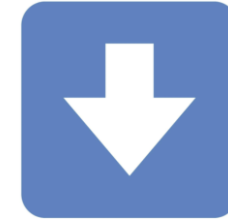
Match questions to its correct answer.

1 What is it called?

2 What is it used for?

3 What is it made of/from?

4 What does it look like?



- A. It is long and its color is blue.
- B. It is used to measure the length of something or draw a straight line.
- C. It is made of plastic.
- D. It is a ruler.

Sentence Build-Up

Describe the following objects using the pattern below.

1



- It is a **ruler**.
- It is used to **measure the length of something or draw a straight line**.
- It is **made of plastic**.
- It is **long and its color is blue**.

2



- A pair of rainboots
- wear it during rainy days
- made of plastic
- bendable, purple

3



- pencil case
- to store pencil, erasers and ballpoints
- made of metal
- hard, blue

3



- Soccer ball
- to play soccer
- made from rubber
- round, black and white

4



- blanket
- to cover our body when sleeping
- made of fabric
- soft, blue, yellow, orange and green

5



- money
- to buy something
- made of paper
- thin, red

Express Yourself

1. What products you have in your school bag? Describe them.
2. Name 3 natural materials.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
3. Name 3 synthetic materials.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
4. What things do you know that are made of wood?
5. What things do you know that are made of metal?
6. What things do you know that are made of paper?
7. What things do you know that are made of fabric?
8. Do you want to be a chemist when you grow up? Why/not?
9. If you would be a scientist, what material would you invent?
10. What would you use it for?



Practice the Tongue Twister.

**Freezy trees
made these trees
cheese freeze**

The End