

LESSON 38: QUALITIES OF MATERIALS

I GRAMMAR SNAPSHOT • DESCRIBING MATERIALS WITH TWO QUALITIES

• **Mass Nouns & Materials:** When naming substances like *iron* or *gold*, we do not use *a* or *an*.

• **Combining Statements:** Tell two qualities of the material in one sentence joined with **and**.

STUDY THE MODEL:

1. Iron is hard.
2. Iron is heavy.

ONE COMBINED STATEMENT:

"Iron is hard and heavy."

• TELL TWO QUALITIES OF EACH MATERIAL IN ONE COMPLETE SENTENCE :

1. Tell about iron:

- *Iron is hard.*
- *Iron is heavy.*

2. Tell about gold:

- *Gold is heavy.*
- *Gold is yellow.*

3. Tell about silver:

- *Silver is bright.*
- *Silver is white.*

4. Tell about glass:

- *Glass is clear.*
- *Glass is brittle.*

SELF CHECK Material name has no "a/an" • Joined by "and" • Capital letter • Period (.) at end.

LESSON 38: QUALITIES OF MATERIALS — ANSWER KEY & GUIDE

CURRICULUM FOCUS & LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- **Non-Count (Mass) Nouns as Subjects:** Materials (*iron, gold, silver, glass*) are used without articles in generalized statements.
- **Descriptive Compound Predicates:** Pairing physical properties accurately with coordinating conjunction *and*.

1. Iron (hard / heavy)	Iron is hard and heavy.	Acceptable: <i>Iron is heavy and hard</i> . Point out that <i>Iron</i> starts with a capital letter and has no article.
2. Gold (heavy / yellow)	Gold is heavy and yellow.	Acceptable: <i>Gold is yellow and heavy</i> . Reinforces combining physical weight and appearance.
3. Silver (bright / white)	Silver is bright and white.	Parallel structure with rhyming adjectives: <i>bright and white</i> .
4. Glass (clear / brittle)	Glass is clear and brittle.	Vocabulary extension: <i>brittle</i> means easily broken. Also acceptable: <i>Glass is clear and smooth</i> .

SCIENCE CONNECTION

Discuss why iron and gold are called metals. Contrast the weight of iron with lighter materials like wood or feathers to reinforce the meaning of *heavy*.

ARTICLE AWARENESS

Point out to students that we do not say "*An iron is hard*" or "*A gold is heavy*" when talking about the material in general.

Evaluation Metric	Target Standard (Exemplary)	Common Correction Points
Sentence Combining	One complete sentence for each material with subject, verb, and both adjectives.	Ensure student does not write two separate sentences.
Subject Noun Usage	Uses the material name correctly without unwarranted articles.	Watch out for "The iron" or "A gold" if intended generally.
Mechanics	Capital letter at start of every sentence; period (.) at end.	Check for missing periods.
Spelling	Correct spelling of materials and adjectives (<i>heavy, yellow, bright</i>).	Watch out for <i>heavy</i> (e-a-v-y).