

TACTILE WARMTH



From the material property card you have learned that **tactile warmth** describes **how warm or cool a material feels when touched**.

When a material sample is touched, heat flows from the finger into the surface of the material sample.

So let's do it!

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write down on your  
measurement table  
or in a notebook



Touch each  
material  
separately.

**Does it feel  
cold or warm?**

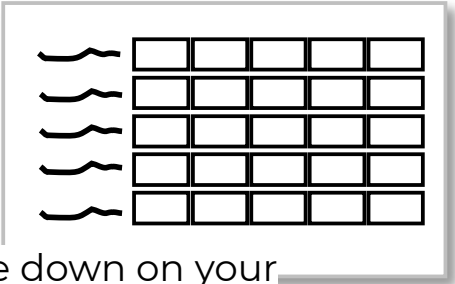
Rank the  
materials from  
warm to cold.



# TOUCH



From the material property card you have learned that **touch** refers to **how hard or soft a material feels**.  
So let's try it!



write down on your  
measurement table  
or in a notebook



Hold each material  
sample separately.

**Does it feel  
soft or hard?**

Rank the materials from  
soft to hard.

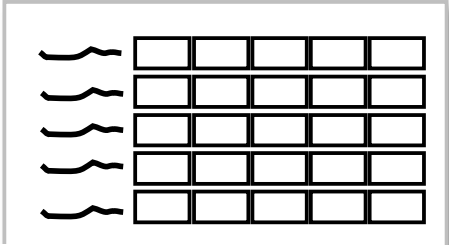
# PITCH



From the material property card you have learned that **pitch** refers to **how high or low a sound is perceived**.

To hear the pitch, a sound wave needs to be created. This can be done by **tapping** the material sample **gently, close to the edge**.

So, let's hit it!




write down on your  
measurement table  
or in a notebook



Tap each material sample  
with the tip of a spoon.

**How does it sound?**

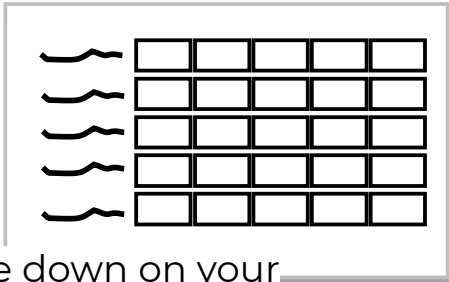
Rank the materials from  
low to high pitch.

# DENSITY



As you have learned on the material property card, if all material samples are the same size, the material's **density** is the reason for the sample to **feel heavy or light**.

So, here we are estimating the material's density by simply holding it in our hands.

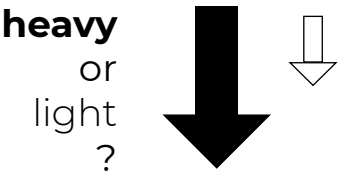


write down on your  
measurement table  
or in a notebook

Place the material samples  
in your hand.

## Does it feel heavy or light?

Rank the materials from  
light to heavy.



You can also use a  
kitchen scale