Wood



Table of Contents

01 Description 02 Process

Classification

03

Derivatives

04

What objects that are around you or you see everyday are made of wood?



Wood

-raw material found under the bark of trees and bushes
-made up of cellulose fibres (skeleton of plants) and lignin (material that makes it hard and rigid)

Parts of tree





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vjkHz2jqEbU&t=238s

02 Process

https://view.genial.ly/6034e24f9fd4c80da2b 6d0cb/interactive-content-the-process-ofgetting-wood

03 Classification

https://www.diffen.com/difference/Hardwo od_vs_Softwood

Hardwood (madera dura)

Softwood (madera blanda)

Higher density More expensive Grow slower **Fire resistant** Shed leaves in autumn or winter (deciduous)

Lower density

Less expensive

Grow faster

Not resistant to fire or burns easily

Usually keep the leaves throughout the year (evergreen)

04 Derivatives

Wood that do not directly come from logs.

ENGINEERED WOOD

-comes from sheets, fibres, or chips of wood, which are pressed and glued together.

CELLULOSE MATERIALS

-come from the cellulose of wood

Engineered Wood

Plywood





Cellulose Materials







TRUE or FALSE

Lignin is what makes wood hard.

TRUE

Lignin is what makes wood hard.



TRUE or FALSE

Hardwood is denser than softwood and burns for longer

TRUE

Hardwood is denser than softwood and burns for longer.

TRUE or FALSE

NOT all wood is biodegradable.

FALSE

All wood is biodegradable because they are naturally grown and can be broken down by bacteria and fungi.



TRUE or FALSE

Trees die of old age.

FALSE

Trees DO NOT die of old age. Insects, diseases, and people are usually the killer of trees.



TRUE or FALSE

Wet wood can conduct electricity.



TRUE

Wet wood, unlike dry wood, can conduct electricity because of the moisture content.



METALS

Table of Contents

010203DescriptionSteelmakingFerrousMetals

04 Non-ferrous Metals

What everyday objects you see are made of metals?



METALS

-minerals that are parts of rocks -useful materials (ore) and useless materials (gangue)

Metallurgy - group of industries involved in mining and transforming metallic minerals



METALS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9I7JqonyoKA



Ferrous Materials

Materials which main component is iron (Fe).



Pure Iron

- Good magnetic properties
- High melting point
- Difficult to machine
- Soft and brittle
- Used in electrical and electronic components



Steel

- Hard and resistant
- Used in construction and making cars
- Forms alloys (with chrome and nickel) to make stainless steel



Cast Iron

- Hard and resistant
- Used in machine parts, lamp posts, pistons



Non-Ferrous Materials

Materials that do not come from iron (Fe).



Magnesium

- Ultra-light metals, soft, malleable, reacts violently with oxygen
- Example: fireworks, bicycles



Aluminum

- Light metals, very soft, malleable, ductile, good conductor of electricity
- Example: kitchen utensils, drink cans



Titanium

- Light metals, very hard and resistant
- Example:architectural structures and medical prostheses



Zinc

- Heavy metals, very hard and fragile
- Example: roofs, pipes



Tin

- Heavy metals, very soft, malleable
- Example: tin foil, tin plating



Lead

- Heavy metals, soft, very toxic when inhaled
- Example: batteries, paint for old materials



Copper

- Heavy metals, soft, good thermal and electric conductor, ductile, and rusts easily
- Example: electric cables, engine coils, pipes, radiators



Brass

- Heavy metals, rusts easily
- Example: ornaments, instruments, pipes



Bronze

- Heavy metals, resistant to wear and corrosion
- Example: boat propellers, bells

Ferrous materials do not rust.

TRUE OR FALSE

Ferrous materials rust when exposed to moisture or acid.



FALSE

Non-ferrous materials do not come from Fe.

TRUE OR FALSE

Non-ferrous materials do not come from Fe.

TRUE

We get metals from plants.

TRUE OR FALSE

We get metals from the minerals of rocks.



FALSE

THANK YOU!