



Everyday Materials

Science

Year One - Term 3

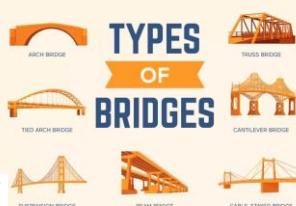
Prior/Key Knowledge

Senses	Pupils can describe what they can see, hear and feel while they are outside.
Natural World	Pupils can state some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including seasons and changing states of matter.

Key Facts

Objects are made from materials e.g. metal, wood, rock.
Objects can be grouped based on the materials they are made from.
Every material has different properties. For example, paper is soft and smooth.
Materials can be natural, or man made.
Materials: plastic, wood, metal, water, glass, paper, brick, stone, fabric,

Uses of everyday materials



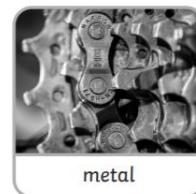
plastic



stone



water



metal



wood



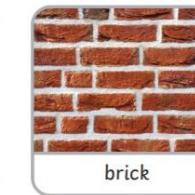
paper



fabric



glass



brick

Vocabulary

Object	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all objects.
Material	The matter from which an object is or can be made.
Hard	Not easily broken or pierced.
Soft	Not firm to touch.
Stretchy	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
Shiny	Reflects light easily.
Dull	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny.
Rough	If something is rough, it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.
Smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.
Bendy/not bendy	Bendy things can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape. Not bendy objects can't be bent easily.
Waterproof	If something is waterproof, it keeps water out. It keeps things dry. Not water-proof materials let water in.
Absorbent	If something is absorbent, it soaks up liquid. When a material is not absorbent it does not soak up liquid.

Big Questions/Challenging Perceptions



Can you have three brushes made from three different materials?
Would you want a transparent toilet?
What if all materials were bendy?
What is the most important material in our world?