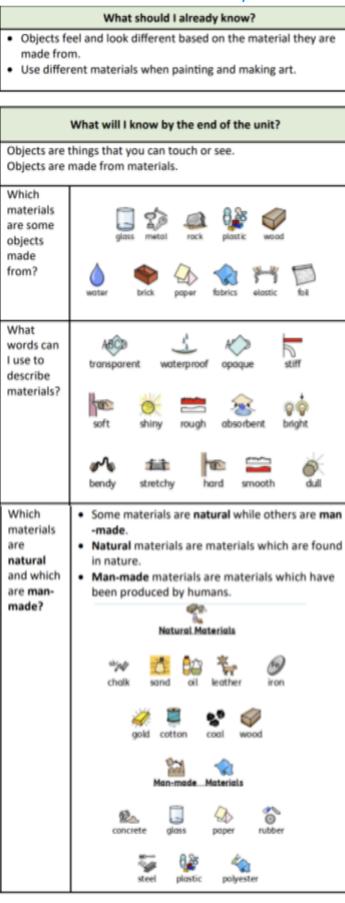
Caroline Haslett Primary School: Autumn 2/Summer1 Everyday Materials



Vocabulary		
absorbent	material that soaks up liquid easily	
bendy	an object that bends easily into a curved shape	
brick	rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls, which are usually red or brown	
dull	a colour or light that is not bright	
elastic	a rubber material that stretches when you pull it and returns to its original size and shape when you let it go	
fabrics	cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, wool or other threads.	
foil	sheets of metal as thin as paper	
glass	a hard transparent material	
man-made	things are created by people	
metal	a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead	
natural	things that exist in nature and are not made by people	
opaque	if an object or substance is opaque , you cannot see through it	
plastic	a material which is light in weight and does not break easily	
rock	the hard substance which the Earth is made of	
rough	uneven and not smooth	
shiny	things are bright and reflect light	
smooth	no roughness, lumps, or holes	
soft	not rough or hard	
stiff	firm or does not bend easily	
stretchy	slightly elastic	
transparent	If an object is transparent , you can see through it	
waterproof	does not let water pass through it	
wood	the material which forms the trunks and branches of trees	
Investigate!		
	ects similar / different based on the	
materials they are made from?How are materials similar / different to each other?		
 Can you sort natural materials from man-made materials? What is the best material for an umbrella? 		
 What is the best material for a lining a dog basket? 		
 What is the best material for a superhero costume? What is the best material for curtains? 		
What is the best material for a bookshelf?		

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Working	Ask simple scientific questions.
Scientifically	Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which.
	With support, follow instructions to perform simple tests and begin to talk about what they might do or what might happen. Simple tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions.
	With support, use simple equipment to measure and make observations. Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations eg. metre sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses.
	Observe objects, materials, living things and changes over time, sorting and grouping them based on their features. Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.
	With support, gather and record simple data in a range of ways (data tables, diagrams, Venn diagrams). Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms
	and drawings. Talk about what they have done and say, with help, what they think they have found out. The results are information that has been found out from an investigation.
Materials	A material is what an object is made from. Everyday materials include wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper and fabric.
	Identify and name what an object is made from, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.
	Materials have different properties. Materials can be grouped according to their properties.
	Investigate and describe the simple physical properties of some everyday materials, such as hard or soft; stretchy or stiff; rough or smooth; opaque or transparent; bendy or rigid; waterproof or not waterproof and magnetic or nonmagnetic.
	Compare and group materials in a variety of ways, such as based on their physical properties; being natural or man-made.
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