

End points

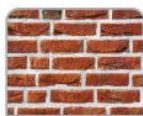
- To understand the physical properties of everyday materials and be able to compare and group them together based on the material they are made from.

Facts

Materials:



paper



brick



fabric



stone



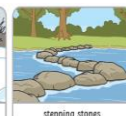
paper books



brick houses



fabric clothing



stepping stones



plastic



wood



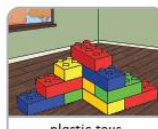
metal



water



glass



plastic toys



wooden furniture



metal tools



drinking water



glass window

Working Scientifically Skills

- I can ask questions.
- I know that questions can be answered in different ways.
- I can carry out simple tests.
- I can use simple scientific language.
- I can use what I have found out to answer my questions.
- I can talk about what I have found out.
- I can collect numbers and record them in different ways.
- I can use simple equipment to make measurements.
- I can observe closely using my senses.
- I can compare things. I can sort and group them.

Year 1



Everyday Materials

Key questions

- What are the physical properties of everyday materials?
- How can I group everyday materials?
- How can I compare everyday materials?
- What are the names of different materials?
- What is a scientist?
- What is science?

Object	A thing that can be used. For example: a door, chair, car, table.
Material	What an object is made from.
Smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.
Rough	If something is rough, it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.
Not bendy	It can't be folded easily.
Absorbent	It soaks water up.
Not absorbent	It does not soak up water.
See-through	Lets light pass through giving a clear view of objects on the other side.
Not see-through	Doesn't allow light to pass through.
Properties	Something about a materials that we can measure, see or feel and helps us decide whether or not it is the best material.
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.