

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

Everyday Materials

Autumn 1 & 2



Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1

- All objects are made of one or more materials e.g. fabric, cardboard, elastic, wool.
- Some objects can be made from different materials e.g. plastic, wooden and metal spoons.
- Materials can be described by their properties e.g. shiny, stretchy, rough, opaque, transparent, waterproof etc.
- Materials can be grouped together on the basis of their simple physical properties e.g. stretchy, rough, smooth.
- Some materials have an impact on our environment e.g. plastic litter,
- Reusing or recycling materials will help our environment.

Key Vocabulary:

- Glass
- Rock
- Translucent
- Flexible
- Rigid
- Push
- Pull
- Twist
- Squash
- Bend
- Stretch
- Roll
- Man-made
- Manufactured
- Clay

New Knowledge:

- All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task.
- When choosing what to make an object from, the properties needed are compared with the properties of the possible materials, identified through simple tests, and classifying activities.
- A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials.
- Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing, and twisting.
- This can be a property of the material or depend on how the material has been processed e.g. thickness.
- Some materials are man-made (manufactured) e.g. plastic and some are natural e.g. wood, stone.
- Transparent materials do let light through (you can see through them).
- Translucent objects only let some light through. You cannot see clearly through a translucent object.
- Opaque materials do not let light through (you cannot see through them).
- Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting. For example, clay can be shaped by squashing, stretching, rolling, pressing etc.

