



Materials

Statutory Requirements:

- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, water and rock.
- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.

Working Scientifically:

- Identifying and classifying.
- Observing closely, using simple equipment.
- Performing simple tests.
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.

Key Vocabulary:

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| • material | • metal | • float |
| • soft | • wood | • sink |
| • hard | • plastic | • absorb |
| • shiny | • glass | • independent variable |
| • dull | • rock | • dependent variable |
| • rough | • wool | • controlled variable |
| • smooth | • solid | • transparent |
| • object | • liquid | • opaque |
| | • melt | |
| | • freeze | |
| | • ice | |

Key Learning Steps:

1. Explore materials - wood, plastic, glass and metal
2. Explore materials - rock
3. Objects and materials
4. Melt and freeze
5. Float or sink?
6. Does it absorb water?
7. Investigate materials

Key Scientists:



Classic

John Dunlop (1840 - 1921)
Scottish inventor, who invented rubber products.



Contemporary

Santo Padula

Working on new tyres for vehicles to visit other planets



Classic

John McAdam (1756 - 1836)
Created smooth and hard road surfaces.

Contemporary

Julie Brusaw

Invented new solar roadways that generate electricity.

