



Year 1

Everyday Materials

Statutory Requirements:

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

Working Scientifically:

- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Key Vocabulary:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| ➤ Object | ➤ Elasticity |
| ➤ Material | ➤ Texture |
| ➤ Wood | ➤ Rough |
| ➤ Plastic | ➤ Smooth |
| ➤ Glass | ➤ Hardness |
| ➤ Metal | ➤ Soft |
| ➤ Rock | ➤ Strength |
| ➤ Fabric | ➤ Viscosity |
| ➤ Property | ➤ Flexibility |

Key Knowledge:

- Objects that we use are made from materials chosen for their properties.
- Common materials are wood, plastic, glass, rock, metal and fabric.
- Materials can be grouped by properties such as elasticity, texture, hardness, strength and flexibility.
- Elasticity is how easily a material can be stretched.
- Texture is how rough or smooth a material is.
- Hardness is how easily a material can be scratched or dented.
- Strength is how easily a material can be broken.
- Flexibility is how easily a material can be bent.

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.

