

Year 1 Science Spring 2 Unit

Exploring Everyday Materials 2

Materials which are suitable to use to build a window.



Objects which are made from cotton.



Clothing which is suitable to wear in wet weather.



Materials which are suitable to make a house from.



Rocket Words

strong	not easy to break
clay	a natural material found in the ground
brick	a hard material that is used to build walls
roof	the top of a house
slate	a natural material found in the ground and is used to build roofs
window pane	the glass in a window
window frame	the outer part of the window that holds the glass in place
cotton	a type of soft fabric which is often used to make clothes

Key Scientific Skills	Year 1 Everyday Materials 2 – Building Unit
Asking simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways	
Observe closely, using simple equipment	
Perform simple tests	
Identify and classify	
Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions	
Gather and record data to help in answering questions	

Progression of Knowledge

Unit	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 5
Materials	Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, 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 simple physical properties.	Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.

Lesson Sequence

- 1. Build a structure strong enough to withstand wind**
- 2. Build a waterproof structure**
- 3. Understand the properties of lass and its uses**
- 4. Understand that materials are used to create a variety of furniture**
- 5. Explore a variety of fabrics and understand their different properties**
- 6. Explain the uses of materials and why they are suitable**

Objects which are suitable to use in windy weather.



Materials which are absorbent.

