

Key Scientific Skills

	Year 1
	Everyday Materials 1 – Exploring Everyday Materials
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	

Lesson Sequence

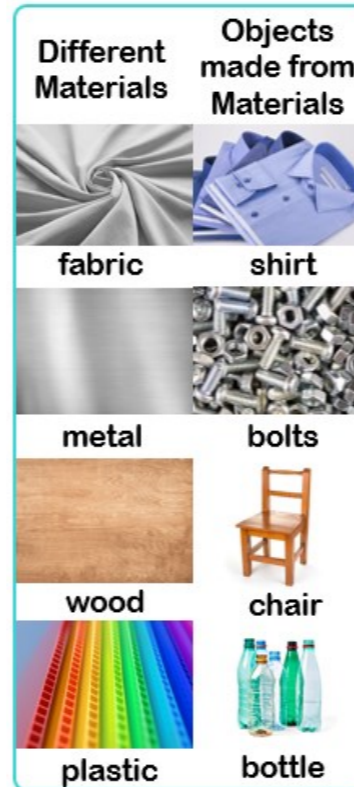
1. Identify and name a variety of everyday materials
2. Distinguish between an object and the material it is made from
3. Describe the properties of everyday materials
4. Identify objects that are natural and those that are manmade
5. Predict and identify if an object will float or sink
6. Explore which materials are best for different objects

Year 1 Science Spring 1 Unit Exploring Everyday Materials 1



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.



Rocket Words

material	anything that is used to make something else
fabric	a piece of cloth
wood	a material that comes from trees
plastic	a man made material that can be melted to change its shape
metal	a shiny and strong material that is found in the ground
property	a characteristic of something
opaque	not letting light pass through
transparent	see through

Natural objects



Man-made objects



Objects floating



Objects sinking



Objects which absorb water



Objects which repel water



Opaque



Transparent

