

# Science: Materials

## Year 1 Autumn 1

### Key Vocabulary

<b>object</b>	A material thing that can be seen and touched.
<b>material</b>	The matter from which a thing is or can be made.
<b>stretchy</b>	(Especially of material or a garment) able to stretch or be stretched easily.
<b>stiff</b>	Not easily bent or changed in shape; rigid.
<b>bendy</b>	Capable of bending; soft and flexible.
<b>floppy</b>	Tending to flop or hang loosely.
<b>waterproof</b>	Impervious to water, does not let water through.
<b>rough</b>	Having an uneven or irregular surface; not smooth or level.
<b>smooth</b>	Having an even and regular surface; free from perceptible projections, lumps, or indentations.
<b>shiny</b>	(Of a smooth surface) reflecting light, typically because very clean or polished.

### Why don't you...

Look around your house and make a list of all the different materials you can find?

Design a boat and label all the materials you would need to make that boat?

Create a tally chart showing the materials you find outside?

### Website Links

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zrsgk7>

### Scientific Concepts

#### Comparison

To compare two or more things, including their similarities and differences.

### Enquiry Questions

- Which material is the most popular?
- How many materials are used in your house?
- Which material would you rather make a boat from?
- How many materials would be suitable to make a suit for a prince?
- Do all materials have the same properties?

### Scientific Knowledge

- 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.

### Scientific Skills

- 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.