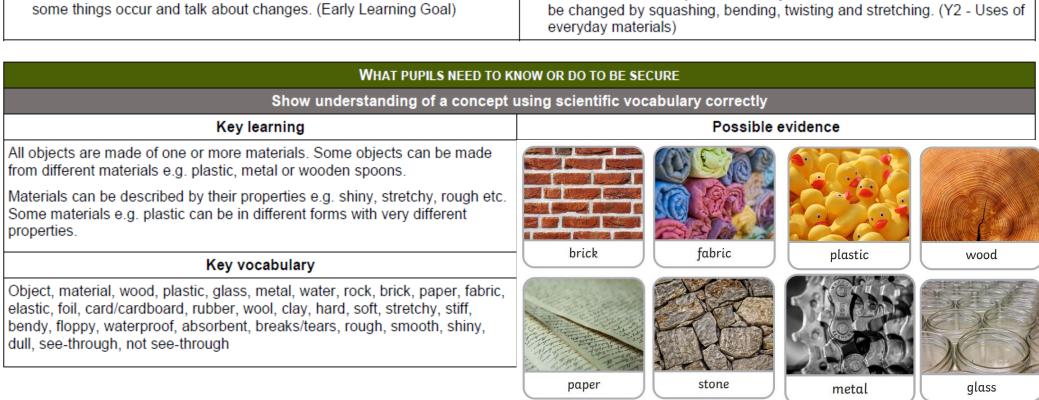


Year 1 Topic Everyday materials

- 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.

	Prior learning		Future learning
•	Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. (Early Learning Goal)	•	Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials) Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials)



Common misconceptions

Some children may think:

- only fabrics are materialsonly building materials are materials
- only writing materials are materials
 the word 'rock' describes an object rather than a material
- 'solid' is another word for hard.

Apply knowledge in familiar related contexts, including a range of enquiries			
Activities	Possible evidence		
 Classify objects made of one material in different ways e.g. a group of object made of metal. Classify in different ways one type of object made from a range of materials e.g. a collection of spoons made of different materials. Classify materials based on their properties. Test the properties of objects e.g. absorbency of cloths, strength of party hats made of different papers, stiffness of paper plates, waterproofness of shelters. 	 Can sort objects and materials using a range of properties Can choose an appropriate method for testing an object for a particular property Can use their test evidence to answer the questions about properties e.g. "Which cloth is the most absorbent?" 		

Key Vocabulary		
object	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all objects.	
material	Materials are what an object is made from.	
hard	Not easily broken or bent.	
soft	If something is soft , it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.	
stretchy	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.	
shiny	Reflects light easily.	
dull	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny.	
rough	If something is rough, it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.	

Key Vocabulary				
smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.			
bendy	Bendy things can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.			
not bendy	If something is not bendy , it can't be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.			
waterproof	If something is waterproof, it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.			
not waterproof	Not waterproof materials let water in.			
absorbent	If something is absorbent, it soaks liquid up.			
not absorbent	If something is not absorbent, it does not soak up liquid.			
transparent	Transparent objects can be seen through.			
opaque	Opaque objects can't be seen through.			