Everyday Materials

Lostwithiel Primary School

Year 1

Spring 2

Science Knowledge Organiser

Key learning

Plastic, wood, metal, glass, water and rock are all types of material. Objects can be made out of one or more different materials.

Materials can be man made or created by nature.

You can tell what something is made from by looking at it and feeling it. You can also test it in different ways to find out it's properties.

Materials have different properties and can be used for different things.

If a material is waterproof, the water runs off it. If a material is absorbent, the water will travel into the material and get sucked inside.

Wood is a natural material and comes from trees. It can be made into lots of different things. It can be made smooth or rough and you can make it waterproof. It is opaque.

Plastic is man made and can be made into lots of different things. It lasts a long time. Some plastics can be recycled.

Rock can be natural or man made. They are heavy, hard and strong.

Metal is man made, it is cold, hard and strong.

Glass is man made and it is transparent and waterproof.

Some materials can be recycled and turned into new objects, some materials waste away over time. Some materials can only be thrown away. What we choose to make an object from can harm the environment and animals.



Linked documents: Class Overview, Science Whole School Progression document and Class Medium Term Planning.

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Prior Learning to Reactive

- During reception year and as part of the EYFS, children will understand the similarities and differences between common, everyday objects and materials and may have some understanding about why some materials can be used for a particular purpose. Children know that the environment and living things are influenced by human activity.
- During year 1, children will have learnt about plants and trees and understand that wood is a natural product.

Scientific Skills

Performing simple tests to explore questions, for example: 'What is the best material for an umbrella? ... for lining a dog basket? ... for curtains? ... for a bookshelf? ... for a gymnast's leotard?'

Grouping materials based on their physical 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

Classify in different ways one type of object made from a range of materials e.g. a collection of spoons made of different materials

Key vocabulary	
Soft	Someth <mark>ing that you can</mark> press and i <mark>s c</mark> hanges shape
Hard	Something that is not soft and when you push it, it stays the same shape.
Stretchy	Can be <mark>pulled into another shap</mark> e.
Stiff	A material that is hard and is difficult to or cannot be moved into another shape
Floppy	A material that is not stiff and can flap.
Shiny	A smoot <mark>h, glossy, reflective surface.</mark>
Dull	A surface that is not shiny.
Waterproof	A material that does not let water through it.
Absorbent	If a material is absorbent, it soaks water up
Transparent	A material you can see through.
Opaque	A material you cannot see through.
Smooth	A surfa <mark>ce that has no lumps or bumps.</mark>
Rough	A surface that is lumpy or bumpy,
Material	What something is made out of. Wood, plastic, glass metal, rock, paper, sponge.
Properties	A quality of a material.
Object	A thing that can be used
Recycle	When a material from one object is used to make anto- her.

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