

# KS1 Science Year A

“It is the glory of God to conceal things, but the glory of kings is to search things out.” Proverbs 25:2

## Exploring Everyday Materials 1

Autumn Term KS1	Key Knowledge - Encompassed within knowledge mat	Key Vocabulary
<p><b>NC Objectives</b></p> <p>To distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.</p> <p>To identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.</p> <p>To describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.</p> <p>To compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.</p> <p><i>Pupils will explore, name, discuss and raise and answer questions about everyday materials so that they become familiar with the names of materials and properties such as: hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy; waterproof/not waterproof; absorbent/not absorbent; opaque/transparent.</i></p> <p><i>Pupils will explore and experiment with a wide variety of materials, including: brick, paper, fabrics, elastic, foil.</i></p> <p><i>Pupils might work scientifically by: performing simple tests to explore questions.</i></p>	<p>Materials are used to make things around us.</p> <p>Wood comes from trees, is strong, hard and smooth and can be used for furniture, houses and window frames.</p> <p>Plastic comes from oil, can be moulded or easily shaped and can be used to make carrier bags, lunch boxes and toys.</p> <p>Metal comes from minerals found in the ground, is hard, shiny and easy to shape when heated, and can be used to make cars, machinery, and nuts and bolts.</p> <p>Some fabric comes from plants, are soft and smooth, and can be used to cover furniture and make clothes and bags.</p> <p>All objects are made from materials.</p> <p>Words used to describe a material are called properties.</p> <p>Something which is solid and is not see through is described as being opaque.</p> <p>Something which is see through is described as transparent.</p> <p>Paper is made from wood by being mashed up in a factory.</p> <p>Wood is a natural material and paper is a manmade material.</p> <p>Rubber comes from the sap made by certain types of trees, making it a natural product produced by plants, with it being used for bouncy balls and wellies.</p> <p>Polyester is a manmade fibre, with it being used to make carpets, ropes and fishing nets.</p> <p>Heavy objects tend to sink and light objects tend to float regardless of their size, shape or the type of material used to make them.</p> <p>Float means to move on or near the surface of a liquid – like water – without sinking, making it buoyant.</p> <p>All objects that float must contain some trapped air to float.</p> <p>An object which sinks goes down below the surface of something, which is known as submerged.</p> <p>An absorbent material is a material which soaks up water or liquids, such as a sponge.</p> <p>A non-absorbent material is a material which cannot soak up water, such as plastic.</p> <p>Something that keeps water out is described as being waterproof, like an umbrella.</p>	<p>metal</p> <p>wood</p> <p>material</p> <p>fabric</p> <p>brick</p> <p>object</p> <p>glass</p> <p>property</p> <p>elastic</p> <p>dull</p> <p>opaque</p> <p>property</p> <p>stiff</p> <p>transparent</p> <p>rubber</p> <p>manmade</p> <p>factory</p> <p>polyester</p> <p>natural</p> <p>sink</p> <p>submerge</p> <p>float</p> <p>predict</p> <p>buoyant</p> <p>sponge</p> <p>soak</p> <p>absorbent</p>

		umbrella
		waterproof

**Spirituality question:**

- What can hot and cold places teach us about looking after our world?