

Everyday Materials

What?			
What does mo mean?	terial All objects have a name like 'a table'. Material is what the object is made from.		
Properties of materials			
Hard	Firm, may not be easily broken or bent		
S ₀ ft	Easy to cut, fold or change shape		
Stretchy	Can be made longer or wider without breaking		
Brittle	Breaks or snaps easily		
Rigid	Doesn't change shape easily		
Shiny	Reflects light easily		
Dull	Not very bright or shiny		
Rough	Has an uneven surface		
Smooth	An even surface with no lumps or bumps		
Flexible	Can be bent easily		
Waterproof	Keeps out water		
Absorbent	Soaks up liquid easily		
Transparent	Lets all of the light through — see through		
Translucent	Lets some of the light through		
Opaque	Does not let light through — not see through		

Names of	material
wo	od
pla	stic
gl	ass
me	tal
wa	ter
ro	ck.

Key Vocabulary		
Properties	A way to describe something	
Material	The 'stuff' an object is made out of	
Liquid	Liquids can flow or be poured easily	
Surface	An outside part or layer of something	
Object	A thing that can be seen and touched.	

Materials and their properties

wood

hard, strong, rigid



metal

shiny, waterproof



plastic

bendy, waterproof



glass

transparent, smooth



water

runny, wet, dear



rock

hard, strong



Year 1

Science

Working Scientifically - Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary and Phrases		
ask questions	Use the question words What, where, when why, how	
observe closely	Use senses to watch what happens	
compare and contrast	Look at two or more objects and describe similarities (what is the same) and differences (what is different)	
sort and group	Organise materials by their properties	
observe changes over time	Observe the absorbency properties of materials	
diagram	A labelled picture	
record	Drawings, diagrams, photos, writing and numbers to show what I have found out.	

How I could record my findings?



you observed, e.g. bread

going mouldy



as well. It could be all

numerical or words

Venn Diagram For CLASSIFYING/GROUPING



Use this to show how objects are grouped together and any that could be in either group. You can use more than 2 circles or groups, e.g. animals that live on land or on water, with those that do both in the middle

What I could investigate

Group materials by their properties



What material would be best to mop up a spillage? Testing absorbency



Questions to think about: Why are objects (example - scissors) made out of certain materials? Could you make a house out of sand? Why not? What do you need to wear in the rain? Why? What are those items made of? Why?

Equipment I could use

Different everyday materials



Sorting rings to sort and group objects



Cups of water



Pencil and paper



Egg timers to observe changes over time

