



INTENT: What do we want the children to remember/be able to do?

- Identify a range of every day materials (wood, rock, water, fabric, metal)• Describe the physical properties of each material.
- Understand the difference between objects and the source of material from which they are made. • Understand that materials can be used for different purposes and why we need a range of materials. • Compare and classify materials by properties (waterproof/absorbent/flexible)

National Curriculum Objectives	Hook To Learning	Vocabulary	
- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. - Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, 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 properties	Key Scientists	object material wood plastic glass metal water rock brick paper fabric elastic foil card/cardboard rubber wool clay hard soft	
	A range of materials. Materials song.		
	Charles Mackintosh (Waterproof coat)		
Prior Learning	Implementation	Future Learning	
In Early Years children should: - be able to ask questions about the place they live. - Talk about why things happen and how things work. - Discuss the things they have observed such as natural and found objects. - Manipulates materials to achieve a planned effect.	1. Identify and name everyday materials. Look at materials and discuss their properties. Children to sort objects into material categories. 2. Describe the physical properties of everyday materials. Children to describe the materials using adjectives and understand that some materials share similar properties. 3. Distinguish between an object and the source from which it is made. Discuss the process materials go through to become objects. Identifying the 'odd one out' by comparing objects and thinking about how different objects can be made of a variety of materials. 4. Chn to understand that different materials can serve different purposes based on their properties. Look at designs and decide why that material has been used. 5. Rainbow experiment. Children to predict what materials will work based on their knowledge of material properties. 6. Post Assessment.	In Year 2 children will: - Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. - Find out how shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	

Working Scientifically

Comparative tests	Identify & Classify	Observation over time	Pattern Seeking	Research	Impact: BIG Question: Assessment Opportunity
Which materials are the most flexible? Which materials are the most absorbent?	We need to choose a material to make an umbrella. Which materials are waterproof?	What happens to shaving foam over time?	Is there a pattern in the types of materials that are used to make objects in a school?	Which materials can be recycled?	What are the things I use made from? <u>Post Assessment</u> – questions include identifying which material different objects are made from and identifying simple properties of materials.
					