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SCIENCE	MATERIAL USES	KS1

Cross curricular links	Key skills	Key Vocabulary/definitions
Literacy - Match up the correct material to its name, use vocabulary from material properties to aid with descriptive writing, write facts about a material and its properties and uses. **Maths** – Data collecting and sorting objects according to their properties into different tables (Venn and Carroll diagrams). **Computing** – Research different materials and their properties using a suitable search engine, use typing skills to create a PowerPoint presentation or Word document naming the different materials and their properties and uses, copy and paste pictures of different materials. **DT** – Explore and manipulate different materials to create 3D structures, testing the suitability of materials for different purposes.	Can name and identify a variety of everyday materials and their uses. Knows the difference between the name of the object and the material it is made from. Can suggest reasons why a material may or may not be suitable for a particular purpose. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their physical properties.	**Material** – what the item is made from. **Material names:** Plastic, glass, metal, paper, fabric, wood, water, rock, brick, elastic. **Properties** - words that describe what something is like. **hard/soft** – not easily broken or pierced / not firm to the touch. **rough/smooth** – has an uneven or bumpy surface / has an even and regular surface. **bendy/not bendy** – can easily be bent without breaking / cannot be bent without breaking. **waterproof/not waterproof** - resistance to liquids, repels water / does not repel water. **stretchy/stiff** – is elastic and can return to its original shape easily / is not elastic and is resistant to force changing its shape. **shiny/dull** – the object reflects light easily, shining a light onto the object makes it even brighter / the object does not reflect light, the object doesn't look bright or shiny, even when a light is shone onto it. **absorbent/not absorbent** - ability to soak up liquid / cannot soak up liquid. **opaque/transparent** – the object does not allow any light to pass through it, it is not see-through / the object allows light to pass through it. It is see-through.
Pictures/photos relevant to topic	**Working Scientifically**	
	Can gather data to help answer questions. Can recognise and carry out a fair test, repeating a procedure. Can use simple equipment and measurements to perform a simple test. Can make careful observations. Is able to work cooperatively. Can record carefully.	

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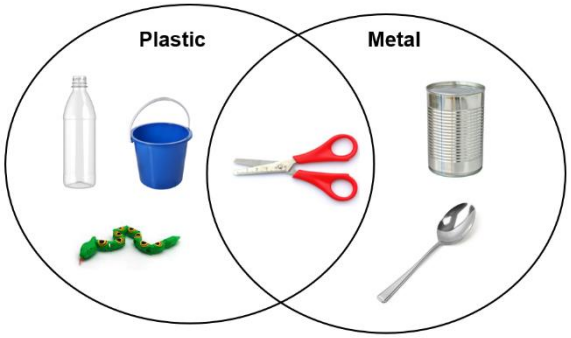
Venn diagram



Carroll diagram

	Rough	Smooth
Wood		
Not wood		

Useful information

Online resources:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zrssgk7 - Learn about everyday objects and materials.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsrfvwx - The uses of everyday material.

Did you know?

- Materials can be natural or man-made. Natural materials include rock and wood. Man-made materials include glass and plastic.
- Glass is made from very fine sand. It is heated until it melts.
- A plastic bottle will take 450 years to decompose (break down) and a glass bottle could take 1 million years.