

**National Curriculum POS:**  
Everyday Materials

**Visits/Visitors/Experiences:**  
Investigate the properties of materials for a purpose e.g. designing and making an outdoor den

# Robots



## Science Key Vocabulary:

Metal	Rough/smooth
Plastic	Shiny/dull
Wood	Bendy/not bendy
Paper	Stretchy/stiff
Glass	Waterproof/not waterproof
Clay	Absorbent/not absorbent
Rock	Same
Brick	Different from
Fabric	Harder
Sand	Smoother
Cork	Softer
Shell	Stretchiest
Water	Roughest
Elastic	Group
Foil	Sort
Hard/soft	Describe
Natural/manmade	Compare

## Everyday Materials Key Questions

Can you describe it?  
What does it feel like?  
What does it look like?  
What can it do?  
What is it made from?  
Can you change this material by applying a force?  
What properties does this material have?  
Is this material natural or manmade?  
How could you sort/compare these materials?  
What is the best material for...?

- ⇒ Which is the best material for covering a den to keep it waterproof?
- ⇒ Which is the best natural material for the floor of a den?
- ⇒ Which is the best material for a bed in a den?
- ⇒ Which is the best natural material for collecting rainwater in?
- ⇒ Which is the best material for making some curtains so you can get a good night's sleep?

## Everyday Materials NC Objectives

### Year 1

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, 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 physical properties.

### Year 2

- 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 the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

## Working Scientifically Skills

- Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways
- Observe closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple testing
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions