

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

## Everyday Materials

Autumn 1

### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year R (Understanding the World: The Natural World)

- Objects can be made of different materials e.g. wood, metal, glass, plastic, stone.
- Materials can feel different.
- Materials can look different.
- We can sort materials according to how they look and feel.



### Key Vocabulary:

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| • Object         | • Clay         |
| • Material       | • Hard         |
| • Metal          | • Soft         |
| • Wood           | • Bendy        |
| • Plastic        | • Floppy       |
| • Glass          | • Stiff        |
| • Water          | • Stretchy     |
| • Rock           | • Shiny        |
| • Brick          | • Dull         |
| • Paper          | • Rough        |
| • Fabric         | • Smooth       |
| • Elastic        | • Waterproof   |
| • Foil           | • Absorbent    |
| • Card/cardboard | • Breaks/tears |
| • Rubber         | • Opaque       |
| • Wool           | • Transparent  |

### New Knowledge:

- All objects are made of one or more materials.
- Some objects can be made from different materials e.g. plastic, metal or wooden spoons.
- Materials can be described by their properties e.g. shiny, stretchy, rough, opaque, transparent, waterproof etc...
- Materials can be grouped together on the basis of their simple physical properties e.g. stretchy, rough, smooth.
- Some materials have an impact on our environment e.g. plastic litter,
- Reusing or recycling materials will help our environment.

