

## Materials

*I will learn what different materials are used for and can identify their properties*

### Lesson sequence

1. Discuss prior learning.
2. Identify the uses of different materials.
3. Know the uses of everyday materials in and around the school.
4. Know the properties of materials that make them suitable or unsuitable for particular purpose.
5. Identify material inventions and discoveries.
6. Know how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
7. Explain the process of recycling.
8. Know that some materials are used for more than one thing.
9. Know that different materials can also be used for the same thing.
10. To identify the most suitable material for wrapping paper.
11. Discuss what I have learnt during this science topic.

### Enquiry Types



### Concept Links/Prior Knowledge

*I know the difference between an object and the material from which it is made. I can identify and name a variety of everyday materials. I know and can describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. I know when to use words such as properties such as: hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy; waterproof/not waterproof; absorbent/not absorbent; opaque/transparent. Know, compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. To know which materials may be best for certain objects or items.*

### Sticky learning

#### New Knowledge

- *I know that different materials are suitable for different uses including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard.*
- *I know that some materials can be used for specific uses.*
- *Know that some materials are used for more than one thing (metal can be used for coins, cans, cars and table legs; wood can be used for matches, floors, and telegraph poles)*
- *I know that different materials can also be used for the same thing (spoons can be made from plastic, wood, metal, but not normally from glass)*
- *I know the properties of materials that make them suitable or unsuitable for particular purpose*
- *I know about unusual and creative uses for everyday materials and give some real life examples inventors, creators or artists/designers have thought of in the past and in modern times (e.g. John Dunlop, Charles Macintosh or John McAdam).*
- *I know how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.*
- *To know the uses of everyday materials in and around the school with materials found in other places (at home, the journey to school, on visits.*

#### Skills

- *I can ask questions about what I notice.*
- *I can recognise that these questions can be answered in different ways.*
- *I can make simple predictions and say if what happened was what I expected using my test results.*
- *I can make observations using simple measurements and equipment.*
- *I can carry out simple comparative tests.*
- *I can use books, texts and videos to find out information about a scientific topic*
- *I can identify, group and classify things.*
- *I can record and communicate my findings using simple scientific language.*
- *I can gather and record data to help in answering questions.*
- *I can make simple conclusions.*

### Visual representations

#### Properties of Materials



**wood:**  
hard, stiff,  
strong, opaque,  
can be carved  
into any  
shape.



**glass:**  
waterproof,  
transparent,  
hard, smooth.



**plastic:**  
waterproof,  
strong, can be  
made to be  
flexible or stiff,  
smooth or rough.



**metal:**  
strong, hard,  
easy to wash.



**paper:**  
lightweight,  
flexible.



**cardboard:**  
strong, light,  
stiff.



**fabric:**  
soft, flexible,  
hard-wearing,  
can be stretchy,  
warm, absorbent.



**rubber:**  
hard-wearing,  
elastic, flexible,  
strong.

### More detailed knowledge and information Significant people/places

People who developed new **materials**:

**John McAdam's**

process was so  
successful that  
roads were built in  
this way right across  
the world.



**John Dunlop**

originally used  
rubber to make  
tyres for his  
son's tricycle.



**Charles**

**Macintosh**  
invented the  
first waterproof  
fabric by painting  
a dissolved rubber  
solution onto cloth.



### Vocabulary revision (vocabulary I have been taught before)

*Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard.*

*Hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/not bendy; waterproof/not waterproof; absorbent/not absorbent; opaque/transparent.*

*Compare, evaluate, analyse, predict*

### New vocabulary I will learn

*Bend, twist, stretch, squash, man-made, natural, properties, suitability, unsuitability, purpose, unusual, inventors, solid, dissolve.*