

Science

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 & 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 1

- All objects are made of one or more materials
- Materials can be described by their properties e.g. shiny, stretchy, rough, opaque, transparent, waterproof etc.
- Transparent means you can see clearly through the material. Opaque means you can not see through the material.
- Waterproof means the material does not soak up the water, nor let water through—the water runs off it.
- Absorbent means the material soaks up liquid
- Materials can be grouped together on the basis of their simple physical properties
- Some materials can be in different forms with very different properties.

Key Vocabulary:

- Translucent
- Twist
- Stretch
- Squash
- Bend
- Roll
- Man made
- Clay

New Knowledge:

- Different objects are made from different materials depending on what they are used for.
- All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task.
- A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials.
- Different materials can be used for the same thing e.g. spoons can be made from plastic, wood or metal.
- Some materials are man-made (manufactured) e.g. plastic and some are natural e.g. wood, stone.
- Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting. For example, clay can be shaped by squashing, stretching, rolling, pressing etc.