

Jeavons Wood Primary School – Science Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Everyday Materials

Year: 1

Strand: Chemistry

Big Question: Which materials are the best to use when building a house for the 3 little pigs? Is water marvellous?

What should I already know?

*Objects feel and look different based on the material they are made from.
*Use different materials when painting and making art.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What are materials used for?

*Materials are used for different purposes based on their properties.
*For example, wood is used to make furniture and floors.
*Metal can be used to make coins, cans, cars and cutlery.
*Glass can be used to make windows.



What words can I use to describe materials



Which materials are natural and which are manmade?

*Some materials are natural while others are man-made.
*Natural materials are materials which are found in nature.
*Man-made materials are materials which have been produced by humans.



Vocabulary

absorbent	material that soaks up liquid easily
bendy	an object that bends easily into a curved shape
brick	rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls, which are usually red or brown
dull	a colour or light that is not bright
elastic	a rubber material that stretches when you pull it and returns to its original size and shape when you let it go
fabrics	cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, wool or other threads.
foil	sheets of metal as thin as paper
glass	a hard transparent material
man-made	things are created by people
metal	a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead
natural	things that exist in nature and are not made by people
opaque	if an object or substance is opaque, you cannot see through it
plastic	a material which is light in weight and does not break easily
rock	the hard substance which the Earth is made of
rough	uneven and not smooth
shiny	things are bright and reflect light
smooth	no roughness, lumps, or holes
soft	not rough or hard
stiff	firm or does not bend easily stretchy
stretchy	slightly elastic
transparent	If an object is transparent, you can see through it
waterproof	does not let water pass through it
wood	the material which forms the trunks and branches of trees

Where will my learning go next?

In 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.

In Year 4: Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens. Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.

In Year 5: Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity and response to magnets. Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible.