

Leamington Primary Science Knowledge Organiser Year 1



Everyday Materials - What materials are best to make a stronger rocket for Baby Bear?

| I know some materials and their properties. I can discuss why certain materials are used for different objects. We will learn what we mean when we use the term 'materials.' We will identify and name materials that are all around us and consider what they are made from. We will be able to identify the difference between an object and a material. We will be able to explain if an object is made from a suitable material and why. Interesting Facts 1. Materials can be natural or man-made. Natural materials include rock and wood. Man-made materials include glass and plastic. We will be able to describe the key properties of everyday materials. We will compare the similarities and differences and say why they are suitable for different uses. We will be able to group materials based on their simple physical properties. We will be able to use our observational skills to suggest ideas for a suitable material and be able to explain our reasons. Interesting Facts We will be able to describe the key properties of everyday materials. We will be able to group materials based on their simple physical properties. Cotton Brick Clay Slate Roof | Anything used to make something. Anything that has shape or form that can be seen or touched. The feel or look of something. A key quality of something. A characteristic or quality. A material derived from nature. Made or formed by humans. Not natural. Something that is not easy to break. A soft fabric which is often used to make clothes. Many of these blocks used for building. | Properties of Materials rigid unable to be best of forced out of shape best of forced out of shape stone a rigid. Con be seen through this glass is transported. In out firm to the touch the |
|---|---|--|
| I can discuss why certain materials are used for different objects. We will identify and name materials that are all around us and consider what they are made from. We will be able to identify the difference between an object and a material. We will be able to explain if an object is made from a suitable material and why. Interesting Facts 1. Materials can be natural or man-made. Natural materials include rock and wood. Man-made materials include glass and plastic. We will be able to describe the key properties of everyday materials. We will compare the similarities and differences and say why they are suitable for different uses. We will be able to group materials based on their simple physical properties. We will be able to use our observational skills to suggest ideas for a suitable material and be able to explain our reasons. Interesting Feature Properties Natural material Strong Cotton Brick Clay Slate Roof | The feel or look of something. A key quality of something. A characteristic or quality. A material derived from nature. Made or formed by humans. Not natural. Something that is not easy to break. A soft fabric which is often used to make clothes. | unable to be best of forced out of shape Store is right. Flexible |
| We will be able to identify the difference between an object and a material. We will be able to explain if an object is made from a suitable material and why. Interesting Facts 1. Materials can be natural or man-made. Natural materials include rock and wood. Man-made materials include glass and plastic. We will be able to describe the key properties of everyday materials. We will compare the similarities and differences and say why they are suitable for different uses. We will be able to group materials based on their simple physical properties. We will be able to use our observational skills to suggest ideas for a suitable material and be able to explain our reasons. Interesting Properties Man-made material Strong Cotton Brick Clay Slate Roof | A characteristic or quality. A material derived from nature. Made or formed by humans. Not natural. Something that is not easy to break. A soft fabric which is often used to make clothes. | elastic springs back once stretched once stretched or squeezed her sign for squeezed or s |
| Interesting Facts 1. Materials can be natural or man-made. Natural materials include rock and wood. Man-made materials include glass and plastic. We will be able to describe the key properties of everyday materials. We will compare the similarities and differences and say why they are suitable for different uses. We will be able to group materials based on their simple physical properties. We will be able to describe the key properties of everyday materials. We will compare the similarities and differences and say why they are suitable for different uses. We will be able to group materials based on their simple physical properties. We will be able to use our observational skills to suggest ideas for a suitable material and be able to explain our reasons. | Something that is not easy to break. A soft fabric which is often used to make clothes. | As during silver spoon. Some metalise are conductors of destricting. |
| 1. Materials can be natural or man-made. Natural materials include rock and wood. Man-made materials include glass and plastic. similarities and differences and say why they are suitable for different uses. We will be able to group materials based on their simple physical properties. Cotton Brick Clay Clay Slate Slate Roof | A soft fabric which is often used to make clothes. | absorbent bumpy opaque connect be uneven, raised of the soul connect bumpy connect bum |
| include rock and wood. Man-made materials include glass and plastic. properties. We will be able to use our observational skills to suggest ideas for a suitable material and be able to explain our reasons. Brick Clay Slate Roof | Many of these blocks used for building. | able to soak uneven, raised up |
| glass and plastic. explain our reasons. Roof | A natural material found in the ground. | up liquid patches This stell is hompy seen through the groups aren. Description D |
| 2. It takes hundreds | A natural material found in the ground and is used to build roofs. The top of a house. | electrical insulator electrical conductor electrical insulator |
| of years for plastic to | The glass in a window. | does not let electricity pass habber is through it metrical endectricity pass through it Media on electricity pass through it medicine electricity ele |
| decompose. In fact, a plastic bottle can take 450 years to Window frame Absorbent | The outer part of the window that holds the glass in place. A material that soaks up liquid such as water. | lets heat pass through it a relater is a thermal insulator |
| decompose, and a glass bottle can take up to 4,000 years. | | |

Ideas for Scientific Enquiry

Test different materials and consider each material's properties.

Compare different materials and their properties for a range of uses.

Investigate different materials to observe which would be most suited for a particular purpose.