

Key Vocabulary

Object – a thing that can be used. For example, a door, chair, car are all objects.

Material – materials are what an object is made from

Properties – this is what a material is like and how it behaves e.g. hard, smooth

Hard – not easily to change the shape of, the opposite of soft

Soft – if something is soft, it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of, the opposite of hard

Stretchy – can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking

Shiny – reflects light easily, opposite of dull

Dull – doesn't reflect light, opposite of shiny

Rough – when something feels or looks uneven or bumpy, opposite of smooth

Smooth – a surface with no lumps or bumps, the opposite of rough

Bendy – can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape

Not bendy – can't be easily bent into a curved or folded shape

Waterproof – keeps water out, keeps things dry

Not waterproof – lets water in

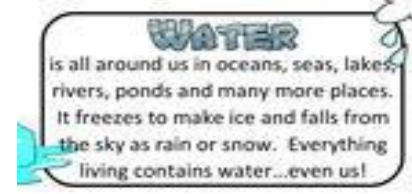
Absorbent – soaks liquid up

Not absorbent – does not soak liquid up

Transparent – can be seen through, opposite to opaque

Opaque – cannot be seen through, opposite of transparent

Key Knowledge (including facts)



This *bottle* is made from *plastic*.

object

material



This *coin* is made from *metal* and it is *hard*.

property

What we will learn

- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Extra things you might do

- Go on a materials hunt around your home, which is the most common material used to make objects in each room?
- Look at the toys/games you have. Create a tally chart to show the materials used to make them