

Year 1 Science Everyday materials

Summer 1 Week 3

W/C 11th May 2020

LO: to describe the different physical properties of materials by observation, feeling and testing

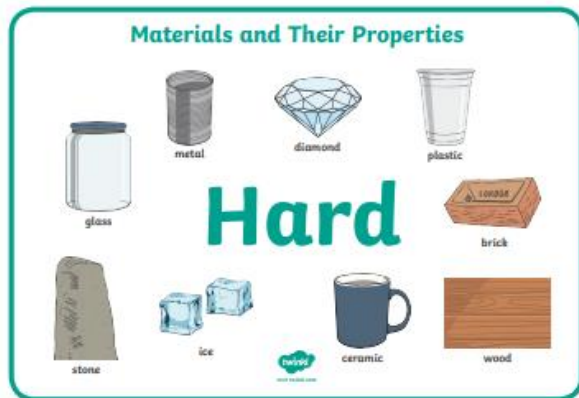
Success Criteria:

1. Get some household items
2. Talk about what each of the properties mean What do the word hard/soft/waterproof/fragile/transparent/opaque mean?
3. Complete the property table below by putting a tick in the right box – challenge yourself by writing the word too.

Watch the clip: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4339j6/articles/zx8hvv4>

What does the word *property* mean?

This is the characteristics of a material that can be used to describe it.








Glossary

Transparent = see through Hard = strong Soft = squashy stretchy Waterproof = something that keeps water out

Challenge: Can you think of other words to describe materials?

Challenge: Think about why that material was chosen.

LO: Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday material.

Object	Hard	Soft	Fragile/breakable	Transparent/Opaque	Waterproof
Wooden spoon or block 					
Piece of paper. 					
Plastic animal or toy 					
Metal spoon 					
Piece of fabric. 					

Challenge: Why are windows transparent?

Types of materials

Materials have different properties that make them useful for different jobs.

Metals

Most metals are strong, hard and shiny materials that can be hammered into different shapes without breaking. They are good conductors of heat and electricity and some are magnetic. Their properties make them useful for objects such as cutlery, saucepans, cars and coins.

Plastics

Plastics are materials made from chemicals and are not found in nature. They are strong and waterproof. They can be made into any shape by applying heat. Plastics are not magnetic. They are good insulators and don't conduct heat or electricity. They're used to make things like bags, bottles and toys.

Glass

Glass is made by melting sand and other minerals together at very high temperatures. It is normally transparent and can be made into different shapes. Thick glass can be strong, but thin glass breaks easily. It's used for objects that need to be transparent, such as windows and spectacles.

Wood

Wood comes from trees. It is strong, flexible and long-lasting. It is an insulator of heat and electricity. It's used to make things such as furniture.

Fabrics

Fabrics are made from thin fibres woven together. Different fabrics have different properties. They can be stretchy (a pair of tights), insulating (a woollen coat) or absorbent (a towel). Fabrics are used to make clothes as they are flexible, warm and do not wear out easily.