



Don't let anyone look down on you because you are young but set an example for the believers in speech; in conduct; in love; in faith
and in purity."
(1 Timothy 4:12)

Subject: Science

Year group: 1 Term: Summer 1

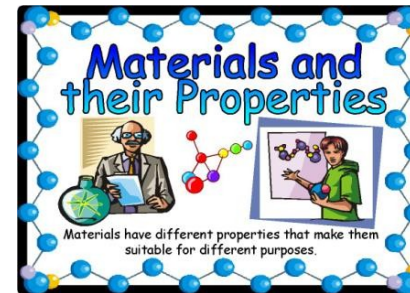
Title: The Great Outdoors - Chemistry

What should I know?

- The materials are the things items and objects are made from
- There are different materials that have different purposes
- The name of some of the materials



Facts I will learn ...



- How to distinguish between an object and the material it is made from
- How to identify a variety of everyday materials including: wood, plastic, glass and metal
- How to describe the physical properties of everyday materials
- How materials can be grouped based on their

Key questions ...

- Can you describe it?
- What does it feel like?
What does it look like?
- What can it do?
- What is it made from?
Why?
- What is the best material for ...?

	properties		
Key Skills... • Naming the different types of materials • Identifying the properties of materials and how they can be used • Grouping and classifying according to the properties of materials	Experiences that school may provide: • Investigating every day materials • Grouping objects based on the material it is made from and/or its properties • A visit to a Raw Material Plant/ Global renewables  GLOBAL RENEWABLES™	Key vocab and Definition	
		Metal	a solid material which is typically hard and shiny with good electrical and thermal conductivity
		Paper	material manufactured in thin sheets from the pulp of wood used for writing, drawing, or printing on, or as wrapping material
Web links https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zrsgk7/articles/z9pgcdm https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=materials	Experiences that could be provided at home... • An outdoor treasure hunt – find something made from pastic/wood/glass/metal • Help carry out the recycling – which bin/box/bag do we place the different items in?	Wood	the hard fibrous material that forms the main substance of the trunk or

			branches of a tree or shrub, used for fuel or timber
		Plastic	a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers that can be moulded into shape while soft, and then set
		Glass	a hard, brittle substance, typically transparent or translucent. It is used to make windows, drinking containers, and other articles
		Clay	a stiff, sticky fine-grained earth that can

			be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery, and ceramics
		Fabric	cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibres
		Waterproof	impervious to water
		Absorbent	able to soak up liquid easily
		Opaque	not able to be seen through; not transparent
		Magnetic	capable of being attracted by or acquiring the properties of a magnet
		Transparent	allowing light to pass through

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