

Knowledge Organiser - Year 1 - Science: Everyday Materials



Everyday materials are things that our possessions are made out of, for example: wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock to name a few.

Key Vocabulary

Absorbent	Able to soak up liquid easily.
Bendy	An object that bends easily into a curved shape, it's soft and flexible.
Brick	Rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls, which are usually red or brown.
Dull	A word to describe a material that is not bright or shiny.
Elastic	A rubber or spandex based material that stretches when you pull it and returns to its original size and shape when you let it go.
Fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, wool or other threads.
Flexible	Capable of bending easily without breaking.
Foil	Sheets of metal (Aluminium), as thin as paper.
Hard	Solid, not easily broken or bent.
Opaque	Not able to be seen through, not transparent.
Rough	Uneven and not smooth.
Shiny	Things that are bright and reflect light due to their smooth surface.
Smooth	No roughness, lumps or holes. Having an even, regular surface.
Soft	Easy to squash or fold, not sharp, rough or bumpy.
Stiff	Does not bend easily. Rigid, hard to move.
Stretchy	Slightly elastic, can be made bigger when pulled.
Transparent	Allows light to pass through so that objects behind can be seen.
Waterproof	Does not let water pass through it.

Working Scientifically

Pupils should explore the world around them and raise their own questions. They should use simple features to compare objects and materials and with help, decide how to sort and group them, and begin to notice patterns and relationships. They should use simple measurements and equipment to gather data, carry out simple tests, record simple data, and talk about what they have found out and how they found it out. With help, they should record and communicate their findings in a range of ways and begin to use simple scientific language.

Key Question: What are materials and what are their properties?



Objects are things that you can touch or see. Objects are made from materials.

What different materials are there? How are objects similar and different because of the materials that they are made from? These are the questions that we will be investigating. You will need new words to describe your materials like the ones in the box below.

The materials we choose to make things from, helps with their use. For example, windows are made from glass because it's a transparent (see-through) material. This allows us to see out of our houses and for light from the sun to come inside and brighten the rooms.



Natural Materials



Which materials are natural and which are man-made? Natural materials are materials that are found in nature. Man-made materials are materials that have been produced by humans.

Materials are used for different reasons. Some materials are better than others for certain objects; for example, metal shoes wouldn't be very comfortable to wear and a cardboard door wouldn't be very strong!

An object can be made out of more than one different material used together; for example, a chair can be made from metal and plastic. A pencil is made from wood and lead. A designer will choose the best materials to make an object, depending on what it needs to do and how expensive the materials are.

Man-made Materials

