

# EVERYDAY MATERIALS

## Summary

We will learn to identify and name everyday materials and to explore their properties. We will also carry out a simple investigation to decide which material would be most suitable to use for an umbrella. At the end of the unit we will apply our knowledge of everyday materials to sort objects by their properties.

## Key Vocabulary

**Object:** A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table.

**Material:** What an object is made from.

**Hard:** Not easily broken or bent.

**Soft:** Easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.

**Stretchy:** Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.

**Shiny** Reflects light easily.

**Dull:** Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny.

**Rough:** Feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

**Smooth:** Objects have no lumps or bumps.

**Bendy:** Can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.

**Waterproof:** Keeps water out. It keeps things dry.

**Absorbent :** Soaks liquid up.

**Transparent:** Can be seen through.

**Opaque:** Can't be seen through.

## Curriculum Subject - SCIENCE



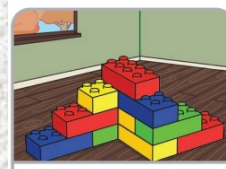
paper books



brick houses



fabric clothing



plastic toys



wooden furniture



metal tools

## Key Knowledge

**Wood** - hard, stiff, opaque, can be carved into any shape

**Plastic** - waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough

**Paper** - lightweight, flexible

**Fabric** - soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent

**Glass** - waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth

**Metal** - strong hard and easy to wash

**Cardboard** - strong, light and stiff

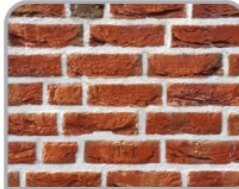
**Rubber** - hard wearing, elastic, flexible, strong.



plastic



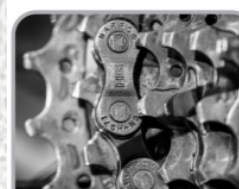
wood



brick



fabric



metal



water



glass



paper



stone