



## Wellington Primary Science

### Parental Information

**Year Group – 1**

**Term – Autumn**

**Topic – Everyday materials**

In the Everyday Materials project, your child will learn that materials are what objects are made from. They will observe and identify objects made from different materials in places familiar to them, such as their home and school. They will name and use their senses to explore a range of natural materials using hand lenses and digital microscopes, learning that natural materials come from the world around us, including the ground, plants and animals. They will name and use their senses to explore a range of objects made from human-made materials, learning that they are new materials made by people from natural materials. They will write scientific questions about a chosen object made from a human-made material, its features and its use in the object, revisiting their questions during the project to see if they can identify the answers as their knowledge builds over time. They will compare a range of objects made from different materials, putting them into groups according to their similarities and differences and explaining their groups. They will identify the properties of a range of materials, learning that materials can be described by their properties and that a property is a quality material that makes it suitable for a particular use. They will follow instructions and conduct various tests to determine different materials' properties. They will complete Venn diagrams, sorting objects according to the properties of their materials. They will complete their learning by investigating materials to determine which have suitable properties to make bunting, which will be used to decorate the school grounds.

**Your child will receive a copy of the knowledge organiser below to aid their learning. Please take time to look through this at home with your child.**

**Your child will be bringing home a 'Home Learning' guide and workbook, in which they can record home learning tasks for this topic. Included is a further reading suggestion list and some suitable child friendly websites, which can be used to deepen their understanding of the topics that they will be covering in class.**

**Class teachers will guide your child on activities which will directly support that week's learning and any homework expectations – there is no requirement for the children to complete all of the tasks in the pack.**

**Should you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact the Year Group Team.**

## Everyday Materials

Materials are what objects are made from.

Examples of materials include glass, wood, fabric, plastic, stone and metal.

Materials are all around us, such as in the home, garden, school and park. They are important because we use materials to make the objects we use every day.



This vase is made from glass.



This table is made from wood.



This T-shirt is made from fabric.



This cutlery is made from metal.



This toy is made from plastic.



This statue is made from stone.

## Natural materials

Natural materials come from the world around us, such as the ground, plants and animals.



wood



metal



cotton



wool



leather



stone



rubber



clay



silk



oil



water



sand

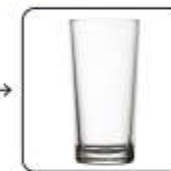
## Human-made materials

Human-made materials are new materials people make from natural materials. Examples of human-made materials include glass, paper, plastic, brick, metal alloys, synthetic fabric, ceramic and concrete. Human-made materials look and feel different to the natural materials they are made from and can be used to make a range of objects.

Glass is made from sand.



sand

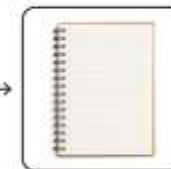


glass

Paper is made from wood.



wood



paper

Concrete is made from sand and stone.



sand



stone

+



concrete

## Properties of materials

A property is a quality that a material has. Materials can be described by their properties, such as hard, soft, stretchy, bendy, transparent and waterproof. Materials have different properties, which make them suitable for making different objects.



A paper kitchen towel is soft and absorbent.



A plastic toy is hard and smooth.



Rubber wellies are waterproof and bendy.



A ceramic mug is hard and waterproof.



A metal pan is smooth and shiny.



A cotton T-shirt is soft and stretchy.



A glass window is hard and transparent.

## Comparing and grouping materials

Objects and materials can be compared and put into groups according to their similarities, differences or properties.

These objects have been put into a group. They are all similar because they are made from metal and are hard and shiny.



These objects have been put into a group. They are all similar because they are made from fabric and are soft and bendy.



## Venn diagrams

A Venn diagram is a way of grouping information or objects using overlapping circles. It can be used to group objects according to their properties to find their similarities and differences.



This Venn diagram shows that the ceramic mug is waterproof but not bendy. The fabric towel is bendy but not waterproof. The plastic raincoat is waterproof and bendy.

## Glossary

<b>absorbent</b>	A property of some materials. An absorbent material easily soaks up liquid.
<b>ceramic</b>	A human-made material made from clay. It is used to make cups and plates.
<b>concrete</b>	A human-made material made from sand and stone. It is used to make buildings and pavements.
<b>human-made</b>	Made by people.
<b>natural</b>	Found in nature.
<b>synthetic fabric</b>	A human-made fabric, sometimes made from oil.
<b>transparent</b>	A property of some materials. A transparent material can be seen through.