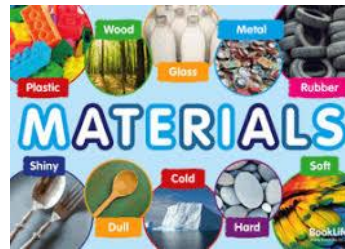


I should already know:

- ❖ About similarities and differences, patterns and change.
- ❖ About similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.
- ❖ Talk about features of your own environment and how they may vary from one to another.
- ❖ How to make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about change.



Materials

slate

brick



glass

wood

Vocabulary

object	A thing that can be used. For example: doors, chairs, cars.
material	Materials are 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	Something that feels and looks uneven or bumpy.
smooth	When an object doesn't have any lumps or bumps.
bendy	Bendy things can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.
waterproof	If something is waterproof, it keeps water out.
absorbent	If something is absorbent, it soaks liquid up.
transparent	Can be seen through.
opaque	Can't be seen through.



Key Knowledge

All objects are made of one or more materials.

Some objects can be made from different materials. For example: plastic, metal or wooden spoons.

Materials can be described by their properties.

Some materials can be in different forms with very different properties. For example: plastic.

By the end of the unit I should know:

- Distinguish between an object and the material in which it's made.
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock.
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.