



Year 1/2 Science Knowledge Organiser: Uses of Everyday Materials



Subject Specific Skills

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is 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

Prior Knowledge

- Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (Nursery Materials, including changing materials)
- Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. (Nursery - Materials, including changing materials)
- Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. (Nursery - Materials, including changing materials)

Key Vocabulary

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

Material: Materials are what an object is made from. hard Not easily broken or bent.

Soft If something is soft, it is 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 If something is rough, it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

Smooth Objects have no lumps or bumps. bendy

Bendy things can be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.

Not bendy If something is not bendy, it can't be bent easily into a curved or folded shape.

Waterproof If something is waterproof, it keeps water out. It keeps things dry. not waterproof

Not waterproof materials let water in.

Absorbent If something is absorbent, it soaks liquid up.

Not absorbent If something is not absorbent, it does not soak up liquid.

Transparent transparent objects can be seen through.

Opaque Opaque objects can't be seen through.

Squash an object by pressing on it.



Twist an object by holding both ends and twisting your hands in opposite directions.



Bend an object by trying to bring both ends towards each other.



Stretch an object by holding both ends and pulling your hands apart slowly and gently.



Uses of Everyday Materials

Some materials are used for more than one thing. For example, metal is used to make all of these things.



bridge



coins



can

Different materials can be used to make the same thing. For example, spoons can be made of different materials.



metal



wood



plastic

The properties of a **material** affect their **suitability**, making them either suitable or unsuitable for particular uses.