

Science Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Everyday Materials

Year: 1

Strand: Chemistry

Southwold Primary School



What should I already know?

- Know that there are different materials
- We can change materials so we can use them
- There are words that describe how materials feel

What will I know by the end of this unit?

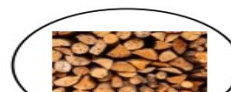
- I can name several materials
- I can explain where these materials come from
- We can use words to describe the **properties** of different materials
- I can group materials based on their **properties**
- I can help the environment by using less (**reduce**), use it again (**re-use**) or throw it away in the right bin (**re-cycle**)



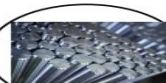
Materials



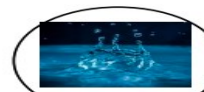
Plastic



Wood



Metal



Water



Glass

Natural and Man-made

Humans have used natural materials to **invent** new materials (= Man-made).



Vocabulary

glass	Made from sand, used for jars, window etc. Glass can be re-used when put in a bottle bank.
plastic	Made from oil, used for many objects. Plastic waste is bad for the environment. Re-cycled plastic helps us use less new.
properties	Words to describe how a material feels or what you can do to it.
metal	Made from metal parts in rocks, used for objects that need to be strong, e.g. legs of a table.
man-made	Materials that are invented by humans by using natural materials, e.g. oil is used to make plastics, wood to make paper.
natural	Materials that can be found in nature, e.g. oil, wood, water and sand.
recycle	To treat an object so the materials can be used for something new. E.g. collecting glass bottles and melt the glass into new bottles.
reduce	To use less materials.
re-use	To use an object for something else. E.g. using an empty bottle as a flower vase.
water	Natural material (rain, sea and rivers), important for all. We use it for drinking, cooking, washing. Plants and animals need.
wood	Natural material (trees). Animals live in those trees. Humans use wood for building houses, chairs etc. Paper is made from wood.

Working Scientifically

- Observe objects and name materials
- Pattern seeking (differences and similarities)
- Use descriptive language to name an observed effect

Properties of materials

bendy



waterproof



absorbent



shiny



smooth



hard



soft



transparent

bumpy

