Class 2 Spring 2 2023 Great Outdoors Materials – Identifying, Naming & Comparing Materials

What will we be learning?

Key facts

- 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 based on their simple physical properties.

- All objects are made from one or more materials. Some objects can be made from different materials e.g. plastic, metal or wooden spoons.
- Materials can be described by their properties. Some materials e.g. plastic can be in different forms with very different properties.

Materials:



Which one of these is NOT an object?

Α	a glass	0
В	a car	0
С	love	0

Which of these words means that an object can be pulled to make it longer and wider without breaking?

- A absorbent
- stretchy

С rough

Material properties:

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- rough/smooth
- shiny/dull
- bendy/not bendy •
- waterproof
- absorbent/not absorbent
- magnetic
- transparent/opaque
- squashy
- strong

Which word describes a material that feels and looks bumpy and uneven?

A	rough	0
в	shiny	0
С	soft	0

Which of these words means that an object can be pulled to make it longer and wider without breaking?

Α	absorbent	0
B	stretchy	0
С	rough	0

- hard/soft

- stretchy/stiff
- waterproof/not •

Key vocabulary

- Material: anything used for building or making something else. •
- Material properties: what a material is like and how it behaves. •
- Suitability: Right for the purpose because it has the best properties.
- Making comparisons: the same as, different from, larder, smoother, roughest etc.
- Working scientifically: group, sort, describe, compare, because

Key knowledge – what have you learned?