



What should I already know?

EYFS: Know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.

Scientific skills I will develop:

To observe closely and communicate the features or properties of things in the real world.

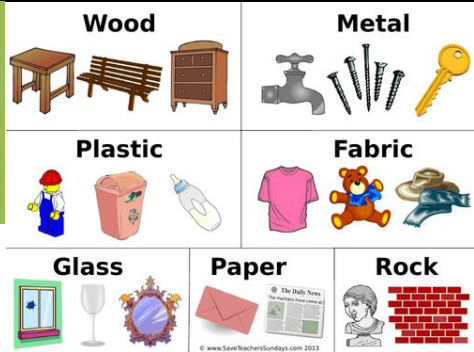
With help, to decide how to sort and group objects, materials or living things.

To compare and contrast simple materials and living things.

To name basic features of materials.

To complete a pre-constructed table / chart using picture records or simple words.

To begin to use simple scientific language to talk about what I have found out or why something happened.



Wood comes from trees.
It is strong, flexible and long-lasting.
Used to make things such as furniture



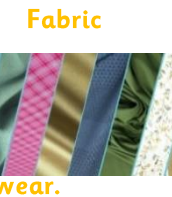
Plastics are made from chemicals and are not found in nature.
They are strong and waterproof and they can be shaped by applying heat, Plastics are not magnetic.
Good insulators and don't conduct heat or electricity.
Used to make things like bags, bottles and toys.



Glass is made by melting sand and other minerals together at very high temperatures.
Normally transparent and can be made into different shapes.
Thick glass can be strong, but thin glass breaks easily.
Used for objects that need to be transparent, such as windows.



Most metals are strong, hard and shiny materials that can be hammered into different shapes without breaking.
They are good conductors of heat and electricity,
Some are magnetic.
Used for objects such as cutlery, saucepans, cars and coins.



Fabrics are made from thin fibres woven together.
Different fabrics have different properties.
They can be stretchy (a pair of tights), insulating (a woollen coat) or absorbent (a towel).
Used to make clothes as they are flexible, warm and do not wear.

Key Vocabulary (including definition)

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

Material – Substance of which a thing is made

Properties - Characteristics of a substance that describe and identify it.

Squashy - easily crushed or squeezed

Smooth - an even and regular surface

Bumpy - uneven raised surface

Dull - lacking shine or brightness

Hard- not easily broken or pierced

Rough – has an uneven surface

Smooth – has a flat, even surface

Stretchy – easily stretched without breaking

Natural – occurs naturally

Man-made – does not occur naturally and has been made

Waterproof - does not let any water through, nor soak up water

Flexible - able to be bent easily without breaking

Absorbent - Able to soak up liquid

Bendy – Able to be bent

Opaque - cannot be seen through

Transparent - can be seen through

