



Topic: Science

MATERIALS - Cycle A
SUMMER TERM 1 - Y1/2

New Vocabulary

Absorbent	able to soak up liquid easily
Opaque	not able to let light through
Transparent	can see light shining through it and what's on the other side of it
Translucent	can see light shining through it, but can't see clearly what's on the other side of it
Reflective/ Non-reflective	provides a reflection/not capable of reflecting light
Rigid	unable to bend or be forced out of shape
Flexible	can be bent easily without breaking



Did you know....

Rock is a material not an object?
Materials include more than just fabrics?
'Solid' does not just mean 'hard'?



Career links

Material engineers work with metals, ceramics, and plastics to create new materials.
Recycling waste operatives sort, process and load recyclable materials.

New Knowledge

All objects are made of one or more materials.
Some objects can be made from different materials e.g. plastic, metal or wooden spoons.
Common materials include plastic, glass, wood, rubber, metal, brick, paper and cardboard.
Materials can be described by their properties e.g. shiny, stretchy, rough, rigid, flexible etc.
Some materials, like plastic, can be in different forms with very different properties.
The material of objects is chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task. For example, a drinking bottle is made of plastic because it is transparent, allowing you to see the drink inside and is waterproof so that it holds the water.
Some materials can be opaque, translucent, transparent or reflective/non-reflective.

Prior Learning

In EYFS, pupils learnt...

To use techniques such as: pinch, roll, twist, roll to change the shape of playdough and clay.
(DT/ART link)

To use their senses to explore different everyday objects and materials – how they look and feel.

Some material names such as plastic, wood, paper and card.