



Exploring Everyday Materials

What are things made from?

YEAR 1
Term 1

Key Facts:

- Everyday materials are the basic materials that people use in their daily lives. They are commonly found and used in households, workplaces and in public spaces.
- An object is a tangible item that can be seen and touched, while the material it is made from refers to the substance or matter used to create the object.
- Everyday materials can have a wide range of properties.
- Objects can be natural or manmade.

Natural objects



Man-made objects



Objects floating



Objects which absorb water



Objects sinking



Objects which repel water



Key Scientists:

- **Patsy Sherman** – was an American scientist. She invented the product “Scotchgard” which is a stain and water repellent.

Key Vocabulary:

material
fabric
wood
plastic
metal
property
opaque
transparent

Different Materials



fabric

Objects made from Materials



shirt



metal



bolts



wood



chair



plastic



bottle

Opaque

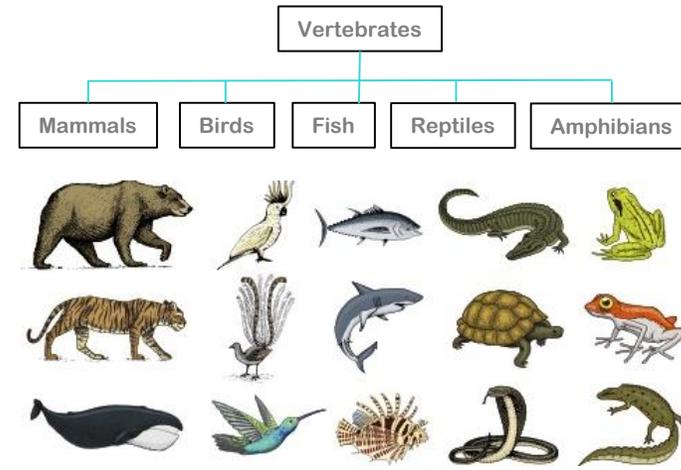


Transparent



Key Facts:

- There are many different types of animal families in the animal kingdom, each with their own unique characteristics and behaviours.
- Mammals and birds are two different classes of animals, with several differences between them.
- Amphibians, reptiles and fish are all cold-blooded animals, which means that their body temperature is regulated by their environment.
- Living things eat a wide variety of food types depending on their biological makeup and habitat.
- Wild animals and pets are fundamentally different in terms of their natural habitat, behaviour and the nature of their relationship with humans.



CARNIVOROUS		HERBIVOROUS		OMNIVOROUS	
Tiger	Cuttlefish	Rhinoceros	Deer	Hedgehog	Boar
Platypus	Anteater	Parrot	Koala	Skunk	Monkey
Shark	Lion	Hippopotamus	Giraffe	Kiwi	Bear

Key Scientists:

- **Chris Packham** – is a naturalist – a type of scientist that studies the natural world. He presents TV programmes and shares his knowledge with others.
- **Lind Brown-Buck** – is an American biologist who is famous for her work on the sense of smell.

Key Vocabulary:

- fish
- amphibian
- reptile
- mammal
- bird
- warm-blooded
- cold-blooded
- herbivore

herbivore



omnivore



carnivore





Exploring Everyday Materials

Why might some materials be more suitable for a certain task?

YEAR 1
Term 3

Key Facts:

- A waterproof structure is a building or construction that is designed to prevent water from entering into the interior spaces or compromising the structural integrity of the building.
- Materials have a wide range of uses in various fields, such as construction, engineering, manufacturing, and medicine.
- The suitability of a material for a particular application depends on its properties, including its strength, durability, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity and chemical resistance.

Materials which are suitable to use to build a window.



Objects which are made from cotton.



Clothing which is suitable to wear in wet weather.



Materials which are suitable to make a house from.



Key Scientists:

Wilbur and Oscar Wright – invented the first aeroplane. The first test flight lasted only 12 seconds.

- **William Addis** – made the first mass produced toothbrush in 1780. The company he founded, Wisdom Toothbrushes, makes over 70 million toothbrushes every year in the UK.

Objects which are suitable to use in windy weather.



Key Vocabulary:

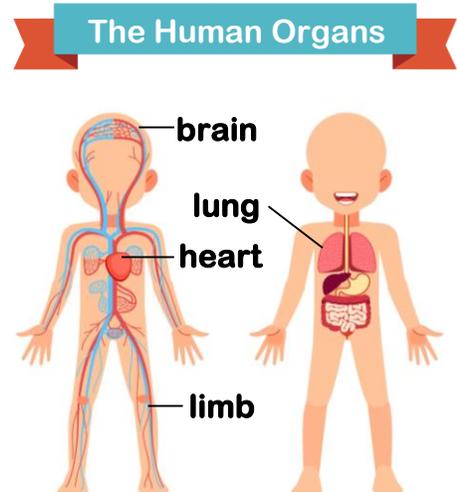
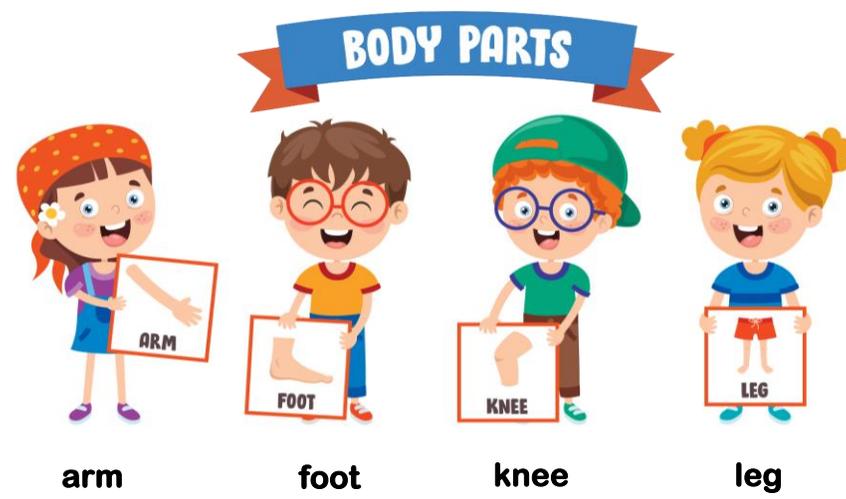
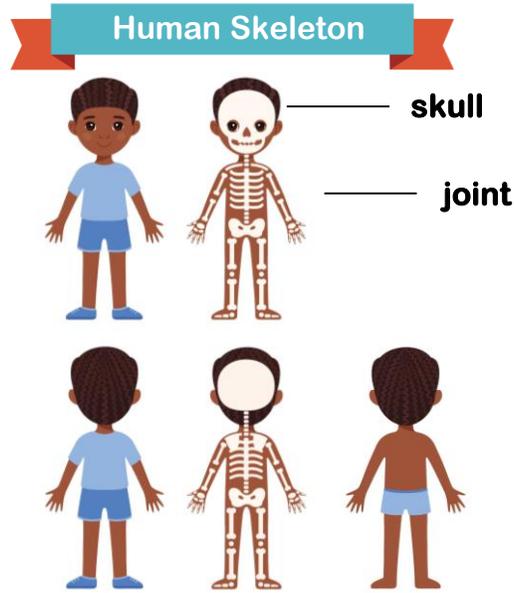
strong
clay
brick
roof
slate
window pane
window frame
cotton

Materials which are absorbent.



Key Facts:

- The human body is a complex organism with many different parts, but some of the basic parts include: head, neck, torso, arms, legs, muscles, bones, skin, nervous system and circulatory system.
- The eyes are complex organs- that allow us to see the world around us. They work in a process involving several components, including the cornea, iris, lens, retina and optic nerve.
- Our ears are the organs responsible for hearing as well as maintaining out balance. They are made up of three main parts: the outer ear, the middle ear and the inner ear.
- The tongue is a muscular organ in the mouth: taste, speech and chewing.
- The human nose is made up of several parts including: nostrils, nasal cavity and olfactory epithelium.

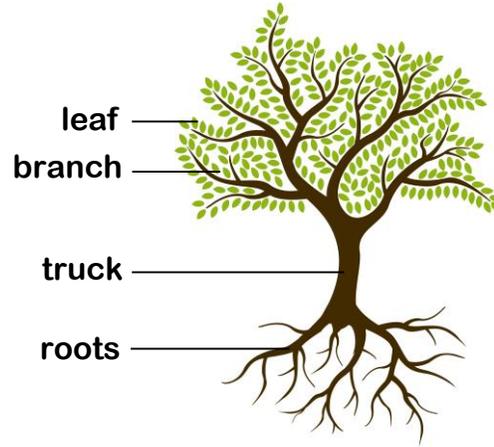


Key Vocabulary:

- head
- body
- brain
- pupil
- ear
- sound
- tongue
- taste

Key Facts:

- Wildflowers are flowers that are not planted by a person.
- Deciduous trees are trees that drop their leaves every year.
- Evergreen trees are trees that keep their leaves all year round.
- Seeds grow into larger plants such as flowers, bushes and



Key Scientists:

- **Jane Colden** – was the first woman botanist. She studied the plants in her local area and published a well-respected book with her father.
- **Jeanne Baret** – was a botanist who disguised herself as a man in order to join an expedition around the world. She studied many new plants and the environment in which they grew.

Key Vocabulary:

- seed
- plant
- stem
- petal
- deciduous
- evergreen
- fruit
- vegetable



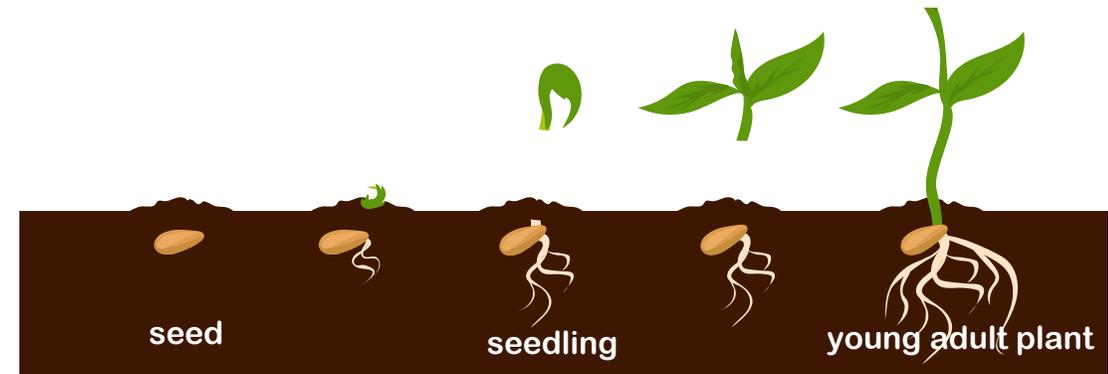
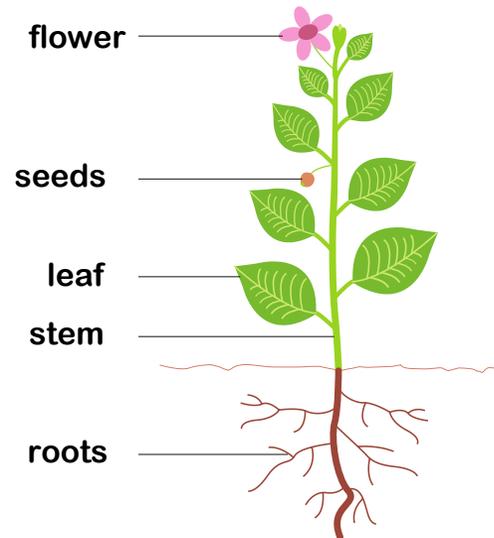
wildflower



evergreen



deciduous





Seasonal Change

How does the weather change depending on the season?

YEAR 1
Term 6

Key Facts:

- There are four seasons in many parts of the world: spring, summer, autumn and winter.
- Each season is characterised by different weather conditions, changes daylight hours, and variations in plant and animal behaviour.

Clothing to wear during each season



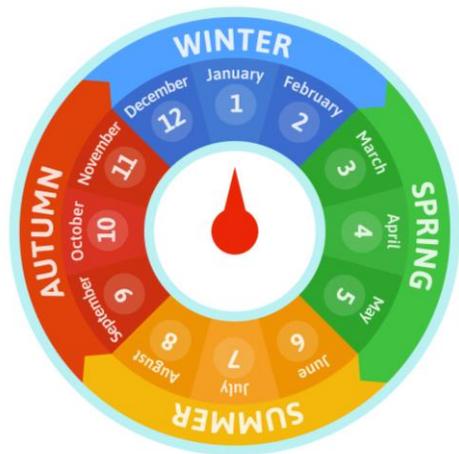
Key Scientists:

- **Wilson Bentley** – was a photographer. By taking thousands of photos of snowflakes, he discovered that every snowflake is different and that all snowflakes have 6 sides.
- **Holly Green** – is a meteorologist. She studies the weather and presents the weather forecast on the television.

Key Vocabulary:

season
spring
summer
autumn
winter
hibernate
temperature
weather

Months which fall into each season



Months of the year

