



Science – Year 1 Materials

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Wood	Object	Property
Plastic	Material	Flexible
Metal	Hard	Waterproof
Glass	Soft	Suitable
Fabric	Light	Unsuitable
Stone	Heavy	Purpose

Useful Resources

- Different materials to observe, feel and investigate
- 'Feely' bags to explore different textures
- Picture cards to sort objects and materials

Key Scientists:

Charles Macintosh (1766-1843)

– is a Scottish scientist who invented waterproof fabric that is still used to make raincoats.



Material	Properties	Picture
Wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard • Strong 	
Metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shiny • Smooth 	
Plastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterproof • Bendy 	
Glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterproof • Hard 	
Rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard • Rough 	
Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible • Thin 	
Fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible • Soft 	

Key Questions/Facts

What is the difference between an object and a material?

- An object is something that you can touch.
- A material is what the object is made from.
- For example, a key is an object and metal is the material that it is made from.

What are some uses for different materials?



- Wood: Tables and chairs are often made from wood because it is strong and rigid.



- Metal: Keys and cutlery are made from metal because it is strong and hard.



- Plastic: Water bottles are often made from plastic because it is light and can be different colours.



- Glass: Windows are made from glass because it is transparent (you can see through it).



- Fabric: Clothes and blankets are made from fabric because it is soft and flexible.



- Rock: Houses are made from rocks (bricks) because it is strong and waterproof.