

How do we identify different materials?



Key Scientist - Leo Baekeland

Baekeland was a scientist who invented Bakelite, the first plastic, in 1907. It was a strong and heat-resistant material, used to make electrical goods, buttons, and many everyday objects.



Key Vocabulary

material	Anything that is used to make something else.
metal	A shiny, strong material that is found in the ground.
plastic	A man-made material that can be melted to change its shape.
wood	A material that comes from trees.
fabric	A piece of cloth.
glass	A hard, see-through material.
brick	A hard material that is used to build walls.
property	A characteristic of something.
elastic	A material that is stretchy.
stiff	Not easily bent.
dull	Not shiny
waterproof	To not let water sink through.
Absorbent	To soak up water



Key Learning

- 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 on the basis of their simple physical properties.



Working Scientifically Concepts

Observing and Measuring Recording Data



Materials - Our Learning Journey

Year 1/2

- Name, describe and group different types of everyday materials based on simple properties
- Identify the suitability of the materials for particular uses

Year 3/4

- Solids, liquids and gases and changes of state
- The water cycle
- Conductors and insulators

Year 5/6

- Comparing and grouping materials based on specific properties
- Dissolving and solutions
- Separating mixtures through filtering, sieving and evaporating
- Reversible and irreversible changes



Ethics

Do we use too many materials? How can we avoid over-consumption?

