

Topic Name	Materials
Big Question	What is our school made from?
Scientists to use as examples	Charles McIntosh, John MacAdam, Stephanie Kwolek, Mary Anderson
Key Knowledge	<p>identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</p> <p>find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</p>
Key investigational skills	<p>Pupils might work scientifically by: comparing the uses of everyday materials in and around the school with materials found in other places (at home, the journey to school, on visits, and in stories, rhymes and songs); observing closely, identifying and classifying the uses of different materials, and recording their observations.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>Names of materials - wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard</p> <p>Properties of materials - as for Year 1 plus opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, nonreflective, flexible, rigid</p> <p>Shape, push/pushing, pull/pulling, twist/twisting, squash/squashing, bend/bending, stretch/stretching</p>
Prior learning - what children should know	<p>Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. (Y1 - Everyday materials)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. (Y1 - Everyday materials)</li> <li>Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Everyday materials)</li> <li>Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. (Y1 - Everyday materials)</li> </ul>
Future learning - next	<p>Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. (Y3 - Rocks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notice that some forces need</li> </ul>

time they will be learning	contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. (Y3 - Forces and magnets) • Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. (Y5 - Properties and changes of materials) • Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic
Visits	Beach Woods Nature area
Book links	Lego City - Sonia Sander