

# Everyday Materials: Lesson 1

## Introduction

### Science KS1 Year 1



# Everyday Materials: Introduction Lesson

## Science

### Key Stage 1 Year 1

#### Learning Aims:

- looking at everyday objects
- looking at what objects are made of
- looking at the material which makes objects
- use words to describe the properties of each material
- think about whether objects can be made of different materials

#### Curriculum Links:

- 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

During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- observing closely, using simple equipment
- performing simple tests
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

#### Keywords

**Hard. Rigid. Soft. Weak. Flexible. Strong. Object. Material. Properties.**

These can also be found at the end of this PDF, in printable format for your working wall.



### **Working wall**

The words which can be used for the working wall are also in printable format on the following pages of this PDF. The lesson includes an activity, Material Treasure Hunt, for which printable cards are included on pages 5 and 6 of this PDF, following the PowerPoint presentation.

This lesson will be greatly enhanced if you have a selection of real objects to complement the PowerPoint presentation. It would be ideal if these objects matched the PowerPoint, or you may wish to adapt the PowerPoint according to the best needs of your class.

These objects are:

- toy car/s
- plastic water bottle
- model railway track and train of wood
- model railway track and train of plastic
- paper cup
- china mug

### **PowerPoint Presentation**

The accompanying PowerPoint presentation has 21 slides.

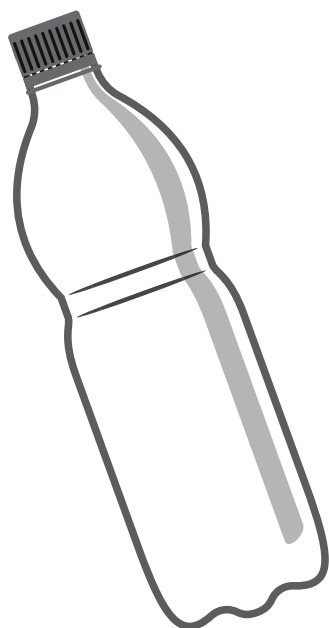
- Slides 1 and 2 introduce the lesson and the learning aims.
- Slide 3 explains what an object is. The images are of a toy car and a plastic water bottle. The lesson will be enhanced if the teacher can physically show the same objects.
- Slide 4 explains that 'material' is what objects are made of.
- Slides 5 to 6 ask the children to think about what they can see in the classroom, and introduce the concept of everyday materials.
- Slide 7 itemises objects made from everyday materials.



- Slide 8 shows two child-friendly objects, model railways. One made of wood, the other of plastic. It will enhance the lesson if you have access to both types of model railway, to show the children and let them handle them. You can then add descriptions, for example: bendy, non-bendy, waterproof, hard, soft, rigid, smooth.
- Slide 9 shows two cups, one a standard china mug, the other a familiar paper coffee cup. Again, it will enhance the lesson if you can show the children these in the classroom.
- Slide 10 asks the children to consider what will happen if both mugs are pressed. The PowerPoint demonstrates the paper cup being squashed. You can also demonstrate this in the classroom.
- Slide 11 looks at the properties of the china mug and the paper cup.
- Slide 12 asks the children to consider what will happen if the mugs are dropped. The slide demonstrates a broken china cup, which clearly cannot be demonstrated in the classroom.
- Slide 13 talks about the different properties of both cups. Then asks children to think of a material which is strong and flexible and will not break like china nor squash like paper.
- Slide 14 introduces plastic.
- Slide 15 reinforces the fact that mugs can be made of three different materials. Can the children remember which? China, paper, plastic.
- Slide 16 shows the different materials which can be used to make bottles (glass, plastic, metal).
- Slide 17 shows the different materials which can be used to make spoons (metal, plastic, wood).
- Slide 18 asks the children to look around their classroom to see which everyday materials that they can spot.
- Slide 19 introduces the Material Treasure Hunt. You can use the printable cards on the following pages. Set the children into groups, give each group a card, then ask them to find the object made of the appropriate material. You can then ask them to describe the object and name at least one property.
- Slide 20 congratulates the children for a great treasure hunt, and asks whether there are any further words for the learning wall.
- Slide 21 is the closing slide.

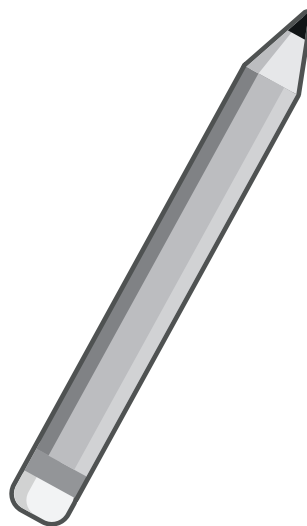


# Material Treasure Hunt



**Plastic**

**Wood**



# Material Treasure Hunt



**Paper**

**Metal**



# Everyday Materials: Keywords Flashcards



**Hard**

**Rigid**

**Soft**

**Weak**

**Flexible**

**Strong**

**Object**

**Material**

**Properties**



# Hard



# Rigid



# Soft



# Weak



# Flexible



# Strong



# Object



# Material



# Properties

