

**Science - Everyday Materials (Chemistry)**  
**Question - Would the materials of today be useful in 1666?**



Year R/1 - Kingfishers

Autumn 1 (A)

**What I should already know :** Know and talk about what objects feel and look like based on the materials they are made from.

**Enquiry Questions**

- Can we identify a variety of common materials?
- Which materials were used to build the houses during the Great Fire of London?
- What were the properties of the materials used to make the houses during the Great Fire of London?
- Would you have used the same materials to build the houses during the Great Fire of London?
- Can we carry out an experiment to find out how to keep fire people dry?

**Significant Person**  
**Charles Macintosh -**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Absorbent** - Material that soaks up liquid easily  
**Bend** - An object that bends easily into a curved shape  
**Brick** - Rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls, which are usually red or brown  
**Cardboard**: like paper but usually thicker  
**Dull** - A colour or light that is not bright  
**Elastic** - A rubber material that stretches when you pull it and it returns to its original size and shape when you let go  
**Fabrics** - Cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, wool or other threads  
**Foil** - Sheets of metal as thin as paper  
**Glass** - A hard transparent material  
**Identify** -  
**Man - made** - Things created by people  
**Materials** - Materials are what objects are made from.  
**Metal** - A hard substance such as iron, steel, gold or lead  
**Natural** - Things that exist in nature and are not made by people.  
**Opaque** - If an object or substance is opaque, you cannot see through it  
**Paper** - A thin sheet made usually from rags, wood, straw or bark and used to write on, to wrap things in or to cover walls.  
**Physical Properties** -This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof(+ hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, rough, smooth,))

**National Curriculum**

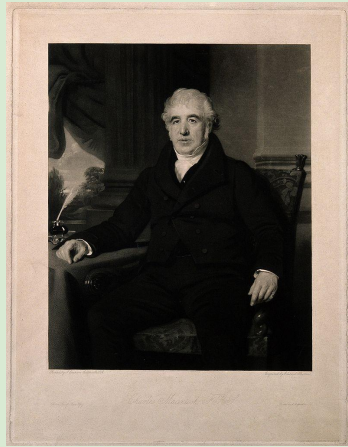
**Pupils will:**

EM1) distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.  
 EM2) identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including woods, plastic, glass, metal, water & rock.  
 EM3) describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.  
 EM4) Compare & group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

**Working Scientifically**

WS1) Ask simple questions and understand they can be answered in different ways.  
 WS2) Observe closely, using simple equipment.  
 WS3) Perform simple tests  
 WS4) Identify & Classify  
 WS5) Use observations & ideas to suggest answers or questions  
 WS6) Gather & record data to help answer questions  
 WS7) Read and spell scientific

Person who invented the first raincoat.



**Plastic** - A material which is light in weight and does not break easily

**Rock** - The hard substance which the Earth is made of

**Transparent** - You can see through it clearly.

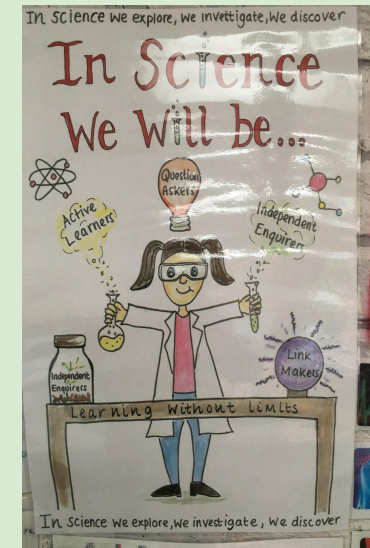
**Water** - the liquid that comes from the clouds as rain and forms river, lakes and streams

**Waterproof** - Does not absorb water- fluid will run off the object and the inside will remain dry.

**Wood** - A material prepared for some use (e.g building)



vocabulary correctly.



Links to Other Areas of the Curriculum: Art - Art and design skills History - The Great Fire of London Literacy - Vlad and The Great Fire of London