

Everyday Materials

Science Knowledge Organiser: Materials and States of Matter

I already know...

- ...that I can sort things into groups.
- ...that I can use simple words like **hard/soft** to describe things I touch.

Vocabulary



material – what an object is made from.

wood – a material that comes from trees.

plastic – a man-made material that can be shaped in factories.

metal – a strong material that comes from rocks in the ground.

glass – a hard, often see-through material that can break.

stone – a hard, natural material (like a pebble or rock).

fabric – material used for clothes.

flexible – can bend easily without breaking

property – a word that tells what a material is like.

stiff/rigid – not bendy; keeps its shape.

waterproof – water cannot soak through it.

absorbent – soaks up water.

Key knowledge



wood



Wood comes from trees. It is often used to make furniture. It is hard, strong and long-lasting.

metal



Metals are a natural material that are found underground. They are strong, hard and shiny.

plastic



Plastics are a man-made material. They are made from chemicals in factories. They can be strong, flexible and waterproof.

glass



Glass is created by melting sand at high temperatures. It is usually transparent. When thin, it can easily break.

fabric



Fabrics can be natural (made from wool or cotton) or man-made. They are often flexible and absorbent.

Scientific enquiry



- We will carefully **record results** (what happened) and then choose the **best material for an umbrella** using what we found out.

Material	What happened?	Result
Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waterproof <input type="checkbox"/> Not waterproof <input type="checkbox"/>
Cellophane	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waterproof <input type="checkbox"/> Not waterproof <input type="checkbox"/>
Tissue paper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waterproof <input type="checkbox"/> Not waterproof <input type="checkbox"/>

Thinking questions



- Why might a **pillow** be made from fabric/feathers instead of plastic?
- Why are **coins** made from metal instead of cardboard?
- Can one object be made from **more than one material**?
- If two materials are both **waterproof**, does that mean they are both **good** for an umbrella? Why/why not?

I should now be able to...

- tell you the difference between an object and a material.
- name common everyday materials (wood, plastic, metal, glass, stone/rock, etc.).
- describe a material using property words (hard, soft, bendy, stiff, waterproof, absorbent...).
- compare and group materials by their properties (e.g. "hard" group).

My Body

Science Knowledge Organiser: Animals, including Humans

I already know...

- ...that my body has different parts.
- ...we have different senses that can tell us about the world around us.

Vocabulary



body part – a piece of your body that does a job (e.g. hand, knee).

joint – where two parts of your body bend (e.g. elbow, knee, ankle).

sense – a way your body finds out about the world.

sight – seeing with your eyes.

touch – feeling with your skin (often using your hands).

smell – noticing odours with your nose.

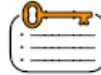
taste – noticing flavours with your tongue (and your nose helps too).

hearing – listening to sounds with your ears.

observe – look carefully (and notice what you can see).

describe – say what something is like using words.

Key knowledge



- Our bodies are made of lots of **different parts**, and each part can help us do different activities.
- We often use **more than one body part** at the same time (e.g. running uses legs, feet, arms and eyes).



- We have **five senses**: sight, smell, sound (hearing), taste and touch.



Sight



Smell



Sound



Taste



Touch

Scientific enquiry



- We can **notice** and **describe** objects using different senses.
- We can use different adjectives to describe touch, taste, sound, sight, and smells.

loud sweet bright
rough soft dark smooth
sour quiet

Thinking questions



- Which body parts do you think you use most in a day? Why?
- Why do you think touch helps keep us safe?
- Can two people like the same smell or taste differently? Why might that happen?
- What sounds help keep us safe? What sounds help us have fun?

I should now be able to...

- name and point to common body parts
- name some joints
- label a simple picture of the body using a word bank.
- explain which body parts I use for different activities
- name the five senses.
- match each sense to the correct body part.
- take part in a simple test and record what I notice (smells/sounds/tastes).