



Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

Objects are made of **materials**. Sometimes they can be made from just one material, sometimes they can be made from more than one material.


There are many **differences** between the materials that we use in everyday life.

Properties help us describe materials. We can **group** materials together based on their **properties**.

You can use a material's **properties** to help choose the best material to make an object out of. Some examples of **properties** that materials might have are: soft, hard, smooth, rough, transparent, opaque, shiny, dull, waterproof, absorbent.

Working Scientifically

Fair testing 

Observing over time 

Researching 

Classifying, identifying and comparing 

Exploring 

Seeking patterns 

Which did you use in science lessons and why?

Key Concepts

Object	Material	Properties	Grouping	Transparent and opaque
An object is something that you can touch.	A material is what the object is made from. Wood, plastic, glass and metal are some examples of materials.	Properties help us describe and sort materials. Identifying properties helps us choose the best material for what it is required to do.	We can group materials together based on their properties. Grouping similar materials helps us compare and contrast them.	Transparent materials are see-through, light can pass through them. You cannot see through opaque material, light cannot pass through them.

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Cause and effect	Cause and effect	Everyday materials	Everyday materials	Rocks	States of matter	Properties and changes of materials	Forces



Objects made of stone



Objects made of wood



Objects made of glass



Objects made of paper



Objects made of plastic



Objects made of metal

