

CHEMISTRY

YEAR 1 and 2: AUTUMN 1

Why do we use different materials for different things?

COVERAGE: Why do we use different materials for different things?

Recognising the suitability of materials for specific purposes, the children explore how actions like stretching and bending affect solid objects, compare material suitability through tests and record data.

- Name objects with the same use that are made from different materials.
- Name materials that are used to make objects with different uses.
- Recognise that stretching, twisting, bending and squashing can cause some solid objects to change shape.
- Name properties that make materials suitable for their use.

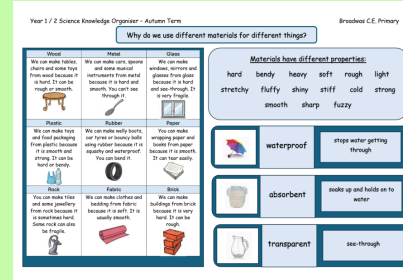
Working Scientifically

- Measure using non-standard units.
- Recording results in a table.
- Use data to answer a simple question.
- Record results in a block graph.

KEY LANGUAGE AND VOCABULARY:

elastic
fabric (Y1)
flexible
glass (Y1)
material (Y1)
metal (Y1)
object (Y1)
plastic (Y1)
property
rock (Y1)
suitable
wood (Y1)

KNOWLEDGE AND FACT SHEET



KEY QUESTIONS:

1. How can we group objects and materials?
2. Which material is suitable?
3. How can we record information on stretching it, twisting it, bending it and squashing it!
4. How can we test stretchiness?
5. How can we test strength?
6. What materials are Eco-friendly materials?

KEY SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge

- Objects are made from materials that suit their uses.
- One material can be used for a range of purposes.
- Different materials can be used for the same purpose.
- A push or pull must be applied to change the shape of a solid object.
- Solid objects can be stretched, twisted, bent or stretched.
- Different solid objects may take different amounts of force to change shape.

Science in action

To know:

- A range of jobs and careers that use scientific knowledge and methods.
- Science in the news and recent discoveries.
- Spiritual, moral, social and cultural links with Science.

Skills

Posing questions

- Recognising there are different types of enquiry (ways to answer a question).

Measuring (quantitative)

- Using non-standard units to measure and compare. <u>Recording (tables)</u> - Using a prepared table to record results including numbers. <u>Grouping and classifying</u> - Grouping based on visible characteristics. <u>Graphing</u> - Representing data using pictograms and block graphs. <u>Analysing and drawing conclusions</u> - Using their results to answer simple questions.	
ENRICHMENT: Children will be learning about and carrying out their own tests during the unit. Visits: -	Previous Learning: Future Learning: Children will start looking at how the weather changes in different seasons (Physics) and what makes us human (Biology)?
School Drivers to Examine Children will look at: - <u>Care of the Environment</u> = children will explore how we can use materials in an eco friendly manner - <u>Creativity and Innovation</u> = how can we create and use materials for different purposes and in a new capacity?	