Y1: Everyday Materials
Knowledge Organiser

By the end of this unit, I should be able to:

- 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.

And I may be able to:

- begin to link material properties with their uses through simple explanations
- compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.

Key Vocabulary	
object	A thing that can be used. For example a door, chair, car, table are all objects.
material	Materials are what an object is made from.
hard	Not easily broken or bent.
soft	If something is soft, it is easy to cut, fold or change the shape of.
stretchy	Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking.
shiny	Reflects light easily.
dull	Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny.
rough	If something is rough, it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

Key Vocabulary	
smooth	Smooth objects have no lumps or bumps.
bendy	Bendy things can be folded easily.
not bendy	If something is not bendy, it can't be folded easily.
waterproof	If something is waterproof, it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.
not waterproof	Not waterproof materials let water in.
absorbent	If something is absorbent, it soaks water up.
not absorbent	If something is not absorbent, it does not soak up water.
transparent	Transparent objects can be seen through.
opaque	Opaque objects can't be seen through.

Key Facts

- ★ Objects are made from materials. E.g. metal, wood, rock.
- ★ Objects can be grouped based on the materials they are made from.
- ★ Every material has different properties. For example, paper is soft and smooth.
- ★ Materials can be natural or man-made.

Key Knowledge

Materials:

