

*Concept progression – Materials*

Year Group	Properties	Identifying	Changing of materials	Processes
<b>EYFS</b>	Floating and sinking  Melting – link to frozen pea, supertato Ice balloons	Natural materials – wood, fleece, sand, water,		
<b>Year 1</b>	simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. -hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not see-through	object and the material from which it is made  everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.		
<b>Year 2</b>	suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. -opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, non-reflective, flexible, rigid		some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	
<b>Year 3</b>	soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	Rock is a naturally occurring material.		fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
<b>Year 4</b>		Identify solids, liquids or gases.	some materials change state when they are heated or cooled  measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C).	evaporation and condensation in the water cycle
<b>Year 5</b>	hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets		dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.	

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			<p>mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.</p> <p>dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.</p> <p>formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.</p>	
<b>Year 6</b>				