

MTP – Science – Summer 2



Topic	What do aliens think of life on planet Earth? (Science Y1 Beegu - BASED ON OAK ACADEMY UNIT MATERIALS: https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/materials-de3f)					
N.C Learning Objectives	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.					
Vocabulary	Materials What something is made of, e.g. wood or plastic.	Wood The material that comes from a tree. It varies in hardness.	Plastic A 'man-made' material that can be shaped or moulded to any shape.	Metal A tough and strong material which can be heated and shaped into anything.	Glass Glass lets light shine through but blocks liquids and air. It is easily breakable but it can be made very strong.	Paper Paper is a thin material that people use for writing, printing, wrapping and many other purposes.
	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	STICKY KNOWLEDGE FACT	CORE LEARNING			
Lesson 1	We are learning to identify different materials.	Everything is made up of materials. Each material can be used to make lots of different things.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a material? Children to identify different materials: wood, wool, plastic, glass, metal and paper. 			
Lesson 2	We are learning to name objects and the materials it is made from.	An object is something that you can touch and a material is what the object is made from.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are objects made from? Children to distinguish between an object and the material it is made from. 			
Lesson 3	We are learning to identify the properties of materials.	Properties help us to describe materials. We can group materials together based on their properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can I describe an object? Children to explore and identify the properties of materials e.g. hard, soft, rough, smooth, shiny, heavy or transparent. Work out the advantages and disadvantages that these materials have. 			

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Lesson 4	We are learning to investigate which objects float and sink.	An object floats or sinks because of its density compared to water's density. (Density is how tightly packed the material inside an object is).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which materials float and sink? • Children to predict whether materials will float or sink based on how heavy they are. • Children to test whether different materials float or sink. • Children to evaluate against their predictions.
Lesson 5	We are learning to investigate which materials are absorbent or waterproof.	If an object is absorbent it is able to soak up a liquid easily. Whereas if an object is waterproof it keeps the water out and stops you from getting wet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which materials are absorbent? • Children to predict whether materials are absorbent or waterproof. • Children to test the materials. • Children to evaluate against their predictions.
Lesson 6	We are learning to explain materials and their properties for different uses.	Certain materials are used for particular things because they have a purpose e.g. a door is made from wood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which material is best for different objects? • Children to explain the best material based on properties for different uses.