

Торіс	What is our school made of? (Science Y2: Traction man)					
N.C Learning Objectives	 Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. 					
Vocabulary	Suitability The quality of being right or appropriate for a particular purpose.	SquashingBendingSquashing is pushingBending is changing theShings closely together.shape and direction ofsomething.Something.		Twisting To twist something you move one part clockwise and the other part anticlockwise.	Stretching Stretching is to change shape by pulling it to make it longer or wider.	
	LEARNING OBJECTIVE	STICKY KNOWLEDGE FAC	Т	LESSON ACTIVITIES		
Lesson 1	We are learning identify materials	The five most common materials are wood; met fabric; plastic and paper	al;	 Children to focus on five main materials: wood; in and paper Children to identify and explain what different to Children to investigate how toys are made with a glass. 		it toys are made of
Lesson 2	We are learning to identify which material objects are made from and why	Objects can be made from different materials which are either man made or natural.		 Children to identify the different material used to build the school (both inside and out) Discuss why each material is used in a certain location, explore the suitability Discuss why builders use paint on some materials 		
Lesson 3	We are learning to identify the suitability of different materials.	A material can be suitable for different purposes, this means that the material is right for its purpose.		 Look at the main materials used to construct the school (wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard) Children to discuss how the same objects are made from different material e.g a door made from metal and a door made from wood. Children to explore why this is the case. Children to discuss and explain the advantages and disadvantages (suitability) of using each material. 		



Lesson 4 And lesson 5	We are learning investigate which materials are waterproof	Something that is waterproof does not allow water to pass through it. An absorbent material has small holes in it. When the material come into contact with the liquid it fills the small holes.	 Children to carry out an investigation into which material/toys/object from Traction Man are waterproof and not waterproof (one object to represent each material). Children to investigate the difference between waterproof and absorbent, consider suitability Children to identify what happens to the materials that are absorbent consider suitability Children to plan, investigate and record results.
Lesson 6	We are learning to identify how some materials can be changed	The shape of some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	 Children to investigate how different materials can be manipulated e.g. a plastic slide can be twisted as it can be heated up and moulded into shape. Wood can be cut into different shapes and connected together whereas metal needs welding etc Children to identify different materials that can squashed, stretched, twisted or bent Children to identify what materials they would use to create a new playground structure and how/if they would manipulate the material and why (suitability)
Lesson 7	We are learning to identify the properties of materials and their suitability		 Children to draw upon taught knowledge from across the unit to explain why our school is made from the different materials