

KS1 Biology – Uses of Everyday Materials

Key question – Can materials be adapted to make them suitable?

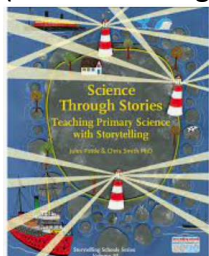
Vocabulary	Meaning
bend	To shape or force something into a curve or an angle.
shape	The outline of an object.
object	a material thing that can be seen and touched.
twist	To form into a distorted shape.
change	To make something different.
squash	To crush or squeeze (something) with force so that it becomes flat, soft, or out of shape.
used	Second hand, already been used.
suitability	being right or appropriate for a particular purpose.
properties	the characteristics that allow us to differentiate one material from another.

Enquiry Types



Lesson 1 LO: To identify the uses of different everyday materials.	How many different materials can you name?
Lesson 2 LO: To compare the suitability of different everyday materials.	What does the term waterproof mean? Can you make a material waterproof?
Lesson 3 LO: To understand how the shapes of objects made from some materials can be changed.	Name the 4 ways in which an object can be changed.
Lesson 4 LO: To understand the process of recycling.	What is recycling? Can you explain the process of recycling?
Lesson 5 LO: To gain knowledge of people who invented new materials.	Can you name 3 scientists who invented a new material? What did they invent?

Science Concept Story - The Fairy Godmothers Day Off (Science Through Stories)



Can they describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials?
 Can they compare and group together a variety of materials based on their simple physical properties?
 Can they explore how the shapes of solid objects can be changed? (squashing, bending, twisting, stretching)
 Can they say which materials are natural and which are man-made?
 Can they find out about people who developed useful new materials? (John Dunlop, Charles Macintosh, John McAdam)
 Can they identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard for particular uses?
 Can they explain how things move on different surfaces?

Key Scientist – Charles Macintosh
 Inventor of the 'Macintosh Raincoat'.

