



Uses of everyday materials



Key knowledge:

Different materials are suitable for different purposes due to their differing properties.

Materials can be compared to assess their suitability for a particular use.

Solid objects made from some materials can be bent, squashed, twisted and stretched and others cannot at all, or may only be able to be changed in some of the ways listed.

Materials can be used for more than one thing e.g. metal can be used for coins, cars, cutlery.

Different materials can be used for the same thing e.g. cutlery can be made by plastic, wood, metal.

Many famous scientists have developed useful new materials.

Key vocabulary:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Material• Purpose• Properties• Suitable• Unsuitable• Hardwearing• Uses• Squash• Bend• | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stretch• Twist Opaque• Translucent• Transparent• Brittle• Rigid• Flexible• Dull• Shiny• Absorbent• Waterproof |
|--|---|

Key discussion points:

- How can you explain, using your knowledge of properties and key vocabulary, what the most suitable material would be for making: a raincoat, toddlers' dungarees, some plates and cutlery for a picnic?
- Can you compare the materials in and around school with materials found in other places (at home, on the journey to school, on visits and in stories, rhymes and songs)

Famous Scientists:

John Dunlop

Charles Macintosh

Charles Rennie Makintosh

John McAdam

Useful Links and further opportunities:

[BBC Bitesize KS1; Materials](#)

[Topmarks.co.uk - Materials and their properties](#)

[Primaryfacts.com - John Dunlop](#)

[Crickweb.co.uk - KS1 Science](#)