






Science Medium Term Plan

	Year Group:	Term:	Topic/Unit :		
	1	Spring	Everyday materials		
National Curriculum Programme of Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 				
Prior Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. (Pre-school - Materials, including changing materials) Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. (Pre-school - Materials, including changing materials) Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. (Pre-school - Materials, including changing materials) 				
Future Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials) Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. (Y2 - Uses of everyday materials) 				
Links to other subjects	Maths – weight and volume				
Enrichment	Feely bags filled with different materials for the children to explore.				
Working Scientifically	Comparative tests 	Identify and classify 	Observation over time 	Pattern seeking 	Research 
	Which materials are the most flexible? Which materials are the most absorbent?	We need to choose a material to make an umbrella. Which materials are waterproof?	What happens to shaving foam over time?	Is there a pattern in the types of materials that are used to make objects in a school?	Which materials can be recycled?
Working Scientifically Assessment Focus	<p>Plan/Do: Set up enquiry – Materials: floating and sinking</p> <p>Working Scientifically: Do: Perform simple tests to compare and group</p> <p>Assessment Focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children carry out a simple test? Can children use test results to group materials into those which float or sink? 				
Sticky vocabulary	<p>Object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not see-through</p> <p>Working scientifically vocabulary: record, investigate, same, different, identify</p>				
End points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All objects are made of one or more materials. Some objects can be made from different materials e.g. plastic, metal or wooden spoons. Materials can be described by their properties e.g. shiny, stretchy, rough etc. Some materials e.g. plastic can be in different forms with very different properties. 				

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