## Programme of Study Statements

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.

Investigations and Skills for thinking like a Scientist


Comparative Tests

## Which shapes make

 the strongest paper bridge?Which material would be best for the roof of the little pig's house?


Identify \& Classify

Which materials will float and which will sink? Which materials will let electricity go through them, and which will not?

Which materials are shiny and which are dull?


Observation over time

How long do bubble bath bubbles last for?

What will happen to our snowman?


Pattern seeking

How do materials change with heat? leave outside in
sunshine/windowsill/radi ator

How does amount of water affect the strength of a kitchen towel?


Research
How have the materials we use changed over time?

How are plastics made?

## Future Knowledge:

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. (Y3 Rocks)
- Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. (Y3 - Forces and magnets)
- Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. (Y5 - Properties and changes of materials)
Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for

| Big Question: <br> Can we change materials? <br> How do we choose the best material? | the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood <br> and plastic. (Y5 - Properties and changes of materials) |
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