

<u>Nursery</u>	<u>Reception</u> • Know that there is a variety of materials. • Know some uses of those materials. • Know natural materials and where they come from. E.g shells, pebbles. • Simple changes of state -ice melting, baking.	<u>Year 1</u> • Table -wood, bottle-plastic/glass/metal, clothes-cotton, books-paper Objects and their materials. • 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 such as soft, rough, silky, smooth, flexible, hard, sticky, cold.
<u>Year 2</u> • Know the suitability of a variety of everyday materials including, wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses such as building a house, being able to see through it, easy to wash and reuse, light and easy to print on, rock-building, decorative, construction, jewellery. • Know some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	 Westglade Primary School Grow, discover & blossom <u>Science Knowledge Path</u> <u>(Everyday materials)</u>	<u>Year 3 – (Rocks focus)</u> • Know how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock and layers of sedimentary rock. (things that once lived covered in Y2). • Know that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
<u>Year 4 (states of matter)</u> • Solids are hard and the particles are close together, liquids can be poured and the particles are further apart, gases fill the space they are in and the particles are spread widely. • Materials change state. We measure temperature with a thermometer and in degrees c/f. They can use fire/gas stove or electricity / kettle. Cool using a fridge/ice. • They need to know in the water cycle, water is heated to create evaporation then when it hits something cold it creates condensation and then precipitation happens. (geography link)	<u>Year 5</u> • Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution (salt, sugar, coffee granules and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. (evaporation). • Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated including filtering, sieving and evaporating. To know what filtering and sieving is. (building on from Y4 with evaporation) • Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. To know reversible changes mean you can get the original material back, irreversible changes mean you cannot. • Changes sometimes result in new materials e.g popcorn.	<u>Year 6 – N/A</u>