

Forton's Fundamental Facts – Science



Topic – Everyday Materials		Spring 2 – Nicky Nook (Year 1 & 2)	
<u>Enquiry -</u>		<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
What properties must a material have if we are going to use it to make a dog bed? Which material will absorb the most water and why? Why do we use wooden spoons instead of metal spoons to stir food which is heating in a pan?		suitability	This means having properties which are right for specific purpose?
<u>Investigation -</u>		material	Materials are what an object is made from.
		properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).
<u>Focus Scientist –</u> Charles Macintosh	<u>Diagram</u>	wood	Hard, stiff, strong, opaque and can be carved into any shape.
<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;"> Wood </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;"> Metal </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;"> Plastic </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;"> Fabric </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;"> Glass </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;"> Paper </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px;"> Rock </div> </div> <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">© www.SaveTeachersSundays.com 2013</p>		glass	Waterproof, transparent, hard and smooth.
		plastic	Waterproof, strong and it can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.
		paper	Lightweight and flexible.
		cardboard	Strong, light and stiff.
		fabric	Soft, flexible, hard-wearing and it can be stretchy, warm and absorbent.
		rubber	Hard-wearing, elastic, flexible and strong.
		metal	Strong, hard and easy to wash.
		Transparent	Transparent objects can be seen through.

