



# Springbank Primary School Knowledge Organiser



<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Term: Spring Term 2</b>	<b>Focus: Everyday Materials</b>
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Vocabulary	Definitions	Diagrams
<b>Wood</b>	Wood is a material that comes from trees. It is hard, strong and heavy so and is useful for making furniture and constructing houses.	<p><b>Examples of objects made from different materials</b></p>
<b>Plastic</b>	Plastics are made in factories using chemicals that are found in oil. There are lots of different kinds of plastics. Plastics don't carry heat or electricity well so are useful for pan handles and covering electrical wires.	
<b>Metals</b>	Metals are shiny, hard and strong materials that come from rocks called ores. There are many different types of metals and they can have many uses. They all conduct electricity and heat so can be used for pans and electrical wires.	
<b>Paper</b>	Paper is made when wood is mixed with water and chemicals to make a mixture called pulp. The mixture is spread into thin layers, pressed flat and allowed to dry.	
<b>Cardboard</b>	Cardboard is thick, stiff paper. It is flexible enough to be cut and folded, so that it can be used to make boxes to contain all sorts of things.	
<b>Glass</b>	Glass is a <b>transparent</b> (see through) material that is made when sand melts at very high temperatures, thin glass can break easily. It is used in windows.	
<b>Fabric</b>	Fabrics are flexible material made of fibres woven together. They can make all kinds of things from clothes to sheets to tents and sails. Wool, cotton and canvas are natural fabrics from plants and animals. Other fabrics like nylon are made in factories.	
<b>Rock</b>	Rock is a natural material that the ground is made of. There are many different kinds of rocks and some are harder than others.	