

Grouping Materials (Chemistry)

Year 6, Autumn Term

| <i>You will be taught</i> | <i>You should know</i> |
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| to compare everyday materials and objects on the basis of their material properties, including hardness, strength, flexibility and magnetic behaviour, and to relate these properties to everyday uses of the materials | the terms metal, non-metal, magnetic and non-magnetic the properties and uses of a variety of solid materials |
| that some materials are better thermal insulators than others | that air is a good insulator ; examples of situations where trapped air is used for insulation in everyday life, e.g. winter clothing, sleeping-bags, expanded polystyrene for cups |
| that some materials are better electrical conductors than others | that metals and carbon (graphite) are conductors of electricity, e.g. copper for household wiring; that most other materials are insulators , e.g. plastic for plug covers |
| to describe and group rocks and soils on the basis of their characteristics, including appearance, texture and permeability | about different kinds of soils, e.g. sand, clay, loam; how particle size affects drainage; the term humus and how this enriches the soil |
| to recognise differences between solids, liquids and gases, in terms of ease of flow and maintenance of shape and volume. | how to use simple particle theory to describe the arrangement of particles in solids, liquids and gases. |

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/activities/materials.shtml>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/revision_bites/materials.shtml

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/tests/materials.shtml>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/activities/gases.shtml>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/revision_bites/gases.shtml

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/science/tests/gases.shtml>