



Year 2 **Subject:** Science **Focus:** Uses of everyday materials **Term:** Autumn 2

Prior learning: What I should already know

- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- 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
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

By the end of the unit I should know...

- 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.
- Identify and sort materials that are natural from those that are man made materials

	Vocabulary
bending	Changing the shape and direction of something
materials	What objects are made from
properties	This is what a material is like and how it behave
squashing	Changing the shape by pushing things closely together
stretching	Changing the shape by pulling it to make it longer or wider
object	Something that can be seen or touched
twisting	Changing the shape by moving one part clockwise and the other part anti-clockwise
Man made	Made by humans
Natural	As found in nature
liquid	A substance that is not a solid or a gas
waterproof	A material that does not allow liquid through it
Opaque	A material which does not allow light through it
Transparent	A material that does allow light through it
suitability	A Means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose

Properties of materials

	wood: hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.		glass: waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.
	plastic: waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.		metal: strong, hard, easy to wash.
	paper: lightweight, flexible.		cardboard: strong, light, stiff.
	fabric: soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.		rubber: hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong.

Amazing Activities

- To investigate materials and their uses in the home and around school
- To conduct an Investigation in the style of a famous scientist explored

Charles Macintosh
1766-1843
invented the first waterproof fabric in 1818.



Skills

- To perform simple investigations
- To observe closely using simple equipment
- To gather and record information to help answer questions posed
- To identify, group and classify materials based upon properties identified