



Uses of Everyday Materials

Year 2

Key Vocabulary

materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.



Key Knowledge

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.

Key Knowledge

To know- man-made materials paper, plastic, glass, bricks.

Natural materials- Clay, wood, iron, gold, gemstones

How paper is made- from tree to book.

John Dunlop

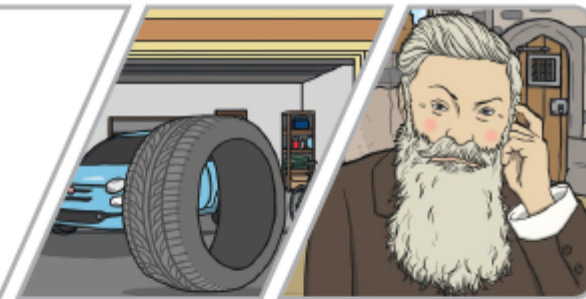
John Dunlop was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre. It was originally invented in 1887 to use with bicycles, and then became very useful when automobiles were developed.

How materials can change – the melting of chocolate, how fast does it melt? What materials can speed up or slow down the melting of chocolate?

The process of making chocolate, from cacao to shop



John Dunlop originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle.



Recycling and sustainability

What materials can be recycled – paper, glass, cardboard, metals, some plastics.

The process of recycling and how it helps the environment



