



Science Topic : Uses of Everyday Materials	Year 2	Terms 3 and 4
<p><b>Key learning:</b>          I can identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.          I can find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.</p>		

Key Vocabulary and Knowledge	
Absorbent	material that soaks up liquid easily
Bendy	an object that bends easily into a curved shape
Wood	the material which forms the trunks and branches of trees
Waterproof	does not let water pass through it
Unsuitable	Someone or something that is unsuitable for a particular purpose or situation does not have the right properties for it
Transparent	If an object is transparent, you can see through it
Suitable	something that is for a particular purpose or occasion is right or acceptable
Brick	rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls, which are usually red or brown
Elastic	a rubber material that stretches when you pull it and returns to its original size and shape when you let it go
Fabrics	Cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, wool or other threads.
Plastic	a material which is light in weight and does not break easily
Properties	the qualities or features that belong to something and make it recognisable
Recyclable	waste or materials which can be processed and used again
Glass	a hard transparent material
Man metal - made	things that are created by people
Natural	things that exist in nature and are not made by people
Metal	a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead
Opaque	if an object or substance is opaque, you cannot see through it

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
<p>What are materials used for?</p>	<p>Materials are used for different purposes based on their properties. For example, wood is used to make furniture and floors. Metal can be used to make coins, cans, cars and cutlery. Glass can be used to make windows.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  glass         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  metal         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  rock         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  plastic         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  wood         </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  water         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  brick         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  paper         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  fabrics         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  elastic         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  foil         </div> </div>
<p>What properties of materials make them suitable for a particular use?</p>	<p>Glass can be used to make windows because it is transparent. Rulers can be made from wood, plastic or rubber because these materials are smooth and can be cut straight. Spoons are made from metal, because it is waterproof and can be cleaned easily. They can also be made from plastic for children because plastic is light and it cannot hurt children's growing teeth.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  transparent         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  waterproof         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  opaque         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  stiff         </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  soft         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  shiny         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  rough         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  absorbent         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  bright         </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  bendy         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  stretchy         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  hard         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  smooth         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  dull         </div> </div>