

Uses of Everyday Materials – Year 2 -Autumn Term

Key Knowledge

Properties of Materials

Wood	Hard, strong, stiff.
Plastic	Strong, shiny, bendy.
Glass	Transparent, smooth, stiff
Metal	Hard, strong, shiny.
Water	Runny, wet, clear
Rock	Hard, strong

Some common materials and their properties

Wood can be used for:	Door, tables
Plastic can be used for:	Pens, rulers
Glass can be used for:	Windows, glasses
Metal can be used for:	Cars, coins
Rock can be used for:	Garden walls, Old buildings
Brick can be used for:	Houses, walls
Paper can be used for:	School books, wrapping paper
Card can be used for:	Folders, birthday cards

Different materials used for the same thing

Some objects can be made from various materials	For example, a spoon can be made from: plastic, wood or metal.
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Squashing

Bending



Twisting

Stretching



Useful websites

<https://www.activelearnprimary.co.uk/resource/412294>

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Various	Lots of different kinds
Rubber	A tough material that can be shaped
Inflatable	Can be filled with air
Fabric	Cloth produced by weaving or knitting.

Changing the shapes of materials

Squashing	Crushing something so that it becomes flat, soft or out of shape.
Bending	Changing a straight object so that it is curved.
Twisting	Changing the shape of an object by turning it.
Stretching	Making longer or wider without tearing or breaking.

People we need to know

John Dunlop	- Born in 1840 - An expert in rubber - Invented the first inflatable tyre.
Charles Macintosh	- Born in 1766 - Invested the first waterproof fabric - The 'mac' raincoat is named after him.
John McAdam	- Born in 1756 - Built roads with a smooth, hard surface