Learning Organiser for Year 2 - Uses of Everyday Materials

National Curriculum Summary
Key Subject Concept

- 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.

Key Questions

- Which sponge is the best for mopping up spills?
- When squashed, which materials return to their original shape?
- What happens to materials when they are heated or cooled?
- Which surface does a car roll down quickest?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Characteristic	Quality (e.g. hardness, flexibility)
Classification	A way to sort things with the same characteristic
Man-made	Made by people
Natural	Found in nature
Property	A characteristic of something
Squash	To crush something so that it becomes flat or out of shape
Bend	To change a straight object so that it is curved
Twist	To change the shape of something by turning it
Stretch	To make something longer or wider without tearing or breaking it
Waterproof	Does not absorb water
Opaque	A material is **opaque** if you cannot see through it.
Transparent	A material is **transparent** if you can see through it.

Key Facts

- Materials have different properties:

Wood – hard, strong, opaque

Plastic – strong, waterproof, bendy or stiff

Glass – transparent, waterproof

Metal – strong, hard, shiny

Stone – hard, strong

- Different materials are used for different purposes.
- Some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting or stretching.
- Some objects can e made from different materials, e.g. a spoon can be made from plastic, wood or metal.

Working Scientifically Skills	Diagrams/Charts/Pictures
• Identifying and classifying • Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions • Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways • Performing simple tests	How can materials be changed? squashing  bending  twisting  stretching 
Possible Experiences	**Biographical Information**
▪ Visit recycling centre ▪ Make something useful by reusing materials ▪ Investigate what the best material would be to make a raincoat/a towel	Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806 – 1859) Built bridges, tunnels, railways, docks and ships Built The Clifton Suspension Bridge, Bristol Built Paddington Station (1854) in London and Bristol Temple Meads station John Dunlop (1840 - 1921) An expert in rubber Invented the first inflatable tyre Charles Macintosh (1766 – 1843) Invented the first waterproof fabric The 'mac' raincoat is named after him.