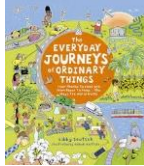













































Science – Year 2 – autumn 2 – Everyday Materials

Vocabulary	Meaning
absorbent	Material that soaks up liquid easily.
bendy	An object that bends easily into a curved shape.
elastic	A rubber material that stretches when you pull it and returns to its original size and shape when you let it go.
fabric	Cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, wool or other threads.
foil	Sheets of metal as thin as paper.
force	the influence that changes movement
man - made	Things that are created by people.
natural	Things that exist in nature and are not made by people.
opaque	If an object or substance is opaque you cannot see through it.
plastic	A material which is light in weight and does not break easily.
predict	To say what you think will happen in the future.
rough	Uneven and not smooth.
smooth	No roughness, lumps or holes.
transparent	If an object is transparent you can see through it.
waterproof	Does not let water pass through it.

Skills
Ask, enquire, recall and remember
Investigate similarities and differences between different materials.
Sort materials by their properties.
Plan a simple investigation.

Books
  
   

Knowledge
<div> <div>  glass  metal  rock  plastic  wood </div> <div>  water  brick  paper  fabrics  elastic  foil </div> <div>  transparent  waterproof  opaque  stiff </div> <div>  soft  shiny  rough  absorbent  bright </div> <div>  bendy  stretchy  hard  smooth  dull </div> </div> <div> <div>Natural Materials</div> <div>  chalk  sand  oil  leather  iron </div> <div>  gold  cotton  coal  wood </div> <div>Man-made Materials</div> <div>  concrete  glass  paper  rubber </div> <div>  steel  plastic  polyester </div> </div>

What I should be able to do and know now.

Knowledge

Know what our senses are and why we have senses.

Know objects feel and look different based on the materials they are made from.

Name some materials such as brick, glass, wood, plastic, metal, water.

Know what physical properties means.

Know what classify means.

Skills

Know how to sort into groups and what sort means.

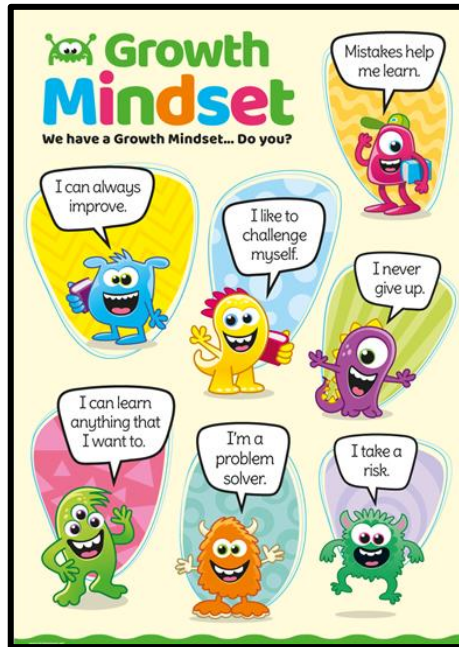
Investigate how objects are similar / different based on the material they are made from

Can say how materials are similar / different to each other.

Can name different materials for making things.

Can give examples of how we can investigate.

Growth Mindset Strategies



What I will be learning

1. How objects are similar / different based on the materials they are made from.
2. How to organise a variety of materials into groups.
3. The different between natural and man-made materials.
4. How to identify some materials that change shape temporarily.
5. That different materials can be used to make the same product.

What I will know and be able to do at the end of the topic.

Explain how you can classify materials

Using a given set of criteria and generating own criteria for classifying.

How can some materials be used for more than one product?

Metal – coins, cans, cars, table legs

Wood – matches, floors, telegraph poles

How can different materials be used to make the same product?

Spoons can be made from wood, plastic, metal.

How the shapes of solid objects can be changed?

Squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

How can some changes to shapes be permanent and others be temporary? and why this can influence their uses.

Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.