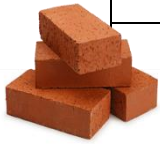


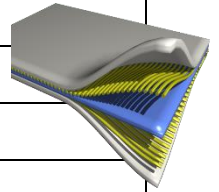


Science Knowledge Organiser Willow Class Year 2 Uses of Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary



| | |
|--------------|--|
| waterproof | A material that does not soak in liquid. |
| absorbent | A material that soaks up liquid, |
| rock / brick | A solid, natural and a man-made material used for building |
| cardboard | Harder or stronger form of paper. |
| glass | Windows can be made from this transparent and brittle material. |
| plastic | Man-made material that can be moulded into different colours and shapes. |
| metal | A solid material which can be hard, shiny and have good conductivity for heat and electricity. |
| wood | A natural material from trees used for fuel or building. |
| bake | To cook using heat. |
| bending | To shape or force something into a curve. |
| twisting | To turn something from both ends. |
| stretching | To pull something to make it longer. |
| squashing | To use force to crush or squeeze something to make it smaller. |



Key Questions

- Which material 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?

Essential Knowledge:

By the end of this topic I will be able to:

- 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.

Opportunities for scientific enquiry

Explore how materials change and answer questions, e.g. Do all stretchy materials stretch in the same way? Are all plastic objects bendy?



Group objects based on material they are made from. Group materials based on what they are used for. Identify the material objects are made from and what they are used for. Test objects to identify how they can change shape. Group objects based on how they can be recycled.



Explore the suitability of different materials for different uses, e.g. Which material would carry water the best? Which material would make the best curtains? Which material makes the best fold-up aeroplane?

