

Year 2: Uses of everyday materials Spring | Year B

What should I already know?

- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials 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 Vocabulary

Material	What an object is made from
Soft	A material that feels gentle to touch
Hard	A material that does not easily change shape
Shiny	A smooth surface that can reflect light
Dull	Not clear, bright or shiny
Object	Something that can be seen and touched
Heavy	Difficult to lift
Light	Easy to lift
Float	When an object stays on top of the water
Sink	When an object falls to the bottom of the water
Absorb	When liquid is taken in by a material
Transparent	Materials you can see through
Opaque	Materials you cannot see through
Bend	To force something to curve
Squash	To crush or squeeze something
Twist	To bend or curl something out of shape
Stretch	To make something longer without ripping, breaking or tearing it

I am learning to...

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials.
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.
- Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Scientific diagrams



Key misconceptions

- Children may not be able to tell the difference between an object and the material it is made from.
- Some may think certain objects are always made from the same material.
- Some may think the larger an object is, the more likely it is to sink.
- Children may think that if the water is absorbed by the material, then it has disappeared.

Key skills - working scientifically

- Perform a simple test to explore questions e.g. what is the best material for...?
- Observe closely using simple equipment
- Identify and classify
- Use their ideas and observation to suggest answers to questions
- Gather and record data to help answer questions.

Key scientists

Charles Macintosh (1766-1843)
Chemist and inventor of waterproof clothing.



What will I be learning next?

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
- Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.
- Observe that some materials change state