

Uses of Everyday Materials- Year 2

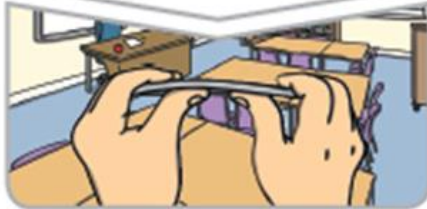
Key Vocabulary:

Materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
Suitability	Suitability means the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
Properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.



Key Knowledge:

Wood: hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.



Glass: waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.



Metal: strong, hard, easy to wash



Plastic: waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.



Paper: lightweight, flexible



Cardboard: strong, light, stiff



Fabric: soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.



Rubber: hard-wearing, flexible, elastic, strong.



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Key Questions:

1. Can I say why a material is suitable for its purpose?
2. Can I compare why one material is more suitable than another?
4. Can I explore how the shape of an object can be changed?
5. Can I explain what a material feels like/looks like?

Key Vocabulary:

Organise	Brick	Plastic:	Metal:	Wood:	Squashing
Compare	Rock	Spoons	Coins	Matches	Bending
	Paper	Chairs	Cans	Floors	Twisting
Strong	Cardboard	Rulers	Cars	Telegraph poles	Stretching
Tough	Glass		Table legs		
Flexible	Rubber				
	Ceramic				
	Fabric				
	Leather				
	Wool				
	Diamond				

Key Knowledge

John McAdam	John McAdam was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called ' macadamisation '.
John Dunlop	John Dunlop was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre. It was originally invented in 1887 to use with bicycles, and then became very useful when automobiles were developed.
Charles Macintosh	Charles Macintosh was a Scottish inventor and chemist who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. The Mackintosh raincoat was introduced in 1824.
Macadamisation	Macadamisation was the name given to John McAdam's construction process of building roads. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar.

People who developed new materials:

John McAdam's process was so successful that roads were built in this way right across the world.



John Dunlop originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle.



Charles Macintosh invented the first waterproof fabric by painting a dissolved rubber solution onto cloth.

