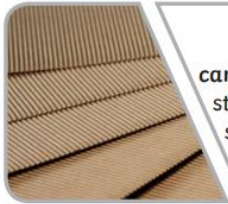




Year 2 - Spring 1 + 2 - Materials



paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



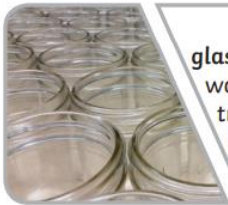
fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



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



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



glass:
waterproof,
transparent,
hard, smooth.



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



metal:
strong, hard,
easy to wash.

Key Facts

John McAdam was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called '**macadamisation**'.

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 was an inventor and chemist who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. The mackintosh raincoat was introduced in 1824.

Macadamisation was the name given to John McAdams construction process of building roads. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar.

Material Purposes

Paper	Newspaper, wrapping paper and envelopes.
Cardboard	Cereal boxes, chipboard and paper towels.
Fabric	Clothes, hats and bandages.
Rubber	Tyres, belts and medical gloves.
Wood	Tables, doors and picture frames.
Glass	Windows, mirrors and glasses.
Plastic	Toys, bank cards and watering cans.
Metal	Cutlery, screws and jewellery.

Key Vocabulary

Materials	What things are made out of.	Squash	Push something so that it loses its shape.
Purpose	The job that something does.	Bend	Move both ends inwards.
Properties	What a material is like and how it behaves.	Twist	Turn something to make a spiral shape.
Suitability	How well something does something due to its properties.	Stretch	Move both ends outwards.

