



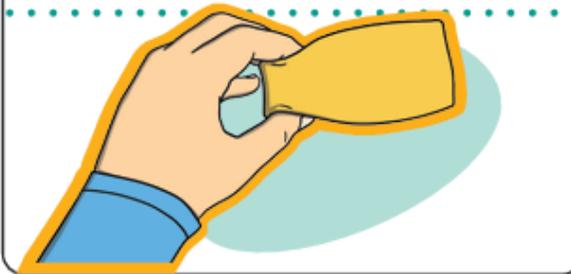
Key Vocabulary

material	A material is what something is made of, such as wood or plastic.
suitability	Suitability means having the right properties for a certain use.
properties	The properties of a material tell us what it is like and how it behaves, such as whether it is soft, rough or transparent.
recycle	To recycle means to change waste (rubbish) into a material that can be used again.
recyclable	If a material is recyclable , it means it can be recycled. Not all materials are recyclable .

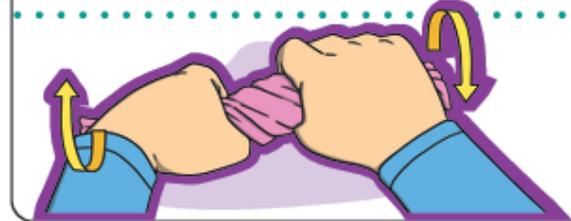
Key Knowledge

Some **materials** can change shape when you squash, bend, twist or stretch them. **Materials** that are soft, bendy or stretchy are often easier to change the shape of than **materials** that are hard, **rigid** or **strong**.

Squash an object by pressing on it.



Twist an object by holding both ends and twisting your hands in opposite directions.



Bend an object by trying to bring both ends towards each other.



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





Key Vocabulary

strong	Strong materials do not change shape or break easily.
flexible	Flexible materials can bend easily without breaking.
breakable	Breakable materials can break easily.
brittle	Brittle materials are often hard and rigid . They can break easily, for example when bent .
rigid	Rigid materials do not bend easily.
tough	Tough materials do not break or crack easily.
translucent	If a material is translucent , some light passes through it. You might be able to see through the material but not clearly.

Uses of Everyday Materials

Some materials are used for more than one thing. For example, metal is used to make all of these things.



Different materials can be used to make the same thing. For example, spoons can be made of different materials.



The properties of a **material** affect their **suitability**, making them either suitable or unsuitable for particular uses.



As a Scientist...

In year 1 I learnt:

- That everyday objects are made from materials
- Sort and recognise materials
- Investigate waterproof materials
- Observe weather changes
- Describe physical properties of materials and how they can change
- Know which materials are/are not magnetic
- Properties of materials.
- Grouping & classifying
- Floating & sinking

In year 2 I will learn:

- 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, by identifying the uses of different materials.
- I can identify uses of different everyday materials.
- Out and About To identify and classify the uses of everyday materials, in the context of the local area.
- I can identify and group the uses of everyday materials. To gather and record data to help in answering questions, by exploring the purposes of different objects.
- I can record my observations.
- Comparing Suitability 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, by exploring the purposes of different objects.