



Year 2

Materials

Statutory Requirements:

- 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

Working Scientifically:

- Asking simple questions, and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

Key Knowledge:

- Objects that we use are made from materials chosen for their properties.
- Common materials are wood, plastic, glass, rock, paper, cardboard, metal and fabric.
- Some materials' shapes can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
- Malleability is how easily a material can be squashed.
- Elasticity is how easily a material can be stretched.
- Flexibility is how easily a material can be bent or twisted.

Key Vocabulary:

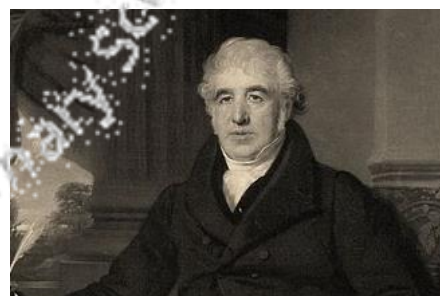
- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| ➤ Object | ➤ Rock | ➤ Malleable |
| ➤ Material | ➤ Brick | ➤ Squash |
| ➤ Wood | ➤ Fabric | ➤ Flexible |
| ➤ Plastic | ➤ Hard | ➤ Bend |
| ➤ Glass | ➤ Soft | ➤ Twist |
| ➤ Metal | ➤ Elastic | ➤ Strong |
| ➤ Water | ➤ Stretch | |

Key Scientists:



Classic

Charles Goodyear (1800 – 1860)
American chemist who developed vulcanised rubber.



Classic

Charles McIntosh (1766 – 1843)
Scottish chemist who invented the waterproof jacket.



Contemporary

Dr Binish Desai (1993-) A waste warrior, who innovating new ways to recycle.