



Year 2

# Everyday 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

**Natalie Von Gotz (???? –)**

Swiss chemist, studying use of nanoparticles for clothing.