

Year Two Science: Uses of Everyday Materials

Key Knowledge

Properties of Materials







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

paper: lightweight,

flexible.







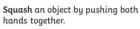


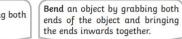










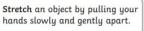






Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.













metal

	1000
stone	
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Absorbent Can soak up liquid easily.

Flexible Bending without breaking.

Key Vocabulary							
Materials	Materials are what objects are made from						
Properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof)						
Suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose						
Transparent	Objects behind can be seen clearly.						
Translucent	A material which allows light to pass through but is not clear.						
Opaque	A material which does not allow light to pass.						
John McAdam	A Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called 'macadamisation'. His process was so successful that roads were built in this way right across the world.						
Julie Brusaw	An American scientist who has developed technologies within roads to use Solar power from the Sun.						

Skills							
Observe	Serve To watch and look carefully to notice even small details						
Table	Where you record data and information.	Name Number of marbles held	bles can child	ren on my ta	hle hold?		
Data	Information that you have gathered from a test, experiment or research						