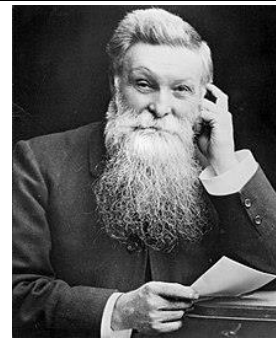


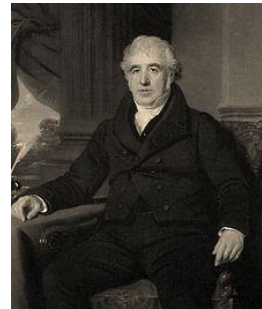
Year 2 Uses of Everyday Materials

Key Enquiry Questions	Key Facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can the shape of solid materials be changed? How are materials used to produce everyday objects? Why are some materials better than others for certain objects? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can change the shape of a material through bending, stretching, squashing, twisting. Some of these changes can be reversible e.g. squashing a sponge and some are not e.g. folding a piece of card. Not all materials can be changed in the same way. Some materials are too stiff / rigid or hard to change the shape of. Materials are used to make a range of everyday objects. Depending on what the object is used for, some materials will be more suitable than others for example you wouldn't want to make a chair out of glass and a window wouldn't be very good made out of cardboard. Man-made materials are developed by humans, often to have certain properties. Some famous scientists who have invented new materials / objects include Charles Macintosh who invented waterproof fabric that is used for rain coats and John Boyd Dunlop who invented the pneumatic tyre.

Key Vocabulary (also refer to year 1 Everyday materials for property vocab)	
bending	To shape into a curve or angle.
brick	Rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls, which are usually red or brown.
cardboard	Stiff, thicker paper.
clay	A stiff, sticky material found in the ground. It can be moulded when wet and goes hard/brittle when dried. It can be used to make bricks and pottery.
compare	Look for things that are the same or different between items.
experiment	A scientific procedure undertaken to make a discovery, test a hypothesis or demonstrate a known fact.
fabrics	Cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, wool or other threads.
foil	Sheets of metal, thin as paper.
glass	A hard, brittle material typically transparent or translucent.
identify	Establish or indicate what something is.
material	The matter from which an object can be made.
metal	A hard material such as iron, steel, gold or lead.
paper	Material made in thin sheets from the pulp of wood or other fibrous substances.
plastic	A material which is light in weight and does not break easily. It can be moulded into shapes while soft and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
purpose	The reason for which something is used / created.
rock	The solid mineral material forming part of the surface of the earth.
squashing	Crush or squeeze something with force so it becomes flat, soft or out of shape.
stretching	Be made or be capable of being made longer or wider without tearing or breaking.
strongest	Having, showing or able to exert great power.
test	A procedure intended to establish the quality, performance or reliability of something.
twisting	Forming into a bent curling or distorted shape.
wood	Hard material that forms the main part of trunks and branches on trees.



John Boyd Dunlop



Charles Macintosh



Investigate (suggestions)

- Explore how you can change a range of materials by twisting, bending etc.
- Look at a range of objects made from the same material: Why is a wooden spoon better than a metal spoon for cooking?
- Look into recycling materials and how this can help the environment.
- Use books / internet to research scientists who developed new materials.