

Year 2

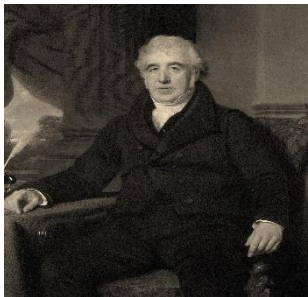
Use of Everyday Materials

Autumn 1 and 2



Key Vocabulary	Definition
materials	Materials are what objects are made from
property	This is what the material is like and how it behaves (soft, bendy, stretchy)
suitability	This means having the properties that are right for the job the materials / objects do
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

Scientists Link



Charles Macintosh was a Scottish inventor, who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. The Mackintosh was introduced in 1824.



Waterproof coat

Changing the shape of materials

Squashing



Crushing something so that it becomes flat, soft or out of shape

Bending



Changing a straight object so that it is curved

Twisting



Changing the shape of an object by turning it

Stretching



Made longer or wider without tearing or breaking

Properties of materials

Material	Property
Wood	hard, stiff, strong, opaque
Plastic	waterproof, strong, can be made flexible or stiff, smooth or rough
Paper	lightweight, flexible
Fabric	soft, flexible, stretchy, warm, absorbent
Glass	waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth, brittle
Metal	strong, hard
Cardboard	strong, light, stiff
Rubber	flexible, strong,

8 hours

Lesson 1 & 2

Can I identify different materials in the classroom?

Can I identify uses of everyday materials?

Lesson 3

Can I think about the properties of materials?

Lesson 4

Can I investigate the suitability of a variety of materials?

Lesson 5

Can I compare and contrast a variety of materials?

Lesson 6 & 7

Can I identify waterproof materials?

Can I carry out a simple test and make a prediction?

Lesson 8

Can I explain who Charles Mackintosh was and what he invented?

Charles Macintosh

Charles Macintosh was born in 1766 in Scotland.



As a young man he worked as a clerk, keeping records and doing paperwork. He did not love this job though, and in his spare time he studied science.

Charles left his job as a clerk when he was 19. He started work manufacturing chemicals, and experimented with ways to use chemicals to make new materials.

Link to a text

Charles Macintosh

Link to an extended writing

To write a biography of Charles Macintosh

Key science skills

Questioning –

Exploring and Observing

I can use what I see and my own ideas to give an answer to a question.

I can make predictions using my observation

Sorting and Grouping

I can record my sorting as pictures, words using sorting circles or tables.

I can compare 2 or more things / features. (Similarities/Differences)