

St Saviour's Catholic Primary and Nursery School



Subject: Science

Topic: Everyday Materials

Year: 2

Strand: Chemistry

What should I already know?

- To identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.
- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
- The simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials e.g. hard/soft; stretchy/stiff; shiny/dull.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their properties e.g. transparent or opaque, rough or smooth.

What am I going to learn?

- The shape of some objects can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.
- Natural materials are those which come from plants, animals or rock and include wood, cotton, sand, coal, leather, gold and iron.
- John McAdam invented Macadamisation which created tarmac, the material which we use to build roads.
- Recycling helps us to use less raw materials, reduces landfill and also reduces the amount of damaging greenhouse gases release.
- Materials have different properties and characteristics. They can be hard, soft, transparent, opaque, and waterproof.



fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



rubber:
hard-wearing,
elastic, flexible,
strong.

Vocabulary

Recycle: Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.

Suitability: The quality of the material being right or appropriate for a particular use.

Materials: are the matter or substance that objects are made from.

Plastic: A man-made material which is used for lots of things e.g. sharpeners, food containers or pens.

Metal: A hard material which lasts a long time e.g. knives and forks; or door handles.

Glass: Usually transparent and is used to make bottles and windows.

Wood: A natural material made from the trunk of trees.

Rock: Rocks are found in nature. They can be used to make flat surfaces in a garden for example.

Absorbent: It can soak up water e.g. a sponge.

Opaque/transparent: Opaque means you can't see through the material. Transparent means you can.



Investigations!

- We will be carrying out an experiment to investigate which material would be best for a particular use.

Useful Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zrsgk7>

The material song:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xOKr462Hlc0#action=share>