

# Science—Year 2—Uses of Everyday Materials

## Key Knowledge

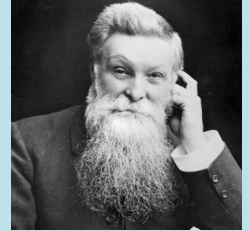
- Identify the materials wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard
- Solid shapes can be changed by bending, twisting, squashing and stretching.
- Material properties can be: hard/soft; shiny/dull; rough/smooth; bendy/stiff; waterproof/not waterproof; not see through/see through, absorbent/not absorbent.
- Some materials are used for more than one object : metal can be used for coins, cans, cars and table legs; wood can be used for matches, floors, and telegraph poles, tables; fabric can be used for clothes, teddy bears, blankets, cushions. Glass can be used for windows, cups, greenhouse
- Know that different materials can be used for the same object: cups can be made from glass, plastic, card, metal; spoons can be made from plastic, wood, metal; a table can be made from wood, plastic, glass, metal; a wallet can be made from fabric and plastic.
- Materials are suitable for some objects but not others.
  - A car is made from metal because it is hard and strong, but could not be made out of fabric, paper or glass.
  - A Teddy is made from fabric because it is soft and easy to bend, but could not be made out of wood, metal, paper or plastic.
  - A window is made from glass because it is see through and waterproof, but could not be made out of paper or metal or fabric.

## Vocabulary

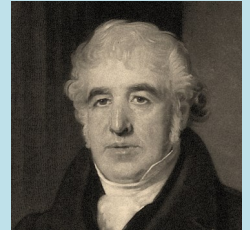
suitable	object	water	foil
unsuitable	material	rock	card/cardboard
use	wood	brick	rubber
useful	plastic	paper	wool
property	glass	fabrics	clay
properties	metal	elastic	foil
			hard

## Key People

**John Dunlop** (1840-1921) invented the first tyre in 1887. Dunlop made a tube out thin rubber sheets and filled it with air using a football pump. These new tyres were fitted to both the back wheels of his son’s tricycle and as a result movement was both easier and smoother.



**Charles Macintosh** (1766—1843) invented waterproof cloth in 1824. The mackintosh coat is named after him.



**John McAdam** (1756—1836) invented the macadam road surface. He invented a new process for building roads with a smooth hard surface that would be more durable and less muddy than plain dirt

