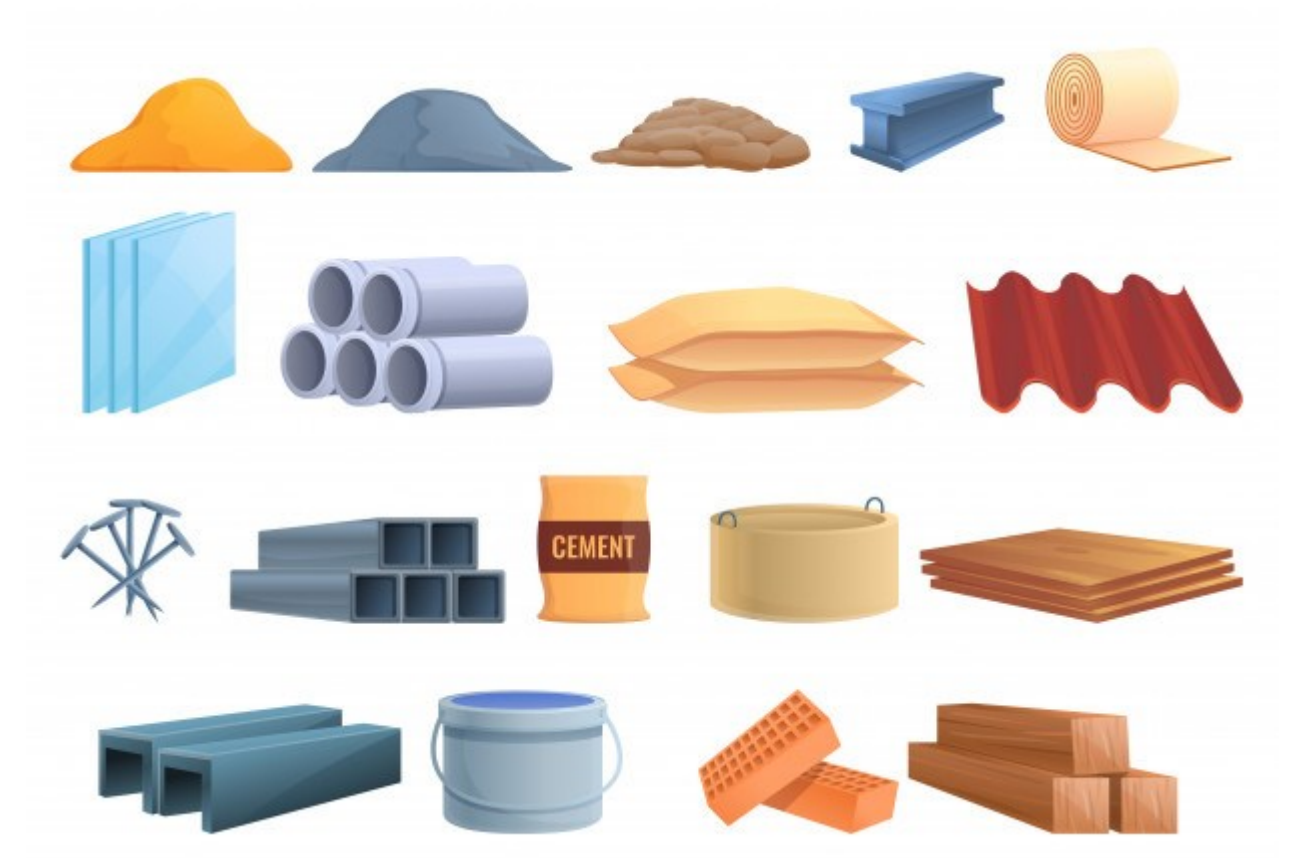


Year 2



Materials

Key Vocabulary			



Pre existing knowledge

- Objects are things that you can touch or see.
- Objects are made from materials.
- Some materials that objects are made from (e.g. plastic, wood and plastic).
- Some words to describe materials (e.g. shiny, soft, rough, absorbent).
- Materials which are natural and which are manmade.

Key Vocabulary

Materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
Suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
Properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (for example soft, stretchy, waterproof).
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.

Properties of Materials

<p>wood: hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.</p>	<p>glass: waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.</p>	<p>rubber</p>	<p>brick</p>
<p>plastic: waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.</p>	<p>metal: strong, hard, easy to wash.</p>	<p>glass</p>	<p>wood</p>
<p>paper: lightweight, flexible.</p>	<p>cardboard: strong, light, stiff.</p>	<p>plastic</p>	<p>sponge</p>
<p>fabric: soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.</p>	<p>rubber: hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong.</p>	<p>stone</p>	<p>metal</p>

<p>Squash an object by pushing both hands together.</p>	<p>Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.</p>	<p>Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.</p>	<p>Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.</p>
squashing	bending	twisting	stretching
Pressing, squeezing and crushing so that something becomes flat or changed into a different shape. We might use this when we are baking or using clay.	Changing something that is straight into a curve or at an angle. We might use this when we are bending a wire.	Make into a curled shape by holding and move round in different directions at the same time. We might use this with a piece of paper or material.	Pulling something to make it wider or longer without tearing. We might use this to flatten something out or when making pizza dough.

John McAdam's process was so successful that roads were built in this way right across the world.



John Dunlop originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle.



Charles Macintosh invented the first waterproof fabric by painting a dissolved rubber solution onto cloth.

