<u>Uses of everyday materials</u> Materials are used for different purposes based on their properties. For example:

- wood is used to make furniture
- metal is used to make coins, cars and cutlery
- glass is used to make windows and bottles





<u>How can a material change its</u> <u>shape?</u> The shape of some materials can be changed when they are stretched, twisted, bent or squashed





<u>Developers</u> What new materials do you think John Dunlop, Charles Macintosh and John McAdam created?



<u>Materials</u>

Year 2

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>

Material -the matter from which an object is made

Properties - a feature of an object such as elastic or waterproof or rigid Man-made - materials that are

created by people

Natural - materials that exist in nature

Opaque - an object you cannot see through

Transparent - an object you can see through

Flexible - materials that can bend easily

Rígíd - materials that cannot be bent or forced out of shape

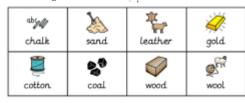
Squash - press or squash something with force so that it loses its shape Bend - something that bends easily

ínto a curved shape

Twist - rotate something to make a spiral shape

Stretch - use a pulling force to make something longer or wider

<u>Natural or Man-made</u> A natural material is any physical matter that comes from plants, animals or the ground.



A man-made material is any material made by man



By the end of this area of learning, the children should be able to: Identify the suitability of different everyday materials Compare the suitability of different everyday materials Describe how the properties of materials make them suitable or unsuitable for particular purposes Identify and discuss the uses of everyday materials Explain how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed Record observations