

# Uses of Everyday Materials

## Year 2

### Uses of everyday materials

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



### How can a material change its shape?

The shape of some materials can be changed when they are stretched, twisted, bent or squashed



### Developers

What new materials do you think John Dunlop, Charles Macintosh and John McAdam created?

### Key Vocabulary

**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

**Rigid** - 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 into a curved shape

**Twist** - rotate something to make a spiral shape

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

### Natural or Man-made

A natural material is any physical matter that comes from plants, animals or the ground.

 chalk	 sand	 leather	 gold
 cotton	 coal	 wood	 wool

A man-made material is any material made by man

 bricks	 glass	 paper	 plastic
 rubber	 steel	 polyester	 nylon

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