

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