

Uses of Everyday Materials - Year 2

Key Vocabulary to learn

Materials - what an object or thing is made from

Properties - what a material is like and how you can describe it

Absorbent - soaks up liquid easily

Waterproof - keeps water out, doesn't soak up liquids

Transparent - allows light through and you can see through it

Opaque - not able to be seen through

Observations - watching something closely

Record - keeping a note of what happens

Classify - putting objects into a group by their properties

Similar - objects or things that are the same as each other

Compare - looking if things are the same or different to each other

Suitable - something that is good to use for a specific job

Unsuitable - something that is not good to use for a specific job

Purpose - the reason for which something is done or created or for which something exists

Change - make or become different

Squash - crush or squeeze something with force so it becomes flat or out of shape

Bend - force something into a curved shape

Twist - force something into a curling shape

Stretch - make something longer or wider without it breaking

Recycle - change waste into something you can use again

Reuse - use something again or more than once

Environment - the place and surroundings in which a plant, animal or person lives

Key learning

I can identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, and suggest particular uses.

I can find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

I can perform simple tests.

I can observe closely.

What are materials used for?

Materials are used for different purposes based on their properties.

For example, wood is used to make furniture and floors.

Metal can be used to make coins, cans, cars and cutlery.

Glass can be used to make windows.



What properties of materials make them suitable for a particular use?

Glass can be used to make windows because it is transparent.

Rulers can be made from wood, plastic or rubber because these materials are smooth and can be cut straight.

Spoons are made from metal, because it is waterproof and can be cleaned easily.

They can also be made from plastic for children because plastic is light and it cannot hurt children's growing teeth.

