

Home Learning: Science knowledge Organiser

Take some time at home to read these key facts that you will be

exploring in our next science topic.

What other facts can you find out?

EVERYDAY MATERIALS



Y2

KEY PEOPLE



John McAdam: born in 1756. He invented roads with a smooth, hard surface.



Charles Macintosh: born in 1766. He invented the first waterproof fabric. The 'mac' (raincoat) was named after him.



John Dunlop: born in 1840. He was an expert in rubber and invented the first inflatable tyre.



Glass is transparent, smooth and stiff. It can be used for windows and glasses.



Metal is hard, strong and shiny. It can be used to make cars and coins.



Paper and card can be different in thickness, weight, folding strength and size. They can be used for school books, wrapping paper, newspapers, folders and birthday cards.



Rock is hard and strong. It can be used to build walls and old buildings. Brick is also hard and strong and can be shaped into cuboid for buildings and walls.



Some objects can be made from various materials. For example a knife could be made from plastic, wood or metal.



Materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

KEY VOCABULARY

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Rubber | A tough material that can be shaped. |
| Inflatable | Can be filled with air. |
| Squashy | Something that can be crushed so that it becomes flat, soft or out of shape. |
| Bending | Changing a straight object so that it becomes curved. |
| Twisting | Change the shape of an object by turning it. |
| Stretching | Make something longer or wider without tearing or breaking it. |
| Waterproof | A material that keeps water out. |
| Absorbent | A material that soaks up liquids easily. |
| Transparent | An object that can be seen through easily. |
| Opaque | An object that you cannot see through. |

KEY IDEAS



Wood is hard, strong and stiff. Wood can be used to make doors and furniture (tables, cabinets and cupboards).



Plastic is strong, shiny and bendy. It can be used for packaging, bottles, toys, bags, furniture, pipes, straws, lunch boxes etc.



Y2

EVERYDAY MATERIALS



In this journey we are going to:

What we already know:

Self Assessment

Year 1 objectives:

We can identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock

describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials

compare and group together a variety of everyday materials

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| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and | <input type="radio"/> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare how things move on different surfaces | <input type="radio"/> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, | <input type="radio"/> |