



Year 2: Everyday Materials



Kindness Enjoyment Achievement

<p><u>Key Concepts:</u> All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task. For example, a water bottle is made of plastic because it is transparent, allowing you to see the drink inside and waterproof so that it can hold the water. When choosing what to make an object from, the properties needed are compared with the properties of the possible materials, identified through simple tests and classifying activities. A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials.</p>	<p><u>Types of Enquiry:</u> <u>Sorting and classifying:</u> Sort materials using a range of properties. <u>Fair/ comparative test:</u> Which elastic is best for the Aliens underpants? Which material would be best for the little pig's house? Begin to choose an appropriate method of testing a material for a particular property. <u>Use of secondary sources:</u> <u>Change over time:</u> How long do bubble bath bubbles last for? What will happen to our snowman? <u>Pattern seeking:</u></p>	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Names of materials: wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard. Properties of materials: opaque, transparent, translucent, reflective and non reflective, rigid and flexible, stretchy, stiff, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/ tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull.</p>
<p>Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting. For example, clay can be shaped by squashing, rolling, pressing, etc. This can be a property of the material or depend on how the material has been processed, e.g. thickness.</p>	<p><u>Working scientifically skills:</u> <u>Questioning:</u> Use stories such as 3 Little Pigs to develop scientific questions. <u>Observing:</u> <u>Identify and classify:</u> Name the materials objects are made from and identify properties, making a link between the property and how its used. <u>Recording:</u> Label diagrams of objects made from different materials.</p>	<p><u>How it fits in with the rest of the curriculum:</u> Y1: Dustubgyusg between an object and the material from which it is made. Id and name a variety fo everyday materials, including wood, plastic glass, metal, water and rock Describe the simple properties of a variety fo everyday materials. Compare and group materials based on their simple physical properties.</p>



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Communicating:

Concluding: Identify the "best" and "worst" from results.

Y3: Compare and group rocks based on their appearance and simple physical properties.

Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects but magnetic forces can act at a distance.

Y5: Compare and group together different materials based on the hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (thermal and electric), and response to magnets.

Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.