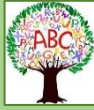


# Science - Year 2 - Chemistry

## Uses of Everyday Materials



### Key Vocabulary



Materials

Suitability

Properties

### Science GOLDEN WORDS:

prediction

measurements

conclusion

explain

classify

### Key Facts



- **What is a material?**  
A material is a solid substance.
- **What is a property of a material?**  
The property of a material is its special feature.
- **Which materials are stretchy?**  
Stretchy materials are able to lengthen when pulled like cotton, wool and nylon.
- **Which materials are rigid?**  
Rigid materials are hard and cannot lengthen when pulled like wood, metal, plastic and glass.

### Properties of Materials



**wood:**  
hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved into any shape.



**glass:**  
waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.



**plastic:**  
waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.



**metal:**  
strong, hard, easy to wash.



**paper:**  
lightweight, flexible.



**cardboard:**  
strong, light, stiff.



**fabric:**  
soft, flexible, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm, absorbent.



**rubber:**  
hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong.

### Working Scientifically:

- Ask relevant questions.
- Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.
- Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.
- Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.



### Our 'Materials' knowledge journey:

Y1: 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