

Everyday Materials

In this unit, the children will learn about the uses of everyday materials including : wood, plastic, metal, glass, brick, paper and cardboard. They will compare the suitability of different everyday materials for different purposes and explore how objects made of some everyday materials can change shape. There will also be a focus on the inventor Charles Macintosh and how he developed new materials.

Key facts to learn:

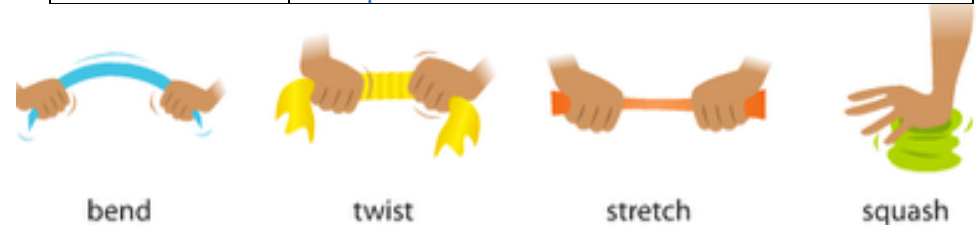
- Materials are the matter or substance that objects are made from.
- Different materials have different properties, which make them suitable for different uses.
- The shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting or stretching.
- Charles Macintosh is a Scottish inventor who created waterproof fabric. The Mackintosh raincoat is named after him because of this discovery.

Prior learning: Year 1

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
- Identify and name a variety of everyday materials.
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Key Vocabulary

Absorbent	Able to soak up liquid.
Transparent	Can be seen through.
Opaque	Cannot be seen through.
Elastic	Springs back once stretched
Flexible	Able to bend.
Squashy	Easily crushed or squeezed.
Waterproof	Repels water and liquids.
Dull	Lacking shine or brightness.
Rigid	Unable to be bent or forced out of shape.



Following on: Year 3

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and physical properties.
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things have lived are trapped within rock.
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

