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| **F:\Learning bugs\Foundation Subjects\Dolly the Fly - Science.jpgLyng Primary School Knowledge Organiser**  |
| **Topic: Science**  | **Use of Everyday Materials** What are materials and when should they be used? | Year 2  | Spring Term  |



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| **What Goldilocks and Step On words will I use?** |
| **Spelling** | **Definition** |
| Absorbent  | Can soak up liquid easily.  |
| Bend  | Changing a straight object so that it is curved.  |
| Change | How materials can differ. |
| Compare | To look at two or more materials and state what is the same and different.  |
| Flexible | Bending without breaking |
| Group | Materials can be placed in groups based on their properties eg. wood, metal, glass etc. |
| Manufactured | When a raw material is made into a new one eg. wood into paper.  |
| Material | A substance that has a name.  |
| Natural | When a material is used in its raw state eg. wooden door. |
| Shape | The way a material looks |
| Solid | A material that cannot change shape |
| Squash | Crush something so that it becomes flat, soft, or out of shape.  |
| Stretch | Make longer or wider without tearing or breaking. |
| Suitability | How effective a material is for a task. |
| Twist | Change the shape of an object by turning it.  |

**What should I already know?**

* Materials are the substances that things are made from.
* We use lots of different materials every day, eg. metal, plastic, wood and glass.
* Different materials have certain properties, eg. glass is see-through, metal is strong and often shiny.
* Objects feel and look different based on the material they are made from.
* Some materials are used to make many things.

**Notable Scientist:**

**Charles Macintosh** – Scottish inventor who invented waterproof fabrics like the Mackintosh raincoat in 1824.

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| **Key questions - sequence of learning** |
| * What materials are the different objects made from and why?
* What properties do different objects have and why?
* How can you make an object change shape?
* How could we find out which material is stretchiest?
* How could you test the strength of different paper folds
* What are eco-friendly materials?

We will conduct an investigation to find out: **What paper fold will be the strongest?**  |



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**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

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| Which materials some objects are made from.  |  |
| What words I can use to describe materials |  |
| The difference between Natural and Man-made materials  | **Natural Materials:** are those which are found in nature. **Man-made Materials: those** that are changed by people or machines.  |

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| 1. Paper towels are good for spillages because…
 | **S** | **E** |
| they are stretchy |  |  |
| they are absorbent |  |  |
| they are heavy |  |  |
| they are lightweight  |  |  |

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|  | **S** | **E** |
| 5. Name two items made from plastic | 1.2. | 1.2. |

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| 6. Which items are stretchy?**Tick two**  | **S** | **E** |
| Elastic bands  |  |  |
| Sponge  |  |  |
| Tin can |  |  |
| Socks  |  |  |

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| 2. A pencil is made from  | **S** | **E** |
| wood |  |  |
| metal |  |  |
| fabric  |  |  |
| cardboard  |  |  |

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| 7. You are planning an investigation to find the most suitable material for a new path. Tick which material is the most suitable | **S** | **E** |
| cotton |  |  |
| cardboard |  |  |
| wool |  |  |
| elastic |  |  |

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| 3. Metal is used to make nails because | **S** | **E** |
| it is flexible  |  |  |
| it stretches  |  |  |
| it is recyclable  |  |  |
| it is strong |  |  |

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|  | **S** | **E** |
| 4. Name one stretchy material.  |  |  |

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| Score  |  |
| Start |  |
| End |  |