

















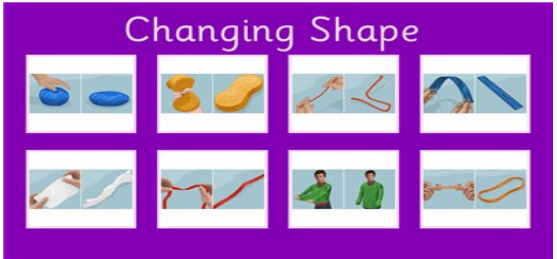



KS1 Use of everyday materials (Year 2)

**Prior Learning:** The shape of materials can be changed to make them useful

**P.O.S – Use of everyday materials**

Concept – Physics - energy transfer, forces

Facts	Vocabulary												
<p>1. Different types of materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Wood</li> <li>b) Metal</li> <li>c) Plastic</li> <li>d) Glass</li> <li>e) Brick</li> <li>f) Rock</li> <li>g) Paper</li> <li>h) cardboard</li> </ul>	<p>1. property - from an Anglo-Norman French variant of Old French propriete, from Latin proprietas, from proprius 'one's own, particular'</p>												
<p>2. Uses for materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Wood - fuel, construction material, for making tools and weapons, furniture and paper.</li> <li>b) Metal – jewellery, fasteners, screws and pots for cooking</li> <li>c) Plastic - packaging goods</li> <li>d) Glass - windows, light bulbs, and tableware</li> <li>e) Brick - building material, used to make walls and pavements</li> <li>f) Rock – decorations, household tiles, statues and monuments</li> <li>g) Paper - books, magazines and newspapers, money and photographic paper, writing paper, toys, boxes, wrapping paper, glassine, paper napkins, toilet paper, paper towels, facial tissue and paper plates</li> <li>h) Cardboard - shipping or storing products</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="930 719 1029 801">Wood</td> <td data-bbox="1029 719 1557 801">  <p>A hard substance that forms the branches and trunks of trees and can be used as a building material.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="930 801 1029 884">Plastic</td> <td data-bbox="1029 801 1557 884">  <p>An artificial substance that can be shaped when soft into many different forms and has many different uses.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="930 884 1029 1003">Glass</td> <td data-bbox="1029 884 1557 1003">  <p>A hard transparent material used to make windows, bottles and other objects.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="930 1003 1029 1086">Metal</td> <td data-bbox="1029 1003 1557 1086">  <p>A material that is generally hard and strong and through which electricity and heat can travel.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="930 1086 1029 1169">Water</td> <td data-bbox="1029 1086 1557 1169">  <p>A clear liquid without colour or taste, that falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="930 1169 1029 1218">Rock</td> <td data-bbox="1029 1169 1557 1218">  <p>The dry solid part of the Earth's surface.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Wood	 <p>A hard substance that forms the branches and trunks of trees and can be used as a building material.</p>	Plastic	 <p>An artificial substance that can be shaped when soft into many different forms and has many different uses.</p>	Glass	 <p>A hard transparent material used to make windows, bottles and other objects.</p>	Metal	 <p>A material that is generally hard and strong and through which electricity and heat can travel.</p>	Water	 <p>A clear liquid without colour or taste, that falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life.</p>	Rock	 <p>The dry solid part of the Earth's surface.</p>
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<p>3. The shape of some solid objects can be changed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Squashing</li> <li>b) Bending</li> <li>c) Twisting</li> <li>d) stretching</li> </ul>	<p>Solids changing shape:</p> 												
<p>4. John McAdam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Scottish inventor and road builder</li> <li>b) Came up with the idea of the macadam road surface.</li> </ul>													
<p>5. John Dunlop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A Scottish inventor</li> <li>b) developed the inflatable rubber tyre</li> <li>c) Founded the company Dunlop Tyres.</li> </ul>													
<p>Websites:</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tGfLhPsIEjQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tGfLhPsIEjQ</a></p>	 <p>McAdam road surface</p> 