

Y2 – Knowledge Organiser – Uses of Everyday Materials

Key vocabulary


Materials and their uses

Material	Properties	Uses
wood 	opaque hard strong	table 
metal 	shiny smooth reflective	fork 
plastic 	waterproof bendy translucent	water bottle 
glass 	transparent waterproof hard	window 
brick 	hard rough dull	wall 
rock 	strong hard rigid	fireplace 
paper 	tears easily translucent flexible	book 
cardboard 	dull non-reflective opaque	boxes 
fabric 	flexible Soft absorbent	clothes 

Changing materials

squashing 	Clay can easily be pushed and pulled.
bending 	Foil is bendy and waterproof.
twisting 	This plastic bottle's shape can be changed.
stretching 	A balloon is very flexible.

Significant scientists

John Loudon McAdam (1756-1836) 	John Loudon McAdam was a Scottish engineer who modernised the way we build roads. He was the inventor of tarmac road surfacing – commonly called tarmac.
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Materials - Materials are what objects are made from.

Suitability - means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.

Properties - This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

Transparent –Transparent objects are completely see through.

Translucent – Translucent objects let some light through but are not completely see through.

Flexible – If an object is flexible it bends without breaking.

Rigid – Rigid objects are unable to bend or be forced out of shape.

Reflective - Reflects light easily.

Non reflective - Does not reflect light.

Squash - You can squeeze an object with force so it becomes flat our out of shape.

Bend – Is to shape or force something into a curve.

Twist - To form an object into into a bent or curled shape.

Stretch - To make an object longer or wider without tearing or breaking.