

Science Focus:

Materials

Year 2:

Autumn Term 2

Key Knowledge:

Material	Properties
wood	Wood is hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be rough or smooth. Wood can be carved into any shape.
plastic	Plastic is hard, waterproof and strong. It can be made flexible, stiff, smooth, rough, opaque or transparent.
paper	Paper is lightweight, flexible, thin and opaque. It can be torn.
glass	Glass is waterproof, smooth, transparent, hard and breakable.
cardboard	Cardboard is stiff and lightweight.
metal	Metal is hard and strong. It can be rough or smooth.
rubber	Rubber is elastic and strong. It can be rough or smooth and flexible.
fabric	Fabric is soft, flexible and bendy. It can be stretchy, warm and absorbent.
sponge	Sponge is flexible and absorbent.
Play-Doh	Play-Doh is soft, smooth, bendy, stretchy and flexible.

Key Vocabulary

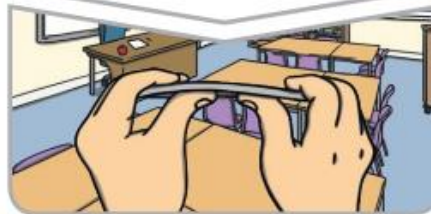
Spelling	Definition
absorbent	It soaks up water and other liquids.
materials	Objects are made from materials. Metal, plastic and paper are all examples of materials.
opaque	Cannot be seen through (like wood).
properties	What a material is like and how it behaves (hard, soft, stretchy).
suitability	Suitability means having properties that suit the purpose. For example, glass is a suitable material to make a window from because it is hard, strong, waterproof and transparent.
transparent	Can be seen through (like glass).
waterproof	It keeps water out and keeps things dry.

Diagrams and Symbols

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.

