Year 2 Science Fact Pages Uses of everyday materials and their properties.



Key Vocabulary		
Materials	Materials are what objects are made from.	
Suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.	
Properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves e.g. soft, stretchy or waterproof.	

Squash an object by pushing both hands together or down hard on object.	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.
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Properties of different materials



Hard wearing, elastic,

flexible, strong

Soft, flexible, hard wearing,

can be stretchy, warm,

absorbent

Uses of everyday materials and their properties fact pages.

Significant People

John McAdam



John McAdam was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called 'Macadamisation'. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar.

John Dunlop



John Dunlop was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre. It was originally invented in 1887 to use with bicycles, and then became very useful when automobiles were developed.

Charles Macintosh



Charles Macintosh was a Scottish investor and chemist who invested waterproof fabrics in 1818. The Mackintosh raincoat was introduced in 1824.

Metal







Plastic



Materials from around the home

Glass



Paper

Metal

Wood Spoon



Rubber

Wood

Cardboard

Brick

Plastic

Spoon



Some materials can be used to make the same object.

Which material do you think is most suitable for a spoon?

Could you have glass spoon?