

Science Knowledge Organiser

Southwold Primary School



Topic: Uses of Everyday Materials

Year: 2

Strand: Chemistry

What should I already know?

- I can name several materials
- Some are natural, some are man-made
- I can name some properties of materials
- I know the slogan "reduce, re-use, recycle"

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- I understand that designers select materials because of the properties of the material
- Objects are made from different materials, e.g. a chair is made from wood and metal parts
- I can group materials based on a test, e.g. 'Can I change the material by stretching it?'
- I can name examples of how humans help the environment by using less (**reduce**), use it again (**re-use**) or throw it away in the right bin (**re-cycle**)

Testing Materials

Squashing



Crushing something so that it becomes flat, soft or out of shape

Bending



Changing a straight object so that it is curved

Twisting



Changing the shape of an object by turning it

Stretching



Made longer or wider without tearing or breaking

Vocabulary

absorbent	Able to soak up a liquid like water.
flexible	Able to bend.
hard	Not easily broken.
man-made	Created by humans.
natural	Existing in nature.
opaque	Cannot be seen through, not letting light shine through it.
rigid	Unable to bend.
rough	Uneven, irregular surface.
shiny	Light is reflecting of it.
soft	Not hard or firm on the touch.
translucent	Allows some light to pass through it.
transparent	Can be seen through, allows light to shine through.
waterproof	Does not let water through.

Working Scientifically

- Draw observations and label materials.
- Pattern seeking and grouping (differences and similarities).
- Use descriptive language to name an observed effect.

Materials

Wood 	Plastic 	Glass 	Metal 	Rock
Brick 	Water 	Paper 	Fabric 	Rubber