

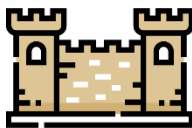
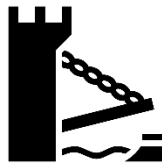
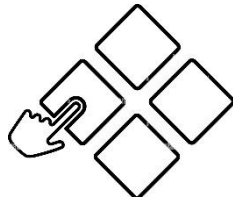


Year 2: Uses of Everyday Materials – Science Knowledge Organiser (Chemistry)



Enquiry Journey:

1) What is the difference between a material and an object?	2) What properties do materials have?	3) Which material is the most suitable for different jobs?	4) Which material is the most suitable for different jobs? (Investigation)	5) Can everyday materials be changed?
1.) An object is something we use or see. 2.) A material is what something is made from. 3.) Objects can be made from one or more materials. 4.) Different objects can be made from the same material. 5.) The same object can be made from different materials. 6.) Common materials include wood, metal, plastic, glass, rock, fabric, brick, paper and cardboard. 7.) We choose a material because it is good for the job.	1.) A property tells us what a material is like. 2.) Materials can be hard or soft. 3.) Materials can be strong or weak. 4.) Materials can be rough or smooth. 5.) Materials can be bendy or stiff. 6.) Some materials are waterproof and some are absorbent. 7.) Transparent materials let us see through them. 8.) Opaque materials do not let us see through them.	1.) We choose materials because they are good for the job. 2.) Different jobs need different materials. 3.) A waterproof material is good for a raincoat. 4.) A transparent material is good for a window. 5.) A strong material is good for a chair. 6.) A soft material is good for a teddy bear. 7.) A flexible material is good for something that needs to bend. 8.) We use a material's properties to help us choose.	1.) We can test materials to find out what they are like. 2.) We can test if a material is strong. 3.) We can test if a material is waterproof. 4.) We can test if a material is bendy or stiff. 5.) We can make a prediction before a test. 6.) We can observe and record what happens. 7.) Our test results give us evidence. 8.) We can use our evidence to choose the best material.	1.) Some materials can change shape. 2.) We can bend some materials. 3.) We can stretch some materials. 4.) We can twist some materials. 5.) We can squash some materials. 6.) Some materials are easier to change than others. 7.) Flexible materials are easier to bend and stretch 8.) Stiff materials are harder to change.
Scientific Lense: Identifying and Classifying and Grouping Key Vocabulary: • Object – Something we can see or use. • Material – What something is made from. • Wood – A hard material from trees. • Metal – A strong material. • Plastic – A material that can be made into shapes. • Glass – A hard material that can be see-through.	Scientific Lense: Identifying, Classifying and Grouping Key Vocabulary: • Property – What a material is like. • Hard – Not easy to bend or squash. • Soft – Easy to press or squash. • Strong – Not easy to break. • Rough – Not smooth. • Smooth – Even and not rough. • Waterproof – Does not let water through.	Scientific Lense: Comparative and Fair Testing Key Vocabulary: • Suitable – Right for the job. • Purpose – What something is used for. • Compare – To see how things are the same or different. • Choose – To pick something. • Flexible – Easy to bend. • Transparent – We can see through it. • Property – What a material is like.	Scientific Lense: Comparative and Fair Testing Key Vocabulary: • Test – To try something to find out what happens. • Prediction – What we think will happen. • Result – What happens in a test. • Observe – To look carefully. • Evidence – What a test shows us. • Fair test – A fair way to compare things.	Scientific Lense: Comparative and Fair Testing Key Vocabulary: • Bend – To make something curve. • Stretch – To pull something longer. • Twist – To turn something around. • Squash – To press something so it changes shape. • Flexible – Easy to bend or change. • Stiff – Hard to bend or change. • Change shape – To become a different shape.

• Fabric – Material used to make clothes and other things. • Cardboard – A thick material made from paper.				• Conclusion – What we have learnt from a test.		
Enquiry Journey:						
6) What materials are suitable for making a strong castle?		7) What happens to materials when we have finished with them?				
1.) Different parts of a castle have different jobs .	    WATERPROOF 	1.) Things we no longer need can become waste .	  			
2.) Castle walls need to be strong .		2.) Some things can be used again .				
3.) Castle windows need to be transparent .		3.) Reuse means using something again.				
4.) A drawbridge needs to be strong and able to move .		4.) Some materials can be recycled .				
5.) We can test materials to see which are best.		5.) Recycling helps us make new things from old materials .				
6.) We can test if materials are strong and waterproof .		6.) Too much waste can harm our environment .				
7.) We can use our results to choose materials .		7.) Rubbish can hurt animals and plants .				
8.) We can explain our choices using their properties .		8.) We can help by reducing, reusing and recycling .				
Scientific Lense: Comparative and Fair Testing 		Scientific Lense: Research: Using Secondary Sources and Evaluation 				
Key Vocabulary: • Castle – A strong building used to protect people. • Wall – A strong part of a building.		Key Vocabulary: • Waste – Things we no longer need. • Reuse – To use something again. • Recycle – To use old materials to				

• Window – An opening that lets in light. • Drawbridge – A bridge that can move up and down. • Strong – Not easy to break. • Transparent – We can see through it. • Design – A plan for making something.	make new things. • Reduce – To use less of something. • Environment – The world around us. • Pollution – Something harmful that makes our environment dirty. • Rubbish – Things that are thrown away.			
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