Key Learning

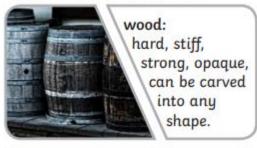
- I can identify uses of different everyday materials.
- I can identify and group the uses of everyday materials
- I can record my observations.
- I can compare the suitability of different everyday materials.
- I can explain how the shapes of objects made from some materials can be changed.
- I can explain the process of recycling.
- I can explain what plastic (a made material) is

Year 2/3 Science: Uses of everyday materials.



Uses of everyday materials.

Properties of Materials









Key Scientific

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

waterproof, soft



Enquiry type

- Identifying, grouping & classifying
- Observing over time
- Comparative testing

Common Misconceptions

- *only fabrics are materials
- only building materials are materials
- only writing materials are materials
- the word rock describes an object rather than a material
- solid is another word for hard.

Fair Test	An investigation where one variable is changed and all others are kept
Reduce	the same. Make smaller or less in amount
Reuse	Use again or more than once
Recycle	Convert into a reusable material
materials – wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard	
opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, non- reflective, flexible, rigid	
push/pushing, pull/pulling, twist/twisting, squash/squashing, bend/bending, stretch/stretching	