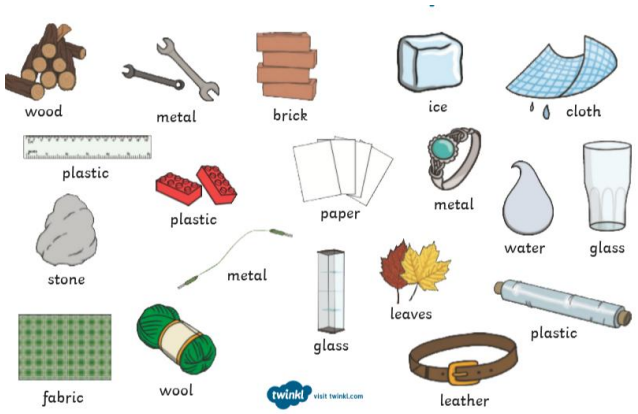
Materials

Year 2 Term 2

In this unit, the children will learn to name and describe different materials.

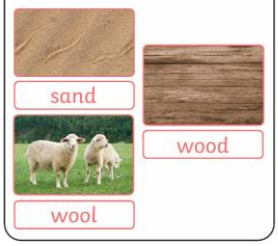
Key vocabulary



Natural or man-made?

Natural Materials

Natural materials are found naturally around us. They could come from the Earth, plants or animals.



Human-Made Materials

Often, humans take a **natural material** and change it and make it into a new **material**.



Which is suitable for a hot drink?



Properties of materials

hard — not easily broken or pierced — A hard diamond.	**squashy** — easily crushed or squeezed — The play dough is squashy.	**smooth** — an even and regular surface — Some smooth pebbles.
absorbent — able to soak up liquid — The sponge is absorbent.	**bumpy** — uneven, raised patches — This shell is bumpy.	**opaque** — cannot be seen through — She is hidden by the opaque screen.
dull — lacking shine or brightness — The moth's wings are dull.	**brittle** — hard, but may break easily — The glass is brittle.	**translucent** — allowing some light to pass through — The screen is translucent.
rigid — unable to be bent or forced out of shape — Stone is rigid.	**transparent** — can be seen through — This glass is transparent.	**soft** — not firm to the touch — The kitten has soft fur.
flexible — able to bend — A flexible spring.	**rough** — uneven, irregular surface — The log has rough bark.	**waterproof** — repels water and liquids — A waterproof coat.
elastic — springs back once stretched — An elastic band.	**shiny** — reflects light, smooth surface — A shiny silver spoon.	**conductor** — lets heat, electricity or sound to pass through it — Some metals are conductors of electricity.

Key three questions

1. Name 4 items made out of wood?
2. What are the properties of plastic?
3. When would glass be unsuitable for an object?

Recycling

Recycling helps the environment. Things that are **recycled** can then be used again. Wood, paper and glass can all be **recycled**.

Squash, Twist, Stretch

Sometimes, types of the same **material** might act differently. Some **fabrics** will **stretch** and some will not.

Thin **materials** (such as tinfoil) might act in ways that thicker ones (such as a metal bar) might not.