



## Everyday Materials and Their Uses – Year 2 Unit – Year A

**Retrieval vocab:** Object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not see-through, fair test, predict, conclusion, testing, results

**New Vocab** opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, nonreflective, flexible, rigid Shape, push/ pushing, pull/ puling, twist/ twisting, squash/ squashing, bend/ bending, stretch/ stretching.

### Previous learning

Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. (Y1 - Everyday materials) • Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. (Y1 - Everyday materials) • Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 - Everyday materials) • Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. (Y1 - Everyday materials)

### Links with Vision and Values.

*Stimulate in every child a sense of curiosity and excitement about the world*

	Working scientifically/ enquiry focus	Curriculum Strand/ Focus	Small step objective	Previous learning within the unit.	Lesson content	Outcome
1	Identify and classify	Everyday Materials and their uses	Identify uses of different everyday materials.	NA	What materials have been used to make objects and why?	The children can: Identify uses of everyday materials by naming and matching objects that are made from them.
2	Identify and classify	Everyday Materials and their uses	Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials	<i>Identify uses of everyday materials by naming and matching objects that are made from them.</i>	Which properties make a material suitable for a particular object?	The children can: Explain the suitability of a different material to make a particular object.
3	Comparative/ fair testing	Everyday Materials and their uses	Carry out a fair test to find out which material is waterproof.	<i>As above explain the suitability of a different material to make a particular object.</i>	Which Material is best for making an umbrella?	The children can: Carry out a fair test into waterproof materials and record their results.



## Class 1

## Madron Daniel Science Small Step Progression

4	Identify and classify	Everyday Materials and their uses	Investigate how the shapes of objects made from some materials can be changed.	<i>As above Carry out a fair test into waterproof materials and record their results.</i>	What are the different ways in which we can change the shape of an object?	The children can: Explain the four ways the shapes of some objects can be changed by squashing, stretching, bending and twisting, and demonstrate this. .
5	Research	Everyday Materials and their uses	Research and explain the process of recycling.	<i>As above explain the four ways the shapes of some objects can be changed by squashing, stretching, bending and twisting, and demonstrate this.</i>	Which materials can be recycled?	The children can: Identify materials that can be recycled. Explain how materials can be recycled. Explain how plastic materials are sorted and changed into new products. Give reasons why it's important to recycle.
6	Research	Everyday Materials and their uses	Find out about people who have developed useful new materials by learning about John McAdam.	<i>As above Identify materials that can be recycled. Explain how materials can be recycled. Explain how plastic materials are sorted and changed into new products. Give reasons why it's important to recycle.</i>	Who was John McAdam and what did he invent?	The children can: Name of the new process John McAdam invented. Explain how his invention has impacted on life today. Give two interesting facts about John McAdam's life.