

KS1 Science Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Uses of Everyday Materials – Year 2 Unit

Key questions:

- I can identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.
- I can find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

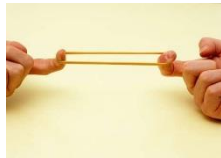
Key Information

Some materials maybe more suitable than others for uses or for manufacturing specific objects; for example, windows made out of wood would be very useless as we wouldn't be able to see out.

Material	Properties	Uses
Wood	Opaque, hard, strong	Door, chair
Glass	Transparent, waterproof	Window
Metal	Shiny, hard, smooth	Coin, fork
Plastic	Waterproof, transparent	Water bottle
Fabric	Stretchy, opaque	Clothes

Did you know...?

- **Solids** are one of the three states of matter and, unlike liquids or gases, they have a definite shape that is not easy to change. Different solids have particular properties such as **stretch**, **strength**, or **hardness** that make them useful for different jobs. Most solids are made up of tiny crystals.



- Recycle means using things that have already been used, to make new things.
- Over 55% of our rubbish at home could be recycled.
- Some plastics can take up to 500 years to decompose.
- Glass is 100% recyclable and can be recycled repeatedly.



Key vocabulary

- Properties
- Materials
- Elasticity
- Rigidity
- Flex
- Durability
- Strength
- Recycling