Thames View Infants

Science Scheme of Work

Year 2, Term 1B

Uses of Everyday Materials

Programme of study

In this unit, children learn to distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. They experiment with different materials to learn about the friction and resistance. They learn about the ways some materials can be changed.

End of Year Expectations

Pupils should be taught to:

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

Pupils should be taught to:

- perform simple tests
- observe closely, using simple equipment
- gather and record data to help in answering questions

Vocabulary

- names of a variety of materials and groups of materials.
  wood, metal, leather, plastic, clay
  natural, manufactured
- words giving ways of changing materials.
  bend, twist, stretch, heat, cool, freeze, melt
  boil

Learning Intentions

I will show my teacher what I know about everyday materials

I can group objects by the material they are made from.

I can say if an object is hard or soft, and rough or smooth.

I will know there are a range of different materials which can be sorted into groups with different properties

I will know that materials are man-made or natural

I can explain why some objects need to be hard.

I will know why a material is suitable for its purpose

I will know that some objects can be made from different materials

I will know that some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching

I will know what we do to natural materials to make them useful

*There is an option to choose appropriately from the following learning once the previous content is **embedded securely**.*

I will know that some materials change when they are melted.

I will experiment with creative and unusual uses for everyday materials

I will know that some changes are reversible and others are irreversible

I will know that sieving helps us to separate materials

I will investigate which material makes an object travel the furthest. I will make predictions based on

	what I know I can record results from the materials experiment using a simple bar chart