



Year 2 - Materials and their uses

Key vocabulary					
absorbent	Able to soak up liquid easily.				
flexible	Bends easily without breaking.				
opaque	Not clear. Blocks light so that none can get through.				
property	A characteristic of a material that can be observed.				
non-reflective	Does not reflect light.				
reflective	Reflects light.				
rigid	Unable to bend or be forced out of shape.				
transparent	Clear, see-through, lets light pass through.				
translucent	Almost see through, lets some light through.				

Changing	shape of a material		
Bending	You can bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bring the ends towards each other.		
Squashing	You can squash an object by pushing both hands together.		
Twisting	You can twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.		
Stretching	You can stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.		

	Changing shape of a material				
John McAdam	He was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called 'macadamisation.'				
John Dunlop	He was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre in 1887 to use with bicycles. It then became very useful when automobiles were developed.				
Charles Macintosh	He was a Scottish inventor and chemist who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. He introduced the Macintosh raincoat in 1824.	D: B			

Material	Properties	Uses
Wood	Opaque Hard	Table
Metal	Shiny Smooth Reflective	Fork
Plastic	Waterproof Bendy Translucent	Water bottle
Glass	Transparent Waterproof Hard	Window
Brick	Hard Rough Dull	Wall
Rock	Strong Hard Rigid	Fireplace
Paper	Tears easily Translucent Flexible	Book
Cardboard	Dull Non-reflective Opaque	Boxes
Fabric	Flexible Soft Absorbent	Clothes