

Year 2 Knowledge Organiser

Unit: Everyday Materials

Unit Lessons

- Explore the work of Charles MacIntosh; understand how the properties of materials can be changed
- Know about John McAdam's invention; recognise that new materials are constantly being invented
- Explore the work of John Dunlop; identify and compare the usefulness of certain materials when forces are applied
- Explain why we use certain materials
- Investigate squashing, bending, twisting and stretching
- Compare the uses of everyday materials

Did you know?

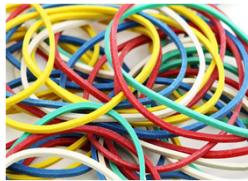
To change the shape of an object, you must always apply a force to it.

Tarmac was named after road-builder John Macadam and a raincoat (mac) was named after inventor Charles MacIntosh!



durable

absorbent



stretchy

flexible



waterproof

strong



Rubber – used in car tyres, elastic bands and much more, is originally grown on trees in the rainforest!

Most of the materials we use every day can be recycled and made into new items. Make sure you recycle!

GR8! – 8 words and meanings to learn

Key Word	Meaning
1. force	A strength or power placed upon an object.
2. absorbent	Able to soak up another substance or liquid.
3. waterproof	Able to resist water.
4. stretch	Making something longer or wider without it tearing or breaking
5. repel	To move something back by force.
6. squash	To squeeze something with such force that it becomes flatter or changes shape.
7. properties	The qualities of an object or material; what it can do.
8. invention	To make or design something new.