

Science – Everyday Materials

Class 2 Autumn 1



Materials	Key Vocabulary	Definition
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Materials and Their Properties</p> </div>	Materials	What an object is made of.
	Properties	Word used to describe a material.
	Absorption	When a material takes in another material. <i>eg – a paper towel absorbing water from your hands when you dry them.</i>
	Suitability	The best material for a particular use. <i>eg: Would chocolate be a suitable material to make a teapot?</i>
	Flexible / Rigid	If the material can bend and / or stretch it is flexible if it cannot then it is rigid.
	Friction	When one surface rubs against another surface and how that will affect the movement of the material.
	Force	The effect on the material by pushing into or pulling the material. <i>eg: rolling playdough</i>
	Transparent	A material you can see through.
	Opaque	A material you can't see through.
	Everything around us is made of materials.	

Properties	Examples	What can we use materials for?	Natural or Man-made
Hard / soft	Fabric is soft.	A can of beans is made from metal.	A natural material comes straight from the ground or from plants and animals.
Heavy / light	Iron (a type of metal) is heavy.	A jam jar is made of glass.	
Rough / smooth	Glass is smooth.	A toothbrush is made of plastic.	A man-made material is made in a factory.
Waterproof / absorbent	Many types of plastic are waterproof.	A lolly stick is made of wood.	
Flexible / rigid	Rubber is flexible.	An ice cube is made from water.	
Weak / strong	Steel (a type of metal) is strong.	A wall can be made of bricks.	
Opaque /transparent	Clear glass is transparent.	Some objects are made of more than one material.	