KS1 Use of everyday materials (Year 2)

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| Prior Learning: The shape of materials can be changed to make them useful |

P.O.S – Use of everyday materials

Concept – Physics - energy transfer, forces

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| Facts | Vocabulary |
| 1. Different types of materials:
2. Wood
3. Metal
4. Plastic
5. Glass
6. Brick
7. Rock
8. Paper
9. cardboard
 | 1. property - from an Anglo-Norman French variant of Old French propriete, from Latin proprietas, from proprius ‘one's own, particular’
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| 1. Uses for materials:
2. Wood - fuel, construction material, for making tools and weapons, furniture and paper.
3. Metal – jewellery, fasteners, screws and pots for cooking
4. Plastic - packaging goods
5. Glass - windows, light bulbs, and tableware
6. Brick - building material, used to make walls and pavements
7. Rock – decorations, household tiles, statues and monuments
8. Paper - books, magazines and newspapers, money and photographic paper, writing paper, toys, boxes, wrapping paper, glassine, paper napkins, toilet paper, paper towels, facial tissue and paper plates
9. Cardboard - shipping or storing products
 | Image result for dunlop tyresImage result for john mcadam road surfaceSolids changing shape:McAdam road surfaceImage result for solids changing shape by squashing stretching bending and twisting |
| 1. The shape of some solid objects can be changed by:
2. Squashing
3. Bending
4. Twisting
5. stretching
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| 1. John McAdam:
2. Scottish inventor and road builder
3. Came up with the idea of the macadam road surface.
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| 1. John Dunlop:
2. A Scottish inventor
3. developed the inflatable rubber tyre
4. Founded the company Dunlop Tyres.
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| Websites:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tGfLhPslEjQ> |