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’ |
| 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 surface  Image 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 |
| 1. John McAdam: 2. Scottish inventor and road builder 3. Came up with the idea of the macadam road surface. |
| 1. John Dunlop: 2. A Scottish inventor 3. developed the inflatable rubber tyre 4. Founded the company Dunlop Tyres. |
| Websites:  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tGfLhPslEjQ> |