








Materials and their uses

Material	Properties	Uses
wood 	opaque hard strong	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 

Uses of everyday materials – Year 2

Key vocabulary - properties of materials	
changes	To make or become different.
conductors	A material which electricity, heat or sound can flow through.
differences	Features that are not the same.
forces	The push or pull on an object.
insulators	A material which electricity cannot flow through.
materials	Something from which something can be made from.
properties	The traits of an object.
reflective	The return of light or sound waves from a surface.
similarities	Features that are the same.
solid	Something that keeps its size and shape.
suitability	Being right for use.

Significant scientists

John Loudon McAdam <i>(1756-1836)</i> 	<p>John Loudon McAdam was a Scottish engineer who modernised the way we build roads.</p> <p>He was the inventor of tarmac road surfacing - commonly called tarmac.</p>
Julie Brusaw 	<p>Julie is one of the inventors of Solar Roadways.</p> <p>Solar roadways use solar powered road panels to form a smart roadway.</p>

Changing materials

squashing 	<p>Clay can easily be pushed and pulled.</p>
bending 	<p>Foil is bendy and waterproof.</p>
twisting 	<p>This plastic bottle's shape can be changed.</p>
stretching 	<p>A balloon is very flexible.</p>

It has wooden legs that are rigid and strong.



This chair has a fabric seat because it is soft.