



Year Two	Topic – Materials	Term: Autumn 2
Building on Prior Knowledge	Future learning	Key vocabulary
Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. (Y1 - Everyday materials)	Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. (Y3 - Rocks)	wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard, opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, non-reflective, flexible, rigid
Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. (Y1 - Everyday materials)	Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. (Y3 - Forces and magnets)	
Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. (Y1 -Everyday materials)	Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. (Y5 - Properties and changes of materials)	
Knowledge		Working Scientifically
Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, water, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching (applying a force) Some materials can be found naturally; others have to be made		Comparing the uses of everyday materials in and around the school with materials found in other places (at home, the journey to school, on visits, and in stories, rhymes and songs); Observing closely, Identifying and classifying the uses of different materials, and Recording their observations. Thinking about unusual and creative uses for everyday materials.
Key Learning		
All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task. For example, a water bottle is made of plastic because it is transparent allowing you to see the drink inside and waterproof so that it holds the water. When choosing what to make an object from, the properties needed are compared with the properties of the possible materials, identified through simple tests and classifying activities. A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials. Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting.		