

Key Vocabulary:

Material– is anything that something can be made from

Waterproof– a material that water cannot penetrate or go through.

Not Waterproof – A material that can be penetrated by water.

Absorbent –A material that can absorb or soak up something – liquids etc

Not absorbent – A material that cannot absorb or soak up something – liquids etc

Opaque – A material that does not allow light to pass through it.

Transparent – A material that allows light to pass through it, so the object behind it can be seen.

Words to Describe

Materials:

hard	soft
stiff	stretchy
shiny	dull
rough	smooth
bendy	not bendy
transparent	opaque



Holy Family Halewood Year 1 & 2 Science Uses of Materials



Learning Objectives:

- To distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- To identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock
- To compare the uses of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
- Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- Compare and group together a variety of materials on the basis of their simple physical properties
- To find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting & stretching

Different Types of Materials

- wood
- plastic
- foil
- glass
- metal
- rock
- water
- brick
- cardboard
- paper
- fabric
- water
- elastic - a material that can stretch

Materials can change shape by:

Twisting



Squashing



Bending



Stretching

