

Knowledge Organiser Everyday Materials Year 2

What I have already learnt in Year 1

Understanding the Natural World

- I have explored the natural world around me, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants;
- **Naming Materials:** I learnt to identify and name everyday materials, such as wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock.
- **Properties of Materials:** I began to describe the simple physical properties of these materials.
- **Classifying Materials:** I learnt to group materials based on their properties, such as hard/soft or waterproof/not waterproof.

Recall and Remember

Can you answer these 6 questions in 6 minutes?

1. Can you name 6 different materials?
2. Can you name 5 different words to describe materials?
3. Can you name some man-made and some natural materials?
4. Can you name 3 objects made of plastic?
5. Can you name 3 objects made of wood?
6. Can you name 3 objects made of glass?

What I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage

- I will know how to identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
- I will know how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching
- I will ask and answer questions using what I have learnt and will be able to record my observations

Key skills I will learn/use

Working Scientifically

Notice- I will be able to ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways

Observe- I will be able to observe closely, and use simple equipment

Remember- I be able to remember how to perform simple tests and make them fair

Recognise- I will be able to identify and classify a number of everyday materials

Notice- I will be able to use my observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

Record- I will be able to gather and record data to help answer questions

Key Concepts/Strands

- Biology
- Chemistry
- **Physics**
- Scientific Enquiry
- Science for the future
- Vocabulary

Key Knowledge

- Objects have different **names** and can be made of different **materials** such as wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- Everyday materials can be **described** using simple physical properties such as smooth, bendy, not bendy, waterproof, not waterproof, absorbent, not absorbent, transparent, opaque, hard, soft, stretchy, shiny, dull, rough

Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality (including protected characteristics) and expanding Cultural Capital

Recycling Opportunities

Get involved in local opportunities to explore recycling activities

How to save the planet!

How to save the planet: a guide for kids! - National Geographic Kids (natgeokids.com)

Get to meet a scientist! Explore people who use science in their jobs.

- I'm a Scientist, Get me out of here! - A super-curricular science outreach education & engagement activity (imascientist.org.uk)
- Science for Everyone (science4everyone.org)

My skills and knowledge that I may use from other subjects

Maths: Measuring and comparing lengths, weights, and capacities of materials using tools such as rulers, scales, and measuring jugs. Creating charts and graphs to present findings.

Art: Exploring textures through rubbings, collages, and sculpture, and experimenting with different materials to create artistic pieces.

Geography: Understanding where natural materials come from and their availability in different parts of the world. Learning about the environmental impact of material use and sustainability practices.

Design and Technology: Designing and making objects using suitable materials, evaluating their properties and effectiveness for the purpose.

What I will have learnt by the end of this unit

I will be able to distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made

I will be able to identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock

I will be able to describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials

I will be able to compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

I will be able to answer simple questions using scientific vocabulary

I will have developed skills to perform simple tests

I will be able to use what I have observed to answer questions

I will be able to use simple graphs when I am recording my work

Suitability of Materials: I will understand how the properties of materials make them suitable for certain uses.

Investigation Skills: I will be able to plan and carry out simple tests to compare the properties of materials.

Recycling and Sustainability: I will learn about the importance of recycling materials and reducing waste.

Soft

Hard

BookLife
www.booklife.co.uk

Knowledge Organiser Everyday Materials Year 2

Key Vocabulary

- **Material** - The substance from which something is made, such as wood, metal, fabric, or plastic.
- **Properties** - The characteristics of a material, like its hardness, softness, color, texture, or flexibility.
- **Wood** - A material from trees, often used to make furniture and buildings.
- **Metal** - A strong, shiny material used for making things like tools and coins.
- **Plastic** - A lightweight, flexible material that can be molded into different shapes.
- **Glass** - A transparent, smooth material often used for windows and bottles.
- **Fabric** - A soft material used to make clothes, curtains, and other items.
- **Waterproof** - A material that does not let water pass through.
- **Flexible** - A material that can bend without breaking.
- **Hard** - A material that is tough and cannot be easily shaped or scratched.
- **Soft** - A material that is easy to bend or press.
- **Rough** - A material with a bumpy surface.
- **Smooth** - A material with an even surface that is not rough or bumpy.
- **Opaque** - A material that does not let light pass through.
- **Transparent** - A material that lets light pass through, like glass or clear plastic.
- **Durable** - A material that lasts a long time without breaking or wearing out.
- **Recyclable** - A material that can be processed and used again.
- **Natural materials** - Materials that come from nature, such as wood, stone, or wool.
- **Man-made materials** - Materials that are made by humans, like plastic, nylon, or concrete.
- **Insulate** - To keep something from losing heat or cold, such as with wool or plastic.

Materials



plastic



wood



metal



water



glass



brick



fabric



paper



stone

Key Knowledge

Key Knowledge

Properties of Materials



wood:
hard, stiff,
strong, opaque,
can be carved
into any
shape.



glass:
waterproof,
transparent,
hard, smooth.



plastic:
waterproof,
strong, can
be made to be
flexible or stiff,
smooth or rough.



metal:
strong, hard,
easy to wash.



paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



rubber:
hard-wearing,
elastic, flexible,
strong.



plastic toys



wooden furniture



metal tools



drinking water



glass window