



Science Topic: Uses of Materials (Buildings)

Year: 2 Term: Autumn 2

Key Knowledge/Content:

- Materials can be changed by physical force (twisting, bending, squashing and stretching)

Scientist Focus:

John Dunlop (Inventor)

Responsible for inventing a pneumatic tyre (meaning filled with air) after seeing his son ride an uncomfortable unicycle.

Book Link:

Hansel and Gretel



Links to:

Prior learning:

Understand how materials can be used to make different objects suitable for a rainy day.

Future learning:

Look at different types of rocks, identifying their key properties.

Key vocabulary with definition:

Prior vocabulary:

- Waterproof- Stops water from going through.
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Rock
- Wood
- Metal
- Plastic

New vocabulary:

- Natural- Grown or produced from nature.
- Manmade- Made by humans from materials.
- Absorbs- Collects and contains water.
- Flexibility- Able to twist its shape when manipulated.
- Transparency- Can see through a material.
- Fabric- A textile that has been manufactured.
- Rubber
- Twisting
- Squashing
- Bending

By the end of this unit

All children can: recognise the materials that have been used for different things and **identify** objects in our building made from wood, paper or rock.

Most children can: compare buildings made from different materials and **explain** why glass is used to make windows, identifying transparency.

Some children can: identify natural or manmade materials and **compare** which materials are better for a particular purpose.

Background understanding for teachers and parents:

This unit will look at different materials and their properties. In the context of buildings, children will explore why particular materials have been used, looking at hardness, transparency and flexibility.

Curriculum Driver (one):

Communication

Evidence outcome:

Use the story of Hansel and Gretel to investigate how effective a house of sweets or biscuits would be.