



Science Topic: Uses of Materials (Inventors)

Year: 2 Term: Summer 2

Key Knowledge/Content:

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

Scientist Focus:

George Washington Carver (Agricultural scientist)

Found hundreds of uses for peanuts.

Links to:

Prior learning:

Understand that some materials can be waterproof or absorbent.

Future learning:

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

Key vocabulary with definition:

Prior 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

New vocabulary:

- Absorbency- The amount of water a material can absorb.
- Recycle- When a material is reused and made into something else.

By the end of this unit

All children can: **identify** that waterproof materials are useful outside and **investigate** the flexibility of different plastics.

Most children can: **explain** why a material should be used for a certain purpose, **making** links to being waterproof and absorbency.

Some children can: **understand** that materials can be recycled and **identify** purposes for recycled materials.

Background understanding for teachers and parents:

This unit will be using their learning from last half term to identify which materials can be used in a particular situation. They will also look more closely at recycling and what recycled materials can become.

Curriculum Driver (one):

Aspiration

Evidence outcome:

Know that new inventions are always being made, using the different properties of materials.