



**Science Topic:** Uses of Materials (Buildings)

**Year:** 2 **Term:** Summer 1

## 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.

## 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 would be.