

Year Two. Knowledge Organiser- Uses of Everyday Materials

Key Words		Properties of Materials	
Materials	Materials are what objects are made from.	      	
Properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves. (soft, hard, rough).		
Suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.		
Transparent	If something is transparent it means it allows light through.		
Opaque	If something is opaque then it cannot be seen through. It is not transparent.		
Flexible	Bending easily without breaking.		
Lightweight	Not being very heavy.		
Stiff	Not easily bent.		
		Wood – hard, strong, opaque.	
		Glass – waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth.	
		Plastic – strong, flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.	
		Metal – strong, hard.	
		Cardboard – strong, light, stiff.	
		Paper – lightweight, flexible.	
		Fabric – soft, flexible, stretchy.	
		Rubber –strong, flexible.	

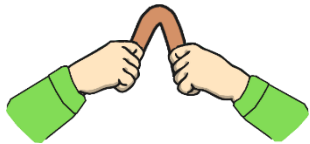
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Changing Materials

Materials can change shape by twisting, bending squashing and stretching.



Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.

Recycling

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.

The Process

1. The bottles are separated from other rubbish by people, machines or a mix of both.
2. After the materials have been sorted, they are sent to a reprocessing factory to be recycled and made into new products. In the reprocessing factory the plastic bottles are washed.
3. The bottles are then sorted by plastic type using a special process called infrared.
4. The bottles are then sorted by colour e.g. brown, blue green and natural.
5. The bottles are shredded.
6. The shredded bottle pieces are melted.
7. Pellets are made from the melted, shredded plastic bottles.
8. The pellets can then be used to make new items like plastic fencing, carrier bags or new plastic bottles.

John McAdam

John Loudon McAdam and was born in Scotland on 21st September.

1756 John McAdam became interested in road building and experimented with using different materials.

Roads at the time were often muddy and dangerous. Others were cobbled and very bumpy to travel over.

John McAdam invented a new process called 'macadamisation', which created smooth hard roads.

