



Endpoints for Science

Year 2 – Uses of Materials



In this topic, we will be learning about how different materials are used and how their properties make them suitable or unsuitable for specific purposes.

What I know and can explain

Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and human-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete)

Some objects and materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, stretching, heating, cooling, mixing and being left to decay

A material's physical properties make it suitable for particular purposes, such as glass for windows and brick for building walls

Objects can be made from one material, more than one material or different materials with similar properties

Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy

Useful Vocabulary

Absorbent - A property of some materials. An absorbent material easily soaks up liquid, such as water

Clay - A natural material that is a type of soil. It becomes hard when baked and is used to make bricks and pots

Material - What things can be made from, such as metal, plastic or wood

Natural resource - A material, such as water or wood that exists in nature and can be used by people

Opaque - An opaque material stops light travelling through it so you cannot see through it, such as metal

Property - A quality that a material has, such as hard or soft

Recycle - The process of collecting, sorting and changing old objects into something new to use the materials they are made from again