Knowledge Organiser

Properties of materials.

Changing materials



WOOD

Hard, stiff, strong. opaque, can be carved or formed into any shape.



PAPER

Lightweight, flexible. can be coloured and come in different forms.



Durable, strong, light, stiff. Can be moulded and bent easily.



PLASTIC

Waterproof, strong, can be made to be flexible or stiff, smooth or rough.



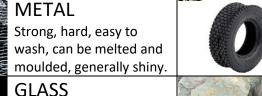
FABRIC

Soft, flexible, hardwearing, can be stretchy, warm and absorbent.



RUBBER

Hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong, bouncy, strong.



STONE

Strong, used for building, comes in different forms.



Waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth, fragile, can be heated to change shape.



















Plymouth Science

Year 2 Materials

VOCABULARY

Materials- what objects are made from.

Suitability- having the right properties for purpose.

Properties- What a material is like and how it behaves.

Waterproof- keeps water out.

Shock absorbentabsorbing energy to sudden shocks/impact.

Reflective- to reflect light.

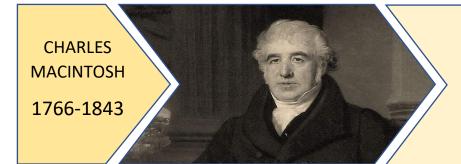
Famous Scientists (Science Capital)

JOHN MCADAM 1756-1836

Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called 'macadamisation'. His effective and economical method of constructing roads is used across the world.

JOHN DUNLOP 1840-1921

Scottish engineer and veterinary surgeon. Made rubber devices and invented the pneumatic tyre, developed the use of them in cycle racing.



Scottish chemist and inventor of waterproof fabric. His process involved painting a dissolved rubber solution into cloth. The Macintosh raincoat is named after him.









