
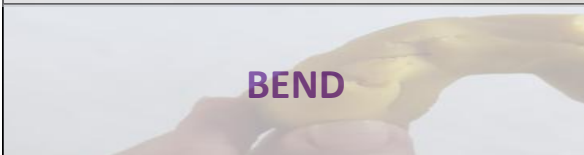


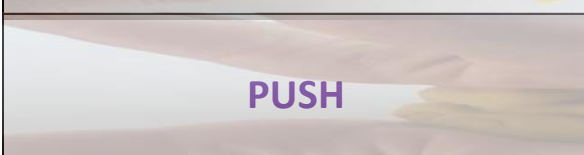



Properties of materials.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
|  | WOOD Hard, stiff, strong, opaque, can be carved or formed into any shape. |  | PAPER Lightweight, flexible, can be coloured and come in different forms. |
|  | BRICK Strong, stiff, opaque, structural, can be solid or hollow. Vary in size and colour. |  | CARDBOARD 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, hard-wearing, can be stretchy, warm and absorbent. |
|  | METAL Strong, hard, easy to wash, can be melted and moulded, generally shiny. |  | RUBBER Hard-wearing, elastic, flexible, strong, bouncy, strong. |
|  | GLASS Waterproof, transparent, hard, smooth, fragile, can be heated to change shape. |  | STONE Strong, used for building, comes in different forms. |

Changing materials

| | |
|---|--|
|  | SQUASH Crush or squeeze with a force so that it becomes flat or a different shape. |
|  | BEND Shape or force something into a curve or angle. |
|  | TWIST Rotate, twisting around a stationary point making a spiral shape. |
|  | STRETCH By pulling to make something longer. |
|  | PUSH Place a force in order to move something away. |
|  | PULL Place a force to cause a movement towards something. |

SQUEEZE

Firmly press or force something through a narrow space.

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 absorbent- absorbing energy to sudden shocks/impact.

Reflective- to reflect light.

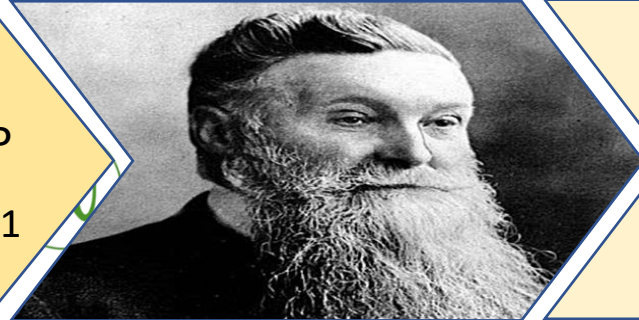
Famous Scientists (Science Capital)

JOHN
MCADAM
1756-1836



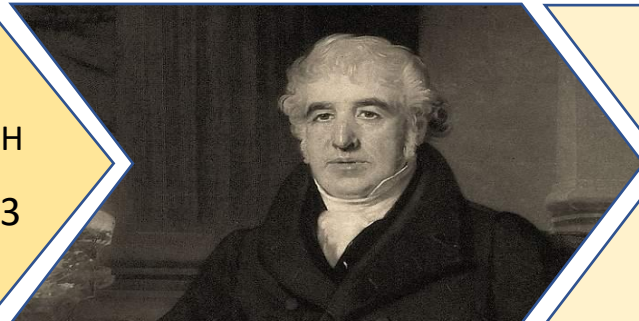
Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called 'macadamisation'. His effective and economical method of constructing roads is used across the world.

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.

CHARLES
MACINTOSH
1766-1843



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