



















Materials and their uses

Material	Properties	Uses
wood 	opaque hard strong	table 
metal 	shiny smooth reflective	fork 
plastic 	waterproof bendy translucent	water bottle 
glass 	transparent waterproof hard	window 
brick 	hard rough dull	wall 
rock 	strong hard rigid	fireplace 
paper 	tears easily translucent flexible	book 
cardboard 	dull non-reflective opaque	boxes 
fabric 	flexible Soft absorbent	clothes 

Uses of everyday materials – Year 2

Key vocabulary - properties of materials	
transparent	Completely see-through
translucent	Let some light through but not completely see-through.
opaque	Not able to be seen through.
flexible	Bends easily without breaking.
rigid	Unable to bend or be forced out of shape.
reflective	Reflects light easily.
non-reflective	Does not reflect light.
absorbent	Able to soak up liquid easily.

Significant scientists

John Loudon McAdam
(1756-1836)



John Loudon McAdam was a Scottish engineer who modernised the way we build roads.

He was the inventor of tarmac road surfacing – commonly called tarmac.

Julie Brusaw



Julie is one of the inventors of Solar Roadways. Solar roadways use solar powered road panels to form a smart roadway.

Changing materials

squashing



Clay can easily be pushed and pulled.

bending



Foil is bendy and waterproof.

twisting



This plastic bottle's shape can be changed.

stretching



A balloon is very flexible.

It has wooden legs that are rigid and strong.



This chair has a fabric seat because it is soft.

Examples of habitats

woodland



Hedgehogs make a nest in leaves in woods.

pond



Goldfish can breathe in water.

seashore



Crabs are omnivores and eat seaweed.

polar



Polar bears are carnivores and eat seals.

ocean









Stingrays live in saltwater.

rainforest



Spider monkeys find food high up in the treetops.

Living things and their habitats – Year 2

Key vocabulary	
living	Living things are plants and animals.  
dead	Dead things include dead animals, plants and parts of plants and animals that are no longer attached.  
never been alive	Objects made of rock, metal and plastic have never been alive.  
habitat	The place where an animal or plant lives and provides their basic needs – shelter, food and water.
micro-habitat	A very small habitat e.g. A log that woodlice live under.
food chain	These show how animals get their food from plants and other animals.

Examples of micro-habitats

in leaf litter



Caterpillars need leaves to eat.

under stones



Woodlice can be found hiding under stones.

under logs



Worms prefer dark, damp places.

in shrubs



Ladybirds live in shrubs and trees.

Food chains



grass



grasshopper



spider

The grass **is eaten by** the grasshopper.
The grasshopper **is eaten by** the spider.



leaf



snail



bird

The leaf **is eaten by** the snail.
The snail **is eaten by** the bird.