

Science

Topic: What makes a strong structure?

Year 2

Strand: Everyday materials

Some common materials, their properties and uses

<p>Wood</p> 	<p>Rigid, strong, hard. Can be used for doors, floors, tables, fences</p>
<p>Plastic</p> 	<p>Strong, shiny, bendy. Can be used for bottles, pens, rulers, toys, phones, cups, packaging</p>
<p>Glass</p> 	<p>Transparent, smooth, stiff, waterproof. Can be used for windows, mirrors, glasses, windscreens</p>
<p>Rock</p> 	<p>Hard, strong, dull. Can be used for garden walls, old buildings</p>
<p>Rubber</p> 	<p>Flexible, stretchy, strong. Can be used for tyres, elastic bands, balloons, soles on shoes</p>
<p>Brick</p> 	<p>Rigid, strong, dull, rough. Can be used for houses, walls</p>

What does 'material' mean?

All objects have a name like 'a door'. Material is the 'stuff' an object is made from

Changing the shape of materials

Squashing



Crushing something so that it becomes flat, soft or out of shape

Bending



Changing a straight object so that it is curved

Twisting



Changing the shape of an object by turning it

Stretching



Made longer or wider without tearing or breaking

Key Vocabulary

Properties	Ways to describe something
Materials	The 'stuff' an object is made out of
Rubber	A tough material that can be shaped
Inflatable	Can be filled with air
Fabric	Cloth produced by weaving or knitting
Flexible	Easily bent without breaking
Absorbent	Able to soak up liquid or moisture
Waterproof	Not letting water through; not absorbent
Reflective	A reflective surface is one that can bounce back light
Magnetic	Magnetic materials are rocks or pieces of metal that can pull certain types of metal toward itself

John Boyd Dunlop John Boyd Dunlop was a Scottish inventor. He is best known for his work in developing the first pneumatic (inflatable) tyre, a device still used today.



Dunlop found that solid wood, rubber or iron wheels made cycling difficult on the bumpy and rough roads. He experimented by using an inflatable rubber tyre on his son's tricycle. In 1889, cyclist Willie Hume tested Dunlop's tyres by taking part in several races in the UK. He was the first member of the public to buy a bicycle with pneumatic tyres.

Charles Macintosh

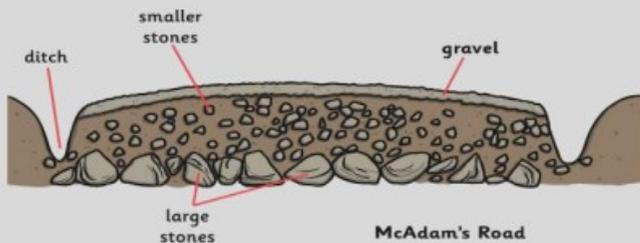
Charles Mackintosh was born in 1766 in Scotland. He started experimenting with ways to use chemicals to make new materials.



During one of his experiments, he found that rubber would dissolve into a liquid in naphtha, a product derived from coal tar that he was investigating. The dissolved liquid rubber was waterproof. Charles realised it could be used to make waterproof fabric for clothes. He painted the dissolved rubber onto a piece of woollen cloth and placed another piece of woollen cloth on top, so the rubber was sandwiched in the middle. Charles had invented waterproof fabric! He started to use this fabric to make waterproof coats that he called Mackintoshes.

Macadamisation

Large stones were placed at the bottom and small stones and gravel were crushed on the top to create the surface and structure. The roads were also curved, so that rainwater ran off the surface, instead of creating big puddles in the middle of the road.



Some objects can be made from various materials

Spoons

A spoon can be made from plastic, metal or wood



Shoes

A shoe can be made from leather, fabric or rubber



Gloves

A gloves can be made from leather, wool or rubber



Cups

A cup can be made from plastic, paper or glass



Skills I will develop.

- I will be able to identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.
- I will be able to find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching .