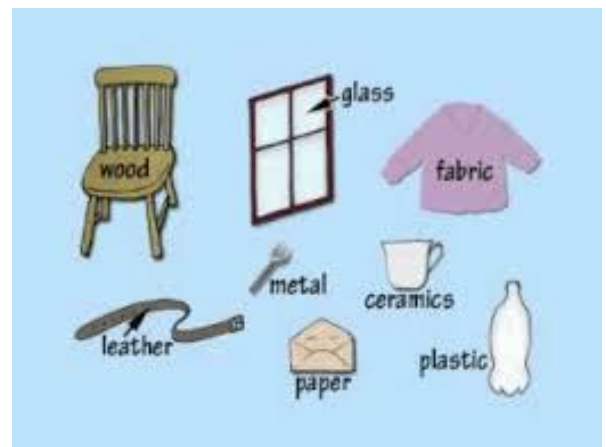


Knowledge Organiser for Years 1 and 2 Everyday Materials

Key Vocabulary	
Material	Materials are the matter or substance that objects are made from. We use a wide range of different materials daily; these might include: Metal, plastic, wood, glass, brick, rock, paper
Man-Made Materials	These are materials that we have to do something to, to make them. They are then called man-made.
Natural Materials	These are materials that are found around us. We may have to dig them out of the ground, grow them, or take them from living things.
Transparent	If an object is transparent, it means light completely passes through it and you can see clearly through it.
Translucent	If an object is translucent, it means that some light passes through it but the light is scattered so you can't see clearly through it.
Opaque	If an object is opaque, it means no light can pass through it. It blocks the light.
Card	A piece of thick stiff paper.
Join	Where two or more things are connected.
Fold	To bend something over on itself.
Move	Change the position.
Construct	To build or make an object.
Make	To form an object by putting parts together.
Durable	To be able to last a long time.
Waterproof	Keeps water out.

Use of Materials

Different materials have different features, or properties, which make them suitable for different uses. Children will explore what different items we use daily are made from. Each material can be used to make a range of different things; for example, wood can be used to make tables, chairs, spoons, pencils, shoes, doors, floors and many more things. An object can be made out of different materials used together; for example, a chair can be made from metal and wood and plastic.



Properties of Materials

Is the material hard or soft, dull or shiny, smooth or rough, waterproof or non-waterproof? Some materials maybe more suitable than others for particular uses or for manufacturing specific objects; for example, metal shoes wouldn't be very comfortable and a cardboard door wouldn't be very strong!

Why should we recycle materials?

Recycling is very important as waste has a huge negative impact on the natural environment.

- Harmful chemicals and greenhouse gasses are released from rubbish in landfill sites. Recycling helps to reduce the pollution caused by waste.
- Habitat destruction and global warming are some of the affects caused by deforestation. Recycling reduces the need for raw materials so that the rainforests can be preserved.
- Huge amounts of energy are used when making products from raw materials. Recycling requires much less energy and therefore helps to preserve natural resources.

Key Words:

Hard
Soft
Bendy
Squashing
Twisting
Solid

