

Science - Fire! Fire! - Year 2 - How can the past change the future?




Vocabulary Top Ten:

absorbent	Absorbent materials soak up liquids easily.
elastic	It can be easily stretched and then will go back to its original shape.
flammable	It is easily set on fire.
flexible	It will bend easily without breaking.
moulded	It can be made or shaped in a mould.
opaque	If something is opaque no light will pass through and you cannot see through it.
shatter	This means to break suddenly into pieces.
transparent	It allows light to pass through it and it is easy to see through.
translucent	It allows light, but not detailed shapes, to be seen through it.
waterproof	It does not let water pass through it.

Uses of Everyday Materials

Learners will: identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.

Material	Picture	Properties	Uses
Wood		Wood is hard, strong, long-lasting and flammable. It is a natural product.	Wood is used to build furniture like benches and tables. It can also be used to build houses and cabins.
Plastic		Plastic can be tough and flexible. It can be made into any shape. Plastic can be different colours but can also be transparent.	Uses of plastic include bottles and toys. Plastic can be moulded into plates, knives and forks.
Rubber		Rubber is extremely tough but also very flexible. Rubber is elastic and also waterproof. It doesn't tear easily.	Rubber is very hard-wearing and is used to make car tyres and the soles for shoes. It is also used to make hot water bottles and balloons.
Glass		Glass can be strong but thin. Glass shatters. Glass is transparent and waterproof. It can be made into different shapes.	Glass is often used to make windows and glasses. It is also used to make mirrors, tabletops and windscreens.
Metal		Metals are often strong, shiny, hard and long lasting. They can be hammered into different shapes.	Metal can be made into things like pots and pans. Metal can be stretched to make wire and rods.
Cardboard		Cardboard is often thin but it is firmer and tougher than paper. Cardboard is more difficult to tear and it becomes soggy when wet.	Cardboard is often made into boxes and then used for packaging. It can be used to protect floors when painting.
Brick		Bricks are very hard and strong. They are difficult to break. Bricks are thick and store heat well.	Bricks are usually attached together with mortar and are used to make buildings.



Katharine Burr Blodgett: Non-reflective Glass

During World War II, Katharine was crucial in the research behind several inventions, including gas masks, smoke screens and a technique for de-icing aeroplane wings. However, her work in chemistry resulted in her most important invention: non-reflective glass. This type of glass is what we now use in glasses, windscreens, and computer screens.