

Selby Community Primary School Subject Knowledge Bank

Science		Year 2	
Focus: Everyday materials			
Age related vocabulary			
habitat	The natural home or environment of a plant or animal.	temperature	How hot or cold something is.
micro-habitat	A smaller natural home or environment of a plant or animal that is within a larger habitat.	offspring	An animal's young.
food chain	How each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy are passed from creature to creature.	material	What something is or can be made from.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.	transparent	Allows light to pass through, is see through.
bulb	A plant bud that begins to grow underground.	opaque	Does not allow light to pass through.
seed	What a plant produces in order for it to reproduce given the right conditions.	hygiene	Conditions to maintain health and prevent disease through cleanliness.
properties	What materials can do or are like bend or be strong	translucent	Allows some light through but is not see through.



Key Knowledge

- Materials are used to make everyday things. Some examples of materials are: wood, glass, plastic and metal. When we talk about what materials look like and can do we are talking about their properties.
- If a material is see-through we describe it as transparent, if it lets some light through but isn't see-through we describe it as translucent and if it doesn't let any light through we call it opaque.
- The different properties of materials mean that they can be used for different jobs. For example some materials are waterproof and can be used for things like coats and bags, some materials are bendy and can be used for things like books or cables.
- The same types of materials can have different properties for example both food packaging and rulers are made from plastic, food packaging is bendy and rulers are stiffer.
- Some people have developed new materials for a specific job like Charles Macintosh who invented waterproof fabric and John Boyd Dunlop who created inflatable tires.