



Science		Year 2	
Focus: Everyday Materials			
Age related vocabulary			
transparent	Allows light to pass through	material	What something is made from
opaque	Does not allow light to pass through	translucent	Some light can pass through, can't see clearly through it

Carlton Assessment Grid			
Success Criteria	Pupil Reflection		Teacher Assessment
	Before	After	
I can identify different materials that objects are made from	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can identify objects and understand the reasons why they are made from different materials	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can identify the different properties of a range of materials	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can decide whether an object is suitable to be made from a particular material	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can instigate that materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can tell you about Charles Macintosh who developed useful new materials	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	

Key Knowledge
Materials are used to make everyday things.
Examples: wood, glass, plastic, metal, fabric, rubber, brick, rock, paper and cardboard.
Properties of materials (what they look like and what they can do): bendy, stretchy, rough, smooth, hard, soft, waterproof, absorbent, transparent, translucent.