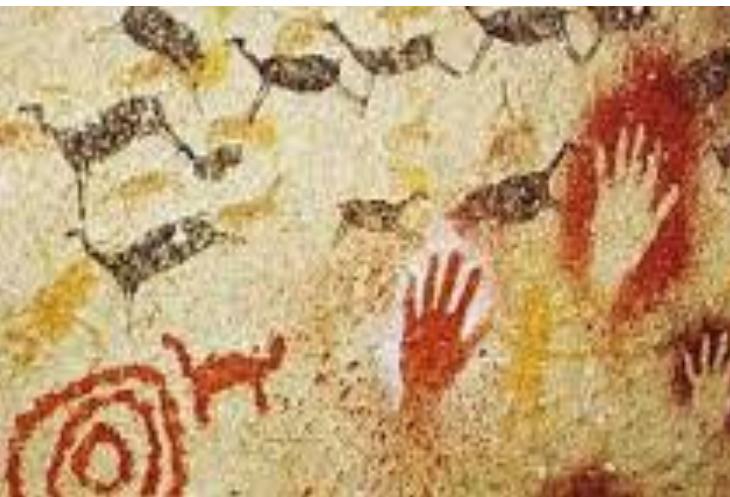
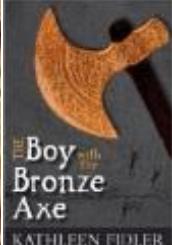
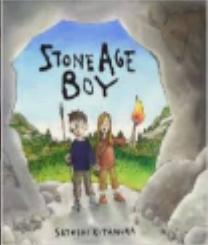
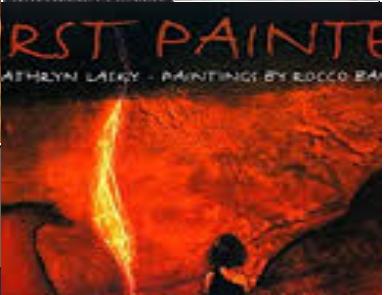
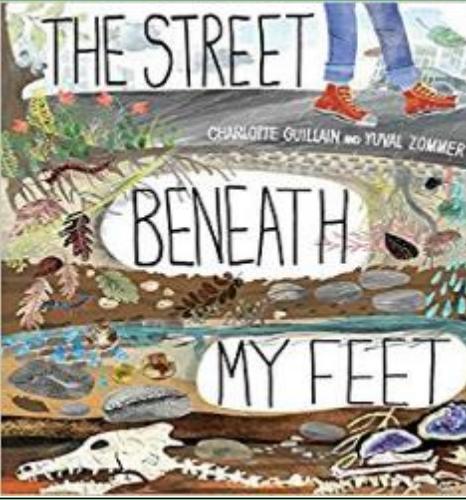


Stone Age Year 3 Autumn 1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
archaeologists	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		 
artefact	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.		
Neolithic	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.		
B.C.	Before Christ. The date 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.		
chronology	The ordering of events, for example the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.		Sticky Knowledge about the Stone-age period
tribal	Groups of people who live together.		<input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.
hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.		<input type="checkbox"/> The Stone Age was followed by the Bronze Age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
shelter	A house where Stone Age people would have lived.		<input type="checkbox"/> The Bronze Age was followed by the Iron Age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming, hunting and fighting.
civilization	When people live in a large society with a shared culture and rules.		<input type="checkbox"/> During the Palaeolithic Age (old Stone Age), people gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
settlement	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.		<input type="checkbox"/> During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the Stone Age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.
prey	An animal that is hunted for its food.		Important <p>Skara Brae The archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.</p> <p>Stonehenge A famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire.</p>

Year 3: Rocks and Magnets Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about our rocks and magnets
fossil	A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.	 <p>THE STREET BENEATH MY FEET</p> <p>CHARLOTTE GUILLAIN AND YUVAL ZOMMER</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Rocks have been used by humans for millions of years, from early tools and weapons through to construction materials for modern buildings.
soil	Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals.		<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment deposited over time, often as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans, forms sedimentary rocks.
crystals	Crystals are a special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern.		<input type="checkbox"/> Extreme pressure and heat over time forms metamorphic rocks. Examples are marble and slate.
sedimentary	Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, these layers are squashed under more and more layers.		<input type="checkbox"/> When magma cools and solidifies it forms igneous rock. Examples are granite and pumice.
metamorphic	When a rock experiences heat and pressure, it becomes a metamorphic rock. All metamorphic rocks start as another type of rock.		<input type="checkbox"/> The Earth is a very big magnet. Its North and South poles are highly magnetic.
igneous	Igneous rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies. It may do this above or below the Earth's surface.		<input type="checkbox"/> A magnet always has north and south poles. Cutting a magnet in half makes two magnets, each with two poles.
magnetic pole	Either of two areas on the earth's surface, one near the geographic north pole and one near the geographic south pole, where the Earth's magnetic fields are strongest.		<input type="checkbox"/> Magnets only attract certain types of metals, other materials such as glass, plastic and wood aren't attracted.
organic matter	Organic matter is matter that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decaying.		
attract and repel	A magnetic field is the area around the magnet where it can attract or repel things. When you bring two magnets together they will either attract or repel.		
Important facts to know by the end of the rocks and magnets topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how fossils are formed. • Know what soil is. • Know that magnets attract some objects but not others. • Know the difference between igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other. • Know that magnets have two poles. • Group together different rocks according to different attributes. 			